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AFL–CIO Conference on Shorter Hours of Work

Workweeks and "Fringe" Benefits, 1955–56

Productivity in Basic Steel

Industrial Relations in Britain and America

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN *Editor*

CONTENTS

Special Articles

Shorter Hours of Work
1263 Recent Progress Toward Reducing Hours of Work
1266 Proposals for Reducing the Workweek
1268 Workers' Attitudes Toward Shorter Hours
1271 History of Union Efforts To Reduce Working Hours
1274 Economic Aspects of Shorter Hours of Work
1276 Output per Man-Hour in Basic Steel, 1939 to 1955

Summaries of Studies and Reports

1281 Supplementary Wage Provisions in 17 Labor Markets, 1955–56
1288 Employers and Industrial Relations in Britain and America
1292 The 1956 Convention of the Machinists Union
1295 Scheduled Workweeks and Shift Differentials in 17 Labor Markets
1300 The Effect of "Extras" in the Measurement of Steel Prices
1303 Earnings in the Textile Dyeing and Finishing Industry, April 1956
1310 Wage Chronology No. 23: Lockheed Aircraft Corp.—Supplement No. 3—1954–57
1319 Conferences and Institutes, December 16, 1956, to January 15, 1957

Departments

III The Labor Month in Review
1313 Significant Decisions in Labor Cases
1318 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
1320 Developments in Industrial Relations
1325 Book Reviews and Notes
1333 Current Labor Statistics

November 1956 • Vol. 79 • No. 11

Occupational Wage Surveys

(BLS Bulletins 1188–1 through 18)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has released the last of this year's occupational wage surveys for major labor markets. The studies cover 18 areas and were conducted during the winter of 1955–56. The individual bulletins provide earnings information for about 60 jobs in the following categories: Office clerical, professional and technical, maintenance and powerplant, and custodial and material movement.

In addition to areawide averages and distributions of workers by earnings classes for each job, information is provided wherever possible by major industry division, including manufacturing, public utilities, finance, trade, and services.

Also presented are data for paid holidays, paid vacations, scheduled weekly hours, health, insurance and pension plans, minimum entrance rates, and shift differential practices.

Area covered	*Survey date*	*Bulletin number*	*Price (cents)*
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Chicago	April 1956	1188–15	25
Dallas	October 1955	1188–1	30
Denver	December 1955	1188–6	25
Detroit	October 1955	1188–2	25
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Memphis	February 1956	1188–12	25
Milwaukee	November 1955	1188–3	25
Minneapolis-St. Paul	December 1955	1188–8	25
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The Labor Month in Review

THREE United States Supreme Court actions in October had labor relations implications. By declining to review a lower court's decision, the Court upheld the legality of "hot cargo" and "picket line" contract clauses in a case involving the refusal of the Teamsters union to handle the product of a furniture company struck by the Upholsterers or to cross that union's picket line. The Teamster contracts with 12 trucking firms handling the firm's shipments permitted such refusal, which the lower court had held did not constitute a boycott.

The Court refused the request of the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) for a review of a lower court's decision which upheld the right of the General Electric Co. to discharge an employee who pleads the fifth amendment when questioned about Communist affiliations.

In a third case, the Court upheld a district court's ruling that the presence of dangerous and untrustworthy crew members renders a ship "unseaworthy." By virtue of this, a ship's cook was entitled to $20,000 damages instead of the $4,000 he originally settled for, following injuries suffered in an attack by other crew members. The plaintiff's disability, diagnosed at the time of settlement as less than total, was later found to be more serious.

MEMBERS of the Textile Workers Union of America and of the Glass and Ceramic Workers late in October picketed the Washington office of the National Labor Relations Board to dramatize their charges of employer interference with union organization in certain southern localities. They complained in separate conferences with Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and NLRB General Counsel Theophil C. Kammholz that workers had been discharged for union activity in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act and that in one instance a company announced plans to sell a plant after the Textile Workers had won a representation election. Both officials promised to check the facts of the complaints.

MOST IMPORTANT of recent collective bargaining settlements was between the railroads and 11 unions representing 700,000 nonoperating employees. On November 1, the parties agreed to a 3-year contract calling for an immediate wage increase of 10 cents an hour, with an additional 7 cents on each of the 2 succeeding anniversaries of the agreement. Provision was also made for increased employer contributions to a health insurance plan to cover employee dependents. An escalator clause was reinstituted (the carriers and unions had abandoned a previous one in 1954). Wages will be adjusted twice a year on the basis of 1 cent for each half-point change in the Consumer Price Index.

Extensive settlements were also made between the Communications Workers of America (CWA) and the Bell Telephone System. Upward of 200,000 workers have received increases thus far in 1956, generally ranging from $2.50 to $5 per week. Contract talks between CWA and American Telephone & Telegraph Co. over wages and other conditions for long-distance operators and other personnel in 42 States and the District of Columbia have been in progress since October 29. Present contracts expire November 30. One contract covering 6,000 workers at the North Carolina radio shops of the Western Electric Co. followed a 72-day strike.

A strike conducted by the CWA against the independently owned Ohio Consolidated Telephone Co. (serving more than a dozen communities in the Portsmouth area) entered its fifth month on November 14. The principal issues are relinquishment of the union shop and the size of the bargaining unit represented by the union. The dispute has provoked unusual bitterness and some violence. A special session of the Ohio Legislature was called for November 9 to consider a compulsory arbitration law for public utilities.

In contrast to the violence attending a month-long strike last year between Sperry Gyroscope Co. and the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE), the parties on October 25, 7 months prior to the expiration of the current contract, concluded a new 4½-year agreement which bans strikes and moves forward part of a 5.3-percent raise originally scheduled to take effect in May. Additional increases ranging from 3 to 3.5 percent will take effect annually through May 1960. Other provisions include an escalator clause and improved fringe benefits.

Seven New York newspapers and the Newspaper

Guild agreed to a 2-year contract. Wages were raised 5 percent as of November 1 and will be raised an additional 4 percent a year hence. Settlement was coming less easily between the Guild and Cleveland papers. A strike November 1 at the Press prompted closing down of operations of both The News and The Plain Dealer. Truck drivers had refused to cross picket lines to transport copies of a combined edition of the three papers. The News and The Plain Dealer have a common ownership.

BOTH THE AFL–CIO and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) reacted quickly to current events in Poland and Hungary. The anti-Communist revolts in these countries were hailed with both moral and tangible support.

Earlier the AFL–CIO had denounced in a letter to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles France's "senseless and terrible war against the Algerian people" and urged the United States to exert influence in the United Nations to bring freedom to Algeria. The ICFTU announced its first all-African conference, to be held January 14–18 at Accra, Gold Coast.

George Meany, AFL–CIO president, accompanied by vice presidents David Dubinsky and O. A. Knight and Serafino Romualdi, Latin-American representative of the organization, left on November 8 on a speaking tour to 5 South American countries.

WITHIN THE labor movement in the United States there were signs of both conflict and of unity. New Mexico and Alabama became the 17th and 18th States to form AFL and CIO central organizations. Affiliation with the AFL–CIO was voted by the 6,000-member Train Dispatchers union. On the other hand, the oft-arranged merger of the former CIO Packinghouse Workers and the once AFL Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen fell apart again, almost on the eve of a joint merger convention called for October 26. Disagreement over organizational and administrative matters caused the breach. Nevertheless, the Packinghouse Workers met in convention on the scheduled date and formally approved the merger agreement and constitution.

Defeat on October 17 of the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen (IBL) by the unaffiliated International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) in a representation election on the New York waterfront (11,827 to 7,428) brought a rift between George Meany and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union. The latter, on the eve of the election, had released a letter to Mr. Meany, suggesting that the AFL–CIO might better try to clean up the ILA from within than to continue supporting the IBL. The ILA had been expelled from the AFL in 1953 on charges of corruption. On October 23, Mr. Meany informed Mr. Curran that his action had raised doubts as to his [Curran's] continued usefulness on the AFL–CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

A Dues Protest Committee has been organized within the United Steelworkers of America, which recently raised dues from $3 to $5 a month. The Committee seeks to secure petitions from enough locals (about 700 are required under the union's constitution) to compel a special convention which would vote on a constitutional amendment making a dues increase subject to referendum vote.

The AFL–CIO protested signing of an agreement between the American Coal Shipping, Inc. (formed by the United Mine Workers (Ind.), coal operators, and coal-carrying railroads) and the Brotherhood of Marine Officers, an affiliate of District 50 of the UMW, and the action prompted two AFL–CIO unions, representing officer personnel, to picket the company. The company is leasing Government Liberty ships to provide cheap coal carriers to European markets and had already contracted with the National Maritime Union and the American Radio Association, both AFL–CIO unions, for unlicensed seamen and radio officers.

Three unions—the Auto Workers, the IUE, and the United Paperworkers—on October 21 filed new motions with the Atomic Energy Commission in connection with construction of a nuclear power plant at Monroe, Mich. They sought to halt construction pending a hearing on December 10 regarding hazards which, the unions allege, will be created by the plant.

The 800,000-member carpenters' union celebrated its 75th anniversary on October 22 with a gigantic dinner in Washington. President Dwight D. Eisenhower was among the 1,400 guests who attended.

A "right to work" law, placed on the Washington State ballot via the initiative procedure, was defeated in the general election on November 6, but Nevada upheld its law in a referendum.

Shorter Hours of Work

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Organized labor's growing interest in reduced hours of work as a key objective was pointed up at the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL–CIO) Conference on Shorter Hours of Work, held in Washington, D. C., September 11, 1956. The five papers excerpted below were presented at the meeting for the purpose of providing background information on the issue for union officials and research directors. They do not constitute a statement of union policies on shorter hours of work. Titles of the papers have been altered; also, portions of the texts have been omitted for reasons of space.*

Recent Progress Toward Reducing Hours of Work

THERE HAS NOT BEEN any great surge to workweeks shorter than 40 hours in the last few years. But there has been remarkable, recent progress in two industries and many scattered instances of achievement of shorter workweeks in other industries. This paper surveys recent accomplishments and the current prevalence of workweeks shorter than 40 hours.

Ladies' Garment Industry

In the past 3 years, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has succeeded in negotiating reductions in the workweek from 40 to 35 hours for more than 200,000 workers. In all, some 97 percent of the union's membership of almost 450,000 are now covered by agreements providing for a 35-hour week (either at present or at some time before their expiration dates).

The 35-hour week in this industry (5 days of 7 hours each) dates back to the worksharing experience of the depression 1930's. In the New York area, the union retained the 35-hour standard after the depression, but the 40-hour week was the rule elsewhere. It has since been able to [extend the 35-hour week to] all but a handful of its membership. This extension was accomplished in almost all instances without any necessity for strike action. The reduction from 40 to 35 hours was accompanied in every case by adjustments in weekly wages or piece rates at least sufficient to maintain the same weekly pay. [It] was made in one step in some areas; in others, two steps—first to 37½ hours and then, generally a year later, to 35 hours. Usually, overtime rates were made applicable to all work beyond the new schedule. In some instances, however, the provision for a reduction to 35 hours has permitted tolerance on overtime rates to ease the transition to a shorter week.

Printing Industry

Schedules shorter than 40 hours a week are not new in the printing industry. In most major cities, the major reductions below 40 hours were negotiated in the years following World War II. In the most recent half dozen years, the shorter-than-40-hour schedules have been spread through almost all of the industry and often have been reduced still further.

The printing unions have reduced the workweek in most instances by 2½ or 3¾ hours to weekly schedules of 37½ or 36¼ hours. (The 8-hour workday has been reduced by 30 or 45 minutes to 7½ or 7¼ hours.) In almost all cases, the hours reduction has been accompanied by increases in hourly wage scales to provide at least

the same or increased weekly earnings. And some unions, most notably the Amalgamated Lithographers, have forged ahead to 35-hour levels.

The union drive for a shorter workweek in this industry in the post-World War II years was motivated largely by a fear of growing unemployment. There was concern that the combination of returning veterans plus the workers drawn into the industry during the war period would mean a manpower surplus. And there was concern that the employment picture might be further aggravated by technological advances in printing processes which might displace some workers.

The industry appears to have taken shorter workweeks in stride. Indeed, the nature of operations in this industry plus employee cooperation, as manpower needs have continued high, have been such that employees generally have produced at least as much in the shorter workday as in the longer one.

Hours Reductions in Other Industries

There are other significant groups of workers on workweek schedules of fewer than 40 hours.

Construction. Almost 12 percent of union building tradesmen have a standard workday of 7 hours, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey, as of July 1955, of more than 845,000 building trades workers in 52 major cities with populations of 100,000 or more.

Brewing. Workers in almost all the major brewing centers are now on workweeks shorter than 40 hours. Overall, there are an estimated 30,000 or more brewing plant workers—close to 50 percent of all in the industry—on schedules of 37½ hours a week. The reductions negotiated in the 40-hour week started in 1949 and have been spreading since. The major concern of the Brewery Workers and the Teamsters, the two leading unions involved, has been the increasing mechanization of brewing operations and the accompanying displacement of workers. Technically, some of the major breweries are still on an 8-hour day, but the lunch period, which formerly was in addition to the 8 hours of work, has been made a paid part of the day, so that the working time is now actually less than 8 hours.

Baking. The Bakery and Confectionery Workers [union has] negotiated workweeks of fewer than 40 hours in a number of major cities, particularly for machine bakeries. In all, well over 12,000 of its workers in 23 locals are on [such] schedules. The [union has] focused on such reductions primarily as a means of easing the employment impact of new mechanical equipment increasingly being put to use in [the] industry.

Rubber. A 6-hour day, 36-hour week has been in effect in rubber plants in Akron since the 1930's. Approximately 30,000 workers are on this schedule there.

Newspaper Publishing. More than one-third of the American Newspaper Guild's membership of 28,000 is covered by 35-hour-week contracts. Of the 198 contracts held by the union, 97 have a workweek of less than 40 hours for 1 or more classifications or departments.

Other Industries. Among other [industries] in which schedules of less than 40 hours are in effect for relatively large groups of workers are coal mining, retailing, longshoring, jewelry, millinery, fur, motion pictures, and lumber.

Shift workers. Schedules of fewer than 8 hours a workday have long been observed for many workers employed at night. Such workers frequently work 6½, 7, or 7½ hours for 8 hours' pay.

Office Workers. A large proportion of office and clerical employees are on schedules shorter than 40 hours a week, particularly in the large metropolitan areas.

Municipal Administrative and Clerical Employees. About a third of the more than 1,000 American cities with populations of over 10,000 observe a schedule of fewer than 40 hours a week for their administrative and clerical employees.

Prevalence of Under-40-Hour Workweeks

A guide to the overall prevalence of shorter-than-40-hour schedules is provided by the [1955–56] surveys in [17] major cities by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The surveys, [with a scope of] almost 6 million plant and office workers, [indicate] that 17 percent were on regular schedules of fewer than 40 hours a week.

The shorter-than-40-hour schedules are somewhat more common in nonmanufacturing than manufacturing. This is explained in part by the fact that some nonmanufacturing industries, such as finance, insurance, and real estate, have largely a white-collar work force, and it is among the office and clerical workers that under-40-hour schedules are most common.

For plant workers, of whom almost 4½ million were [within the scope of] the surveys, the [proportion] on under-40-hour schedules was 7 percent. It should be noted that, although this percentage is relatively small, the survey found at least some such workers in each of the cities studied.

The figures of the Labor Department survey show that the workers on the shorter workweeks are distributed as follows:

	Percent
Fewer than 37½ hours	51
37½ hours	36
More than 37½ but fewer than 40 hours	13

Lessons from Recent Experience

The threat of unemployment, and the possibility of minimizing it through adoption of shorter workweeks, has apparently been the most significant single factor until now in generating union efforts to reduce the 8-hour day and 40-hour week. It has generally been a more persuasive factor in shaping union attitudes than the appeal of additional daily or weekly leisure or the need for easing work fatigue.

Where an industry or company with a 40-hour week has provided year-round full employment (and some overtime work), union bargaining attention has been directed almost entirely to gaining wage increases and benefit improvements, not to reduction in hours schedules. But where technological and economic developments have threatened displacement of workers, many unions quickly have turned to consider the possibility of shorter hours of work as a means of stabilizing employment.

Briefly, these [general lessons] appear to be indicated for the future:

1. Progress to workweeks shorter than 40 hours may probably be achieved most readily in industries with substantial technological innovations *and* generally prosperous business conditions—in which there is also an actual or threatened decline in employment. A desire for increased leisure as such, and efforts to match short workweeks achieved elsewhere, may be factors carrying great weight [in other industries].

2. Also, progress to a shorter workweek may proceed at a relatively more rapid pace in industries with a large proportion of women. Most working women, especially the growing number of working wives, still retain at least some domestic responsibilities. They tend more strongly than most men to prefer a shorter workday so that they may have more time to manage such household duties.

3. Reductions in hours probably will continue to be negotiated most commonly in small, gradual stages—2½ hours or less at one time—rather than in a single reduction of 5 or 8 hours to reach the goal of 35 or 32 hours a week.

4. A few unions may find it necessary in reducing the workweek to compromise initially on overtime pay practices. For a transitional or temporary period, work may be permitted beyond the new reduced schedule and up to 40 hours at straight-time pay without a requirement of overtime penalty rates.

5. The task of negotiating workweeks shorter than 40 hours should become increasingly easier from at least two standpoints. First, the precedents are multiplying; [and second,] more local unions have been bringing the shorter week issue into negotiations [to lay] the groundwork.

—Seymour Brandwein
Department of Research, AFL–CIO

Proposals for Reducing the Workweek

ASSUMING general acceptance [of the idea] that at least some of the future benefits of increased productivity should be translated into greater leisure, the question next arises: In what form should this increased leisure be taken? This paper [discusses] the advantages and disadvantages of various proposals for reducing the working hours of a group of workers who, let us assume, are currently working a 5-day, 40-hour week, with approximately 8 paid holidays, and a vacation schedule ranging up to 3 weeks for workers of 10 or more years' seniority.

For such a group of workers, the following are four specific proposals that could be advanced for obtaining greater leisure time:[1] (1) reduction in standard hours worked per day; (2) reduction in standard days worked per week; (3) development of a program for occasional 3-day weekends (in effect, this can be considered a variant of item 2, since it provides a 4-day week on an occasional rather than a regular basis); (4) increase in the length of paid vacations.

The choice among these various alternatives is one which workers and their unions will have to make, either deliberately or unknowingly, in the process of formulating collective bargaining demands.

Reduction in Hours Worked Per Day

[Fewer hours of work per day have traditionally been the union goal] in pressing for reductions in the standard workweek below 40 hours. For the printing industry and for the garment trades, a standard workweek below 40 hours has become common. In fact, in every case of a standard workweek below 40 hours that has come to the attention of the AFL–CIO Research Department, the reduction has been achieved by reducing each day's workday by a half hour or an hour (or by 15, 45, or some other number of minutes). There has been no departure from the 5-day workweek.

This method for obtaining increased leisure would work little hardship [on] most employers with the exception of those conducting continuous process operations. Moreover, the advantages of this method in terms of the leisure obtained are very real. It is particularly appealing to women workers who see the need for the extra time to prepare the evening meal. [A] shorter workday means more time in the evening for family life, social affairs, and household projects. It might even provide additional time for civic duties or adult education.

In terms of the pattern of American living, the shorter workday would bring special benefits. It points the way for a greater staggering of working hours. Assuming a half hour for lunch, plants on a 7-hour day could begin any time between 8 and 10 a. m. and end the day shift from 3:30 to 5:30 p. m. The traditional peak of commuting traffic could be substantially cut and spread over a longer period of time.

Shorter hours of work each day, of course, might lead to an increase in the number of workers holding two jobs. However, the limited experience with shorter workdays seems to indicate that this problem of dual jobholders would not arise as frequently with a 7-hour as with a 6-hour day.

Reduction in Days Worked Per Week

Shortening the workweek to 4 working days raises problems of a somewhat different character. Certainly, the possibility of 3-day weekends would be very appealing. However, it might be well to recognize a major obstacle facing the attainment of this goal. Because the change from a 5-day to a 4-day workweek involves such a sharp reduction in hours worked, it would require a 25-percent increase in hourly wage rates to maintain take-home pay under the shorter workweek. This raises the question whether employers and workers could possibly move more gradually to a 4-day week by first adopting a 4½-day week. This, of course, is what actually happened when many industries moved from a 6- to a 5-day week. The change from a 40-hour, 5-day week to a 36-hour, 4½-day week would require only an 11.1-percent increase in hourly rates to maintain take-home pay.

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[1] We are here considering only the methods for obtaining greater leisure during the years when the individual worker is a regular member of the labor force. Thus excluded is any discussion of the trends toward later entry into the labor force (through a longer period of education) and earlier retirement.

Difficulties arise, however, from the fact that the half day of work often proves unsatisfactory both to the worker and to the employer. For the worker, it may mean that he will be spending a disproportionately large part of his time traveling to and from work for what is essentially a short period of work activity. For the employer, it may mean a less productive workday. In addition, the short workday does offer the possibility of greater absenteeism.

Another possibility might be a 4-day workweek with 9 hours per day. [However,] a 9-hour day does raise a question of additional fatigue and brings the average worker home to his family quite late in the evening.

What, then, about the worker whose wife and school-age children are geared to the 5-day pattern? How do his activities on his extra day off fit in with the family schedule? Or, as one analyst, has cruelly stated it, does the American woman want her husband around the house for 3 consecutive days in the week? A 4-day week thus raises some special questions in the province of the sociologist. Obviously, no definitive answers are available.

Occasional 3-Day Weekends

[Long weekends on an occasional basis] might grow out of the more desirable features of 3-day weekends. In effect, it would make the 3-day weekend a special event rather than a routine part of daily living. The problems raised in the previous section about a 4-day week as a regular matter would become less pressing. A system of occasional 3-day weekends could be considered a method of obtaining additional holidays with pay.

This method of obtaining greater leisure would carry with it a type of built-in flexibility. The time for these long weekends, for example, need not be permanently fixed. They could be determined once a year in the collective bargaining session after a long, hard look at the calendar for the coming year. Collective bargaining has already been moving in this direction. In a number of instances, the concept of holidays has been expanded to include, for example, the day after Thanksgiving.

Longer Vacations

Workers have continued to show a keen interest in winning longer vacations. The breakthrough during the postwar period to vacation schedules of 3 and 4 weeks has been a major event in American life. It has provided a real stimulus to travel and resort aspects of the American economy. [A] possibility, of course, is for the longer vacation to be utilized at two periods of time. A winter vacation might provide a real uplift to family life and if taken around Christmas, could include school-age children.

One variation on the longer vacation theme is a system of periodic extended leaves of absence with pay. This might be considered an extension of the system now enjoyed by college professors who work under a system of sabbatical leave (usually 1 year in 7 off with pay). A development of this type fits in with the views of many sociologists who have found that workers look forward to retirement most enthusiastically during the prime of their working years, especially in their 40's and early 50's. However, as they approach retirement age, workers feel more acutely the satisfaction that comes with steady work and remunerative employment. As a result, they look forward with considerably less enthusiasm to life on a pension after 65.

Based upon the calculations estimating the average worker's expectancy as a member of the labor force,[2] a year's paid leave of absence would be the equivalent of just under an hour's reduction in the workweek spread over a worker's entire working life. The cost to industry would not be extensive and might be more than repaid in terms of increased job satisfaction.

It is possible to visualize a combination of longer vacations and a year's paid leave of absence. Under this arrangement, workers might be entitled to 6 weeks of vacation, but could accumulate credits for weeks not taken, in order to take a 6-month or 1-year absence with pay at some later time.

—PETER HENLE

Department of Research, AFL–CIO

[2] Seymour Wolfbein, The Changing Length of Working Life, Seventh Annual Meeting, Industrial Relations Research Association, December 1954, Papers (p. 248).

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Workers' Attitudes Toward Shorter Hours

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY for many years has had an important segment of the labor force on a 6-hour workday. Discussions of shorter hours traditionally have included reference to this 6-hour day experience.

After the period of World War II, when all plants were on an 8-hour basis, the 6-hour day was reestablished in the Akron, Detroit, and Los Angeles areas. In other plants, which prior to the war were on a 6-hour schedule, workers voted to stay on an 8-hour basis. Since 1946, the number of rubber workers who have remained on a 6-hour schedule has been declining.

Today, virtually only the Akron and Detroit plants are on a 6-hour basis. (A small number of workers in Los Angeles work a 6-hour day.) Even in Akron and Detroit, substantial numbers regularly work an 8-hour shift. At the present time, then, there are about 30,000 of a total of 215,000 rubber workers who are on a 6-hour schedule.

What explains the shift away from 6 hours in the plants where the 6-hour schedule had been set in after World War II? What were and what are the attitudes of workers toward the 6- and 8-hour schedule in the rubber industry? (It should be explained that the 6-hour day in rubber in the postwar period has been part of a 6-day workweek. Work on the sixth day—Saturday—is at straight-time rates.)

When World War II ended, a number of plants reverted to the 6-hour, 6-day schedule. Many workers feared severe cutbacks under peacetime conditions. Remembrance of the depressed conditions of the late thirties was still vivid. Many years of weeks of 6 and 7 days, 8 or more hours per day, had given thousands of workers more than enough hours of work. The opportunity to go back to a shortened schedule of 6 hours was welcomed.

[But this reversion] brought new problems in the postwar period. Many felt the standards of living possible under 48 hours of earnings could not be maintained under a 36-hour schedule, and they turned to a second job for supplementary income. Exact figures on the number of such workers are lacking. Estimates, depending on varying circumstances, have ranged from 25 to 75 percent.

Those currently holding a *full-time* second job of 6 or even 8 hours, we would estimate, total about 10 percent of Akron rubber workers. But the evidence is sufficient to estimate that fully another 30–40 percent of the workers on a 6-hour regular shift are engaged in a wide variety of part-time occupations.

Since 1946, new pressures have built up for [an] 8-hour daily [schedule] among many workers. Still, on the other hand, thousands of workers have adhered strongly to the view that 6 hours daily and a 6-day week should be the standard workweek and [should] be extended to other plants throughout the industry. An examination of the different groupings on the question of whether there should be a 6- or 8-hour day reveals a substantial amount of divergent thinking, even among workers of the same age, sex, and skill.

A large group of supporters for the shorter workday of 6 hours can be found among the older employees, many of whom, by virtue of skill and experience, have advanced to higher paying jobs. With the introduction of new machines and improved methods, many long-service employees [consider that] 6 hours of work at this accelerated incentive pace is enough.

A second group in favor of the 6-hour schedule are those who feel that shorter hours should be a primary goal of labor. Even though they recognize the problems connected with the present 6-hour workday, they feel a 6-hour day is a step in the right direction.

Among the women workers will be found many supporting the 6-hour day. They find that working a 6-hour shift enables them to hold a job and maintain a household. Since many of these women are married, the income they earn is a second income in the family. They regard their 6-hour job almost as part-time work providing supplementary money.

Currently, as indicated, there are substantial numbers holding second jobs of all types. For these, the income from their regular 6-hour job, plus their secondary job, enabled them to achieve a standard of living which they now wish to main-

tain. The job security provided by the union contract plus the fringe and welfare benefits make the 6-hour job their primary job.

Starting time of the first 6-hour shift is 6 a. m. The second shift begins at 12 noon, the third at 6 p. m., and the fourth at 12 midnight. The more conventional 8-hour scheduling of work would mean shifts that cut across both afternoon and evening, or late evening and night, i. e., a 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. and a 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. shift. Obviously, all those who are now on either the first (6 a. m. to 12 noon) or second (12 noon to 6 p. m.) could not get on the most desirable 6 a. m. to 2 p. m. shift.

There is a feeling among the low seniority employees that the 6-hour day permits greater job opportunities for them. They fear a longer daily schedule would mean cutbacks, and the ax would fall on them. This belief that a 6-hour day means more jobs has deep roots. The worksharing theme so prevalent in the [depression] still exists. Workers in the 6-hour shops know that in many departments 4 persons are required to man the machines for the 4 shifts of 6 hours each. If an 8-hour day were adopted, the workers say only 3 men would be needed. In the postwar period, as technological advance has pushed productivity ever higher, these workers are keenly alert to the possibility of further cuts in employment. Automation, with all that word connotes, has in the past few years loomed as a further threat to employment security. Thus, much of the sentiment in favor of a shorter workday has the common thread running through it of shorter workdays aiding considerably in maintaining employment. A questionnaire survey covering a good cross section of employees in one of the Akron plants [showed that] fully 30 percent of those in favor of the 6-hour day expressed strong sentiments that a longer workday would mean sharp employment cuts.

It should be added that the categories of workers described as favoring shorter hours are not clear and distinct groupings. Among the older employees, a number who are approaching retirement age feel that a longer-than-6-hour day is desirable to accumulate some savings to supplement their pensions and social security benefits. Young employees starting families and buying homes likewise are often eager for longer hours of work. In fact, the pressures for higher income affect some members of every one of the groups generally in favor of shorter hours. There is little difficulty in getting people to work beyond the 6-hour shift on special occasions—for filling in on vacations, for extra output demands, etc. In fact, some departments in the Akron plants are on a regular 8-hour shift basis. Such a step must be arranged through the local union and generally is not taken [until] the workers affected have been polled.

Under all these various arrangements, workers still think of their schedules as being 6-hour schedules. The option to go back to a 6-hour schedule is preserved through worksharing provisions in the contract and periodic review of the hours by the local. These elements give the workers a feeling of greater job security.

Some Problems of Shorter Hours

While enjoying a relatively high hourly rate in the rubber plants, some workers will accept a low-paying job for their second source of income. Such jobs are often in nonunion plants or service establishments. Since they are also predominantly part-time jobs, organizing the workers has not been particularly successful at most such workplaces.

A second source of income for workers also has affected their attitudes toward their union. In terms of time, interest, and energy which they otherwise might have devoted, the union is weaker. There have been cases of lack of support in pressing for wage-rate adjustments which can fairly be ascribed to the fact that the worker earns income elsewhere.

Also worth noting is the overall reduction in employment opportunities when a substantial percentage of the labor force holds two jobs. Even if these be part-time jobs, there are fewer jobs available for new entrants to the labor force or for those who may be unemployed.

Finally, it should be mentioned that absenteeism, with resultant problems both for the union and the company, has been markedly higher when the 6-hour shift has been in effect and dual employment widespread. A comparison is possible on this point, because certain plants have changed from the 6-hour shift to the 8 in recent years.

The 6-hour day, when associated with a 6-day week, reduces flexibility in production scheduling. Since Saturdays are regular workdays, extra output requires Sunday work, at double time. The 5-day week permits the company to increase production with Saturday work, at time and one-half—and probably provides greater opportunity for extra earnings for employees.

Because the 6-hour day is not in effect throughout the rubber industry, certain special problems have developed. Wage rates, for example, have historically been higher at those plants which are currently on a 6-hour day. To eliminate these differentials, it would be necessary to negotiate substantially larger wage increases for selected plants. But even a uniform 10 [cents] per hour increase for all plants means less on a weekly basis in the 6-hour plants where the workweek is 36 hours as against 40 hours. The reduction of interplant differentials would of course increase the variation among the *weekly gains* of the different plants.

Varying hours schedules present problems also. Penalty pay for Saturday work as such cannot be negotiated for 6-hour plants where Saturday is part of the regular work schedule. For these reasons and others, the United Rubber Workers (URW) has recently adopted an interim policy calling for a shift to the 8-hour day. Once uniformity of hours has been reached, it is felt, uniformity of wage rates can better be achieved and a concerted drive be initiated for uniformly shorter hours throughout the industry. [EDITOR'S NOTE.—At the union's convention in late September, delegates voted against adopting such a policy.]

Evaluation of URW Experience

It should be kept in mind that the rubber workers' experience with shorter hours has centered on the 6-hour day, 6-day week. Most current thinking on shorter hours is in terms of workdays of 7–7½ hours on a 5-day basis or workdays of 8 hours on a 4–4½ day week. For that reason, the rubber experience is not completely applicable to other industries. However, the attitude of workers in the rubber industry toward the holding of second jobs, working more than the standard 6-hour shift, choosing between leisure and overtime work, and a number of other items might provide some valuable guides for planning on shorter hours.

Attitudes toward work schedules are often firmly based in traditions and habits. The worksharing principle developed in the thirties, which led to the 6-hour day, plays an important role in the thinking of Akron rubber workers. Personal and family habits geared to a 6-hour day and a 6-day week generate resistance to long-term changes in that schedule.

—WOODROW L. GINSBURG AND RALPH BERGMANN
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Worker

In the Middle Ages, the workday was limited primarily by the duration of natural light. A royal statute under Henry VII in 1495 set the working day during summer from 5 a. m. to 7 or 8 p. m. with 2 hours of rest. Queen Elizabeth I, a century later, decreed a similar workday with 2½ hours' respite. By the end of the 17th century, the predominant workday in England was 12 hours with a 2-hour break.

The industrial revolution brought an unprecedented lengthening of the workday. . . . [W. Woytinsky] has . . . noted that by 1800 "A working day of 14 hours was customary, one of 16 hours attracted little attention, and only a working day of 17 or 18 hours was considered an abuse."

—Helen B. Shaffer, Shorter Work Week, Washington, Editorial Research Reports, 1954, Vol. II, No. 22 (pp. 875–876).

History of Union Efforts To Reduce Working Hours

THE BRUNT of the great shorter hours movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was borne by the craft unions. They operated in local market industries where it was possible through strikes and economic pressure to secure substantial control over jobs and working conditions. [Their] efforts were never successful in periods of business recession, but in relatively favorable times, much was accomplished which carried over into bad times. The gains came at the same time that new machines and new technology were introduced, so that reductions in hours would be accomplished without cutting take-home pay. As the 8-hour day became more general practice in the trades, it gradually spread to other industries.

It was no accident that the greatest gains were made by the craft unions. The special conditions and circumstances of their organizing effort gave them certain advantages. In the mass production industries, the circumstances and the problems are very much different. While the craft unions have always been able to take care of their unemployed members through worksharing, the same practice cannot solve the problem in the large mass production industries. The craft unions' control over jobs enabled them to share work more effectively, at least among their members. The system might work well or badly, but there was never any strong pressure from this source for shortening hours of work in order to take care of mass unemployment.

In mass production industries, unemployment has over the years always been a paramount problem, but there is only very scanty evidence that unions in manufacturing industry have influenced actual hours worked. The conditions of the market are such that the unions cannot exercise the kind of job control that is possible in building construction, printing, and similar trades.

There was some worksharing in the rubber industry and in paper during the depression of the thirties. In paper mills on the West Coast, for example, worksharing was carried on to the extent of reducing the week to 24 hours. This was largely a humanitarian measure and entirely temporary. The pulp and paper unions in Wisconsin voted at some of the mills for the adoption of a 40-hour week (dayworkers) and a 36-hour week for shift workers (with 6-hour shifts). But this move, as shown below, had little permanent effect on hours actually worked.

One must be very cautious about drawing any conclusions from the very limited experience [unions have had] with reducing mass unemployment in large industrial plants, since [they were] not well organized here until the late thirties.

The Government-Established 40-Hour Week

The depression of the thirties stirred a great deal of feeling and thinking about new drives for the shorter workweek. Many well-organized trades already had a 44- or 40-hour week, but employment was often below this level, and what worksharing occurred resulted in lower earnings than would normally be made. A number of unions adopted resolutions for a 30-hour week, and efforts were even made in Congress to legislate a 30-hour standard and thus reduce unemployment.

The idea that there was some automatic mathematical relationship between hours of work and employment had appeared before, in the thinking of Ira Steward and other reformers of his day. All that was needed, he argued, was a law on the books, and hours would go down and employment up. If 10 men were idle and 100 employed, a 10-percent cut in hours would immediately put the idle to work. The simplicity of the idea made it attractive, in 1930 as well as in 1860. There were many people who argued that the way to take care of the unemployed was simply to reduce hours.

Progress [toward solution of the unemployment problem] was made through [the National Recovery Administration] and its industry code authorities. Unions were represented on these boards along with employers, and everywhere they argued for the 40-hour week. In many codes, the standard was adopted. Practically speaking, it meant a kind of minimum, since overtime could still be paid if business conditions permitted. But so long as economic activity continued at a low ebb, there was little pressure to work more than 40 hours.

Passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act [in 1938] fixed the 40-hour standard in Federal law. But the form of the limitation on hours opened

the way to hours far in excess of the standard through payment of premium or overtime rates. Throughout the next decade the basic meaning and purpose of the law was twisted and changed. It no longer was a standard for hours worked, but a means of increasing income through premium rates.

Effect of Recent Hours Reductions

There is no question that the philosophy underlying the Fair Labor Standards Act was the idea that hours of work should be reduced and that employers should be so penalized for working their employees more than 40 hours in a week that they would do so only in emergency situations. But something happened to change the practical operation of the law. Although the introduction of penalty or overtime rates was intended as a deterrent to working longer hours, such rates have in most industries not had this effect.

There were two developments which account for what happened. One was the advent of the war, and the pressure upon all our resources, including labor. The use of cost-plus contracts in war industries aggravated this effect, since workers could claim and easily get overtime rates. [The other was that] labor costs in many mass production industries kept getting lower and lower (especially in relation to selling prices) by the introduction of new machinery and technological improvements on a mass scale. Premium rates lost their effect as deterrents to overtime work. Employers did not care.

The wartime experience and collective bargaining in the years since then have combined to change the whole concept of overtime rates from the idea of a penalty to the idea of privilege. The typical senior worker or the worker "fortunate" enough to get extra hours regards them as a plum, not as something to be avoided. In all industries, local market and mass production as well, there has been a concerted effort to increase the premium or penalty payments, not with the idea of preventing longer hours of work, but with the idea of increasing income during prosperous times.

In some few places, the standard workweek has been reduced below 40 hours, but at least thus far not with the effect of reducing hours worked. A number of paper mills in Wisconsin, for example, established 36-hour work schedules in the past several years. But this has not meant 36 hours of work. Instead, the employees normally work 42 hours, 6 of them at premium rates.

A number of crafts have also negotiated shorter workweeks. The Lithographers, for example, in 1939 [at] their convention adopted a resolution for the 30-hour week, when the standard was 40 hours elsewhere. In 1945, in New York City, they secured in their agreement a standard of 36¼ hours, and 2 years later did the same thing at Chicago. Today, the standard workweek is 35 hours. But actual hours worked have not been proportionately reduced. The U. S. Department of Labor tabulations show weekly hours in lithographing as 41.4 hours in 1947 and 40.0 in 1950. Thus, even here, the reduced workweek of 36 or 35 hours has apparently had less effect upon hours than upon income. But if economic conditions changed for the worse and unemployment appeared, the 35-hour standard would no doubt effectually reduce the workweek by sharing the available work among members of the union.

Shortening Hours Through Holidays and Vacations

The unions in the mass production industries have introduced an important innovation in shorter hours of work. Beginning in 1940, the practice appeared of granting paid holidays and paid vacations and certain other provisions for time off without loss of pay. At first, the provisions were quite modest, but their popularity and their general acceptance by the community resulted in their gaining momentum until they are now characteristic of all industry as well as greatly improved. Each year, unions negotiate new benefits of this kind, increasing the number of paid holidays, increasing the vacation period for long-service workers, and granting at least 1- or 2-week vacations to relatively new employees. There appears to be no sign of a letup in this development.

The success of this drive apparently reflects a deep-seated desire on the part of most workers for a new kind of leisure. In this sense, the movement is philosophically close to the thinking and agitating of the 1830's when leisure was an objective of the shorter hours movement. During the early years of the vacation movement, there were some efforts on the part of workers, and employers,

too, to convert the vacation into additional income. But this effort has largely been eliminated, so that workers are taking their vacations and using them as they were intended.

It is hard to put a numerical value upon the holidays and vacations, but they probably represent a shortening of the workyear of about 7 percent in organized mass production industries.

Workers' Attitudes Toward a Shorter Workweek

Aside from the workers' desire for their paid holidays and paid vacations, there is no evidence in recent experience that workers want shorter daily or weekly hours. The evidence is all on the other side. Hundreds of local and international officials have testified that the most numerous and persistent grievances are disputes over the sharing of overtime work. The issue usually is not that someone has been made to work, but that he has been deprived of a chance to make overtime pay. Workers are eager to increase their income, not to work fewer hours.

—GEORGE BROOKS
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers

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The man who works 12 hours spends perhaps 1 hour going to and from work, and surely some time for meals—the rest of the day is for sleep and—shall we say—opportunity for self-improvement. Twelve long hours of work exhaust physical strength and fill the whole body with the poison of fatigue. The time for rest is sufficient only partially to counteract the fatigue and so the deadening effect of the poison is cumulative. There is neither energy, inclination, nor opportunity for the man or the woman who works 12 hours—the worker becomes only a work machine. The darkness under which he creeps to and from work hides his misery and his poverty from the world and often from himself. Daylight and a chance to see, stir up discontent necessary to arouse action.

The individual who works 8 hours or less does not each day exhaust his energy. He has time for recuperation and something more. His mind is more alert and active. He is capable of more vigorous and more effective work. He goes to and from work at a time when well-dressed people are on the streets. He really has time and opportunity for making comparisons and forming desires. He has longer time to stay at home, sees other homes better furnished, and consequently wants a better home for himself. He wants books, pictures, friends, entertainment. In short, he becomes a human being with intellectual desires and cravings. This change makes him a more valuable worker. Because his standard of living has changed, he demands higher wages. Men and women will not continue indefinitely to work for wages that force them to live below their concepts of what constitutes standards of living.

This is why the shorter workday is one of the primary, fundamental demands of organized labor. The labor movement represents organized discontent with poorer conditions and definite purposeful effort to secure better. It represents ambition and ideals.

—Samuel Gompers, The Shorter Workday—Its Philosophy, American Federation of Labor, Washington, [1915?] (p. 32).

Economic Aspects of Shorter Hours of Work

THE MOST PROBABLE EFFECT [on the economy of a reduction of standard working hours] is that in a period of rapid technological change and rising productivity, it would minimize the likelihood of large-scale displacement of workers—in industries whose productivity is rising most rapidly and in the national economy, during periods of inadequate demand for the growing volume of goods and services made available by advancing technology.

There are those who predict a decline in total output, or a substantial decline in the rate of increasing national production, through reducing hours of work. A reduction in working hours would tend [temporarily] to reduce the rate by which the national output of goods and services is increasing. This has happened in the past and would probably occur in the future. It is impossible, however, to make any precise predictions on this score. A reduction in working hours, for example, would tend to increase the requirement for workers. Some critics say that the reduction of working hours, therefore, will create labor shortages and could be disastrous.

In the next few years, labor-force growth will accelerate, as the effects of the rising birthrate since 1939 will bring an increasing number of young people into the labor markets. With reduced hours of work, it is likely that there will be a growing participation of women in the labor force. Older people, too, would probably tend to remain at work, with reduced working hours and more leisure time. In addition, some workers would undoubtedly attempt to obtain a second job if such jobs were available.

The reduction of working hours, in the past, has been accompanied by continued economic growth. There is no reason to believe that economic growth will stop—or that it will slow down to a snail's pace—with a further reduction of working hours.

Stabilizing Employment Opportunities

Economywide reductions in standard working hours have not been the [means by] which [reductions in] hours have been achieved. Standard working hours in the national economy have been reduced over time, usually through the accumulated effects of reductions in an establishment, a company, an area-segment of an industry, or sometimes a national industry. Except for changes obtained through legislation, reductions in working hours have not been made even for major segments of the economy. From a practical viewpoint, therefore, it is important to examine each industry—the jurisdiction of each international union—within the national economic framework. This is a task far beyond the scope of this paper.

Several areas of the economy in which attempts to stabilize employment opportunities may be of importance to the unions in those jurisdictions can be seen by examining postwar employment trends. Most of these areas, at present, are in manufacturing, mining, and railroading, where technological changes have been rapid in recent years. Employment difficulties in the years ahead, however, may develop in some types of clerical [jobs and] wholesale and retail trade, where new technological changes are taking place.

The failure of manufacturing employment, as a whole, to grow in recent years indicates the existence of employment difficulties in a number of industries. [However,] the reduction of working hours is not a cure-all solution for the difficulties faced by workers and unions in declining industries or in industries whose employees are being displaced by new production processes. But reduced working hours would tend to minimize these difficulties. In declining industries, of course, the profit position of the companies would usually make it more difficult to obtain reduction in working hours, than in industries whose employment difficulties are largely due to technological changes.

The textile industry is an example of an industry group in which technology has contributed to declining employment, changes in products, industry migration, company liquidations and mergers. In 1948, there were 1,280,000 production and maintenance workers employed in textile-mill products plants. In 1953, employment was down to 1,090,000 and in 1955, to 982,000.

The full-fashioned hosiery industry indicates the problems confronting workers in most branches of the textile industry. In 1940, an average [of] 91,466 employees with 16,200 knitting machines produced 41,870,000 dozen pairs of ladies' hosiery.

In 1955, an average of 50,433 workers with 7,956 knitting machines produced 47,250,000 dozen pairs. In other words, fewer workers and fewer knitting machines produced more hosiery.[1]

Many other industries, such as men's and boys' clothing, women's apparel, and millinery indicate rather similar trends. In sawmills and planing mills, production and maintenance workers numbered 443,600 in 1948, 385,000 in 1953, and 363,400 in 1955. In bakery products, production and maintenance employment declined from 190,200 in 1948 to 180,100 in 1953 and 172,100 in 1955. On Class I railroads, wage and salary employment dropped from 1,327,000 in 1948 to 1,207,000 in 1953 and 1,057,000 in 1955.

There were 147,000 production and maintenance workers in petroleum refining in 1948, 142,400 in 1953, and 132,200 in 1955. In rubber tires and tubes, production and maintenance workers numbered 95,600 in 1948, 92,800 in 1953, and 90,200 in 1955. Despite substantial increases in chemical output, production and maintenance employment in chemicals and allied products increased only from 522,000 in 1948 to 552,500 in 1953 and 546,100 in 1955. Although the electrical manufacturing industry has been expanding rapidly, production and maintenance employment, which jumped between 1948 and 1953, seems to have stabilized, temporarily, at about 800,000 to 900,000 since 1952. In the automobile industry, production and maintenance employment also rose substantially between 1948 and 1953, but despite the rise in output between 1953 and 1955, employment slipped in those years from 767,000 to 761,200.

The further reduction of standard working hours, however, will not necessarily take place first in industries whose employment difficulties are greatest. It will depend, as well, on the policy decisions of each union, the collective bargaining strength in each jurisdiction, the financial ability of the companies, and [the] legislative support for revision of Federal and State laws.

Costs of Reducing Hours

The costs to the employer of reducing standard working hours will differ from one type of employment to another, depending on such factors as the average hourly wage, fringe benefits based on hourly rates, [and] other types of fringe benefits based on the number of hours worked; and whether or not there are shifts.

Only a general and rough indication of costs can be made here. If hours were reduced to 38 in an establishment where the average hourly wage is $2 and the average workweek is 40 hours, it would take an 11-cent-an-hour wage increase to maintain weekly earnings of $80. If hours were reduced to 35, it would take a 29-cent-an-hour wage increase to maintain earnings of $80 per week. In the same establishment, if hours were reduced to 30, a 67-cent-an-hour wage increase would be required to maintain weekly earnings of $80. Additional increases in costs may be involved in changes in premium pay and fringe-benefit payments and in shift arrangements. Some of these increases in production costs to the employer would probably be offset by a reduction in overhead costs. These costs indicate that reduction in the length of the workweek will probably [occur over a period of several years] in most industries.

The costs to employers may be viewed as similar to the costs involved in wage increases.[2] The rise in wage costs due to a reduction of working hours tends to be offset by rising output per man-hour of work. There is no reason to believe, as some employers claim, that reduced working hours will halt the rise in man-hour output or slow down its increase. On the other hand, trade union pressures for wage increases and reduced working hours are a prodding force on management to keep unit production costs from increasing.

Unions involved in reducing working hours will have additional responsibilities to those concerned with the costs of changes in hourly wages. Plants that operate on a shift basis will present problems—how to arrange shifts for a reduced workweek. Premium pay and fringe-benefit provisions will have to be reexamined to protect workers from possible losses due to provisions based on the number of hours worked. "Overtime hogs" may have to be discouraged.

—NAT GOLDFINGER
Department of Research, AFL–CIO

[1] The American Federation of Hosiery Workers is the source for the information on full-fashioned hosiery. Other employment data are from the [U. S. Department of Labor's] Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] For discussion of costs to the employer and other employer considerations, in opposing further reductions of working hours, see H. R. Northrup and H. R. Brinberg, Economics of the Work-Week, National Industrial Conference Board, New York, 1950.

Output per Man-Hour in Basic Steel, 1939 to 1955

MAURICE HAVEN AND ALLAN D. SEARLE*

OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR of production workers in the basic steel industry increased at an average annual rate of 2.9 percent between 1947 and 1955, according to a recent study by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The productivity level in 1955 was 28 percent higher than in 1947 and 62 percent higher than in 1939. The average annual increase in output per man-hour was almost the same in the steel industry as in manufacturing as a whole for the years 1947 to 1953 (the last year for which data for total manufacturing are now available). However, because of a higher rate in steel from 1939 to 1947, spanning World War II, the average percentage increase for steel for the years 1939 to 1953 was 2.8 compared with 1.9 for all manufacturing.[1]

These trends in the steel industry reflected in part the continued investment in plant and equipment, as well as the influence of technological change that has provided the basis for the productivity improvement which has characterized the industry for many decades. After World War II, especially, there was an increase in blast furnace and steel mill capacity, both through enlargement and improvement of existing facilities, as well as through construction of new furnaces and mills. However, the trend in general improvement during this period was somewhat modified by a decline in the use of capacity between 1948 and 1949, for example, and by the decline in the general level of business in 1949 and 1954.

Thus, as in manufacturing generally, trends in output per man-hour in the steel industry are influenced not only by long-run improvements in technology, but also by changes in the general level of business activity. Fluctuations in the volume of production may affect an industry's ability to make most effective use of productive facilities, and this in turn may influence the trend of output per man-hour. Because it is possible for year-to-year changes in productivity to vary over a rather wide range, care should be exercised in the use of the year-to-year figures.

Concepts and Limitations

A considerable body of statistical information is available and has been used in deriving indexes of productivity for the basic steel industry. Nevertheless, the calculation of measures of output per man-hour is necessarily based on a number of assumptions which affect the resulting figures. The specific assumptions and limitations as well as the basic concepts are set forth subsequently.

Output per man-hour, as well as its reciprocal—man-hours per unit of output—measures the relationship between one factor of input—labor time—and production in physical units. This productivity ratio does not measure the specific contribution to output of labor, of capital, or of any other factor of production. Changes in the ratio may reflect the joint effect of a large number of separate, though interrelated, influences such as technological improvements, rate of operation, relative contribution to production of plants at various levels of efficiency, flow of raw materials and component parts, as well as skill and effort of the work force, efficiency of management, and the status of labor relations.

The productivity indexes for the period 1939–55 (table 1) have been constructed in accordance with the "physical output" concept of productivity measurement, i. e., they measure the average change which takes place in output in physical units per production-worker man-hour for prod-

*Of the Bureau's Division of Productivity and Technological Developments.

This article is a condensation of Man-Hours per Unit of Output in the Basic Steel Industry, 1939–55, BLS Bull. 1200, 1956.

[1] See Trends in Output per Man-Hour and Man-Hours per Unit of Output, Manufacturing, 1939–53, BLS Report 100, December 1955; a condensation of the report's findings and a description of the techniques used in the study appeared in the Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (pp. 1 and 63, respectively).

The comparison given here uses the comparable index of productivity in manufacturing—that prepared with a fixed-weight production index and an index of man-hours of production workers. Inasmuch as the proportion of total employment represented by nonproduction workers has increased in recent years, the increase in output per man-hour for all employees would be somewhat less than for production workers alone.

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of production, employment, man-hours, productivity, and unit labor requirements in the basic steel industry, 1939–55*

[1947–49=100]

Year	Weighted production [1]	Employment		Man-hours of production workers	Output per—			Labor requirements per unit of output		
		All employees	Production workers		Employee	Production worker	Production-worker man-hour	All employees	Production-workers	Production-worker man-hours
1939	59.0	80.9	82.9	75.1	72.9	71.2	78.6	137.1	140.5	127.3
1940	73.3	92.6	94.8	90.0	79.2	77.3	81.4	126.3	129.3	122.8
1941	95.5	105.8	108.6	110.6	90.3	87.9	86.3	110.8	113.7	115.8
1942	[2] 94.9									
1943	[2] 99.1									
1944	[2] 100.3									
1945	[2] 92.4									
1946	[2] 80.0									
1947	100.7	100.9	101.4	101.5	99.8	99.3	99.2	100.2	100.7	100.8
1948	106.0	104.8	105.2	106.6	101.1	100.8	99.4	98.9	99.2	100.6
1949	93.3	94.3	93.4	91.8	98.8	99.9	101.6	101.2	100.1	98.4
1950	118.4	104.6	104.4	106.9	113.2	113.4	110.8	88.3	88.2	90.3
1951	128.5	110.2	109.7	115.2	116.6	117.1	111.5	85.8	85.4	89.6
1952	113.4	97.8	97.3	97.8	116.0	119.0	116.0	86.1	84.0	86.2
1953	133.4	111.9	109.6	114.0	119.2	121.7	117.0	83.9	82.2	85.5
1954	107.0	99.5	96.5	93.9	107.5	110.9	114.0	93.0	90.2	87.8
1955	141.0	108.8	106.7	111.0	129.6	132.1	127.0	77.2	75.7	78.7

[1] For description of the weighting system, see p. 1280.

[2] The production index for the war years is understated because it excludes some of the industry's wartime products. The BLS employment series, however, covers the special wartime activities carried on in the industry. Owing to the lack of comparability between the two series, productivity indexes could not be computed and only the production data are shown.

SOURCE: See section on methodology, p. 1279.

ucts of the industry. The methodology and sources of the data used are described in detail at the end of this article.

The indexes refer to the blast furnace, steelworks and rolling mills, and electrometallurgical products industries, as defined in the 1947 Census of Manufactures and the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 3-digit group 331. Some of the products primary to the steel mills (SIC 331), however, are also made in other industries (SIC 3392, wire drawing; 3393, welded and heavy riveted pipe; 3399, primary metal industries, not elsewhere classified; 3481, nails and spikes; and 3489, wirework, not elsewhere classified). The production data cover the entire output of those products—both the amounts made in steel mills and the amounts made in the other industries. The figures on the employment and hours of production workers cover only the 3-digit SIC group 331, however, and this results in some noncomparability between output and man-hours indexes. Studies made by the Bureau indicate that the effects on the productivity index of this variation in coverage between the two series is relatively minor.

Other factors that affect the comparability of the productivity measures from year to year arise from changes in the degree of plant integration within the industry, and also inventory changes. When an industry becomes more integrated—that is, undertakes more work in the processing or manufacture of raw materials which it consumes, or devotes more work to finishing or fabricating products—comparability between production and man-hours may be affected. Similarly, comparability is affected when shipments data, rather than production data, are used if inventory holdings change from year to year. Investigation has shown, however, that any such changes in the steel industry have had little influence on the productivity measures.

It would be desirable to construct measures of productivity using man-hours of all employees, but man-hours for nonproduction workers are not generally available, and the productivity trends described in this article are based on the employment and hours of production and related workers only. In steel, as in many other industries, the number of production workers has been declining relative to all workers in recent years. Approximate figures on productivity per man-hour for all employees (using BLS estimates of man-hours for nonproduction workers) indicate slightly smaller increases than those for production workers.

Trends in Output per Man-Hour

1919–39. Earlier estimates show that increases in output per man-hour in the basic steel industry averaged 3.7 percent a year during the period 1919 to 1939, compared with 3.4 percent in manu-

facturing as a whole (table 2). In 1939, productivity in steel was 168 percent above the 1919 level. Most of the improvement occurred in the decade 1919–29, when the rate of increase was 6.3 percent a year. During this decade manufacturing also experienced a higher than average annual rise (5.3 percent).[2]

1939–47. Industrywide figures on productivity in the steel industry are not available for the years 1942–46, but data for selected companies that continued to produce mainly the normal products of the industry indicate a significant increase in output per man-hour during this wartime period (table 3). These companies accounted for about 75 percent of the industry's output during this period.

The steel industry did not face the large conversion and reconversion problems of many manufacturing industries during World War II and the postwar period. With great demand for steel and steel products and virtually no work stoppages, steelworks operated at over 95 percent of capacity for much of the time and were able to increase productivity throughout the war and the early postwar period. Other industries—such as aircraft and shipbuilding—experienced large wartime productivity gains from application of mass production techniques to a large volume of more or less standardized output. These gains could not be maintained during the reconversion period. Still other industries, comprising the "civilian goods" group, suffered productivity losses during the war and experienced delay in regaining prewar rates of increase.

TABLE 2.—*Average annual percentage increase in output per production-worker man-hour in the basic steel industry and in all manufacturing, 1919–55* [1]

Period	Steel [2]	All manufacturing [2]
1919–39	3.7	3.4
1919–29	6.3	5.3
1929–39	3.1	2.2
1939–55	2.8	[3]
1939–53	2.8	1.9
1939–47	2.9	.5
1947–53	3.3	3.4
1947–55	2.9	[3]

[1] For the 1919–39 period, trends for steel are computed from production data combined with unit value-added weights; for the years following 1939, from production data combined with unit man-hours weights.
[2] Computed from the least squares trend of the logarithm of the index numbers of output per man-hour.
[3] Information not available.

SOURCE: For steel, see text footnote 2 and section on methodology (p. 1279); for all manufacturing, see BLS Report 100, op. cit.

TABLE 3.—*Indexes of production, production-worker man-hours, and productivity for selected companies in the basic steel industry, 1942–46* [1]

(1939=100)

Year	Production	Production-worker man-hours	Output per production-worker man-hour	Production-worker man-hours per unit of output
1942 (last 6 months)	152.1	141.4	107.6	93.0
1943	158.3	149.8	105.7	94.6
1944	164.6	146.9	112.0	89.2
1945	153.0	136.7	111.9	89.3
1946	134.9	116.5	115.8	86.4

[1] The methods used in constructing these indexes differ from those used in the series for the industry as a whole, mainly in that alloy steel is not weighted separately from carbon steel.

SOURCE: Production data for 1939 obtained from reports of selected companies to the Bureau of the Census; for 1942–46, from reports of these companies to the War Production Board and Civilian Production Administration. Man-hour data based on reports made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the same selected companies.

Between 1939 and 1947, the total increase in output per man-hour in the steel industry was 26 percent, and the average annual rate was 2.9 percent—slightly lower than the 3.1-percent rate of the preceding 10 years. This was quite different from total manufacturing, where the increase in output per man-hour fell from a 2.2-percent annual rate (1929–39) to an 0.5-percent rate between 1939 and 1947.

1947–55. Output per man-hour in steel increased a total of 28 percent, at an average annual rate of 2.9 percent, from 1947 to 1955. On the whole, trends in the steel industry tended to follow those of total manufacturing from 1947 to 1953, with annual increases in output per man-hour of 3.3 percent in steel and 3.4 for manufacturing.

Factors Affecting Productivity Change

Many factors may affect the rate of productivity change—in varying degree in different industries. These include, as previously indicated, the rate of technological change and of capital expenditures, as well as changes in the volume of production and the level of business activity. Also ranking high in importance, although impossible to quantify, has been the human factor as expressed in the effort, skill, organization, and application of both management and labor. The success of adoption of technological improvements is enhanced by a work force which has the capacity and willingness to learn, change, and adapt.

[2] See Productivity and Unit Labor Cost in Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1919–40, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1942.

Union and management organizations have contributed to increased productivity by achievement of higher pay scales, pension programs, increased leisure, incentive pay plans, and machinery for resolving grievances. The introduction in 1947 and 1948 of a revised job classification program in steel plants, for example, contributed to better personnel relations and general efficiency through reduction in the number of grievances and the amount of time lost from work. Also contributing to the advance in productivity has been the willingness and ability of management to experiment, to invest in new machinery and research, and to seek new markets.

Production Volume. In the short run, when production volume increases, output per man-hour generally increases. However, year-to-year changes in productivity, which are influenced not only by the vagaries of the business cycle and war, but also by temporary factors, may suggest conclusions which differ from those indicated by long-term trends. Thus, sharp annual changes in the level of activity in the steel industry have been a cardinal factor in changes in output per man-hour; over the years, however, output per man-hour has maintained a persistent upward trend (with a few minor interruptions), reflecting constant technological improvement.

Technology. Adoption of technological changes has been gradual, although not at a uniform rate, in all segments of the industry. Improvements have involved raw materials, processing controls, and materials handling, as well as furnace equipment.

In blast furnaces, coal washing has offset the declining quality of coke, and the industry has added sintering plants to make possible the reuse of flue dust in the furnaces as part of the charge. The tendency to install larger furnaces has necessitated larger stoves to preheat the air for the furnace blast. Turbo blowers are replacing the reciprocating steam engines, which have less capacity and require more maintenance; and enlarged and improved ladles, particularly the torpedo type, are being used to handle the increased output.

The average size of open-hearth steel furnaces has steadily increased during the last 25 years, because of the construction of some open-hearth shops capable of producing heats as large as 225–250 tons, and the enlarging of heat size in many of the existing shops. The use of oxygen, particularly in the production of low carbon steels, has reduced man-hour requirements in open-hearth furnaces in recent years. The introduction of the electric furnace, which raised production from this source from 2 percent of total steel output in 1939 to 7 percent in 1955, has also helped improve the output of steel per man-hour.

Important technological advances have been made in rolling mills, and additions to capacity have kept pace with increases in ingot capacity. Large and powerful electric motors (in use since 1920) continue to be substituted for steam engines as the driving force. Large blooming mills, doubling mill capacity but using the same size crews, have been installed in some places, and rod mills of the looping type are being replaced by the continuous rod mill.

However, the most extensive technological developments have taken place in the sheet and strip mills. The continuous mills have almost completely replaced the earlier hand rolling mills of the 1920's; and the newer cold reduction mills are capable of speeds of over 5,000 feet per minute. Speed has also been raised in the older mills by the installation of new motors and controls.

These improvements and other power equipment installed in blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills reduced direct man-hours. However, the indirect labor involved in repairing, maintaining, and inspecting the new equipment offset somewhat the savings in direct labor.

Methodology

The productivity indexes are averages for the basic steel industry as a whole (SIC group 331) and do not necessarily represent the trend for any one plant or company. The blast furnaces industry (SIC 3311) includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pig iron and blast furnace ferroalloys from iron ore and scrap. The steelworks and rolling mills industry (SIC 3312) includes establishments primarily engaged in converting pig iron, and iron and steel scrap into shapes such as plates, sheets, strips, rods, bars, and tubing. The electrometallurgical products industry (SIC 3313) includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing ferrous and non-

ferrous additive alloys by electrometallurgical processes.

Productivity Indexes. The indexes of output per man-hour, production worker, and employee for 1939 to 1955 were obtained by dividing a production index by an index of man-hours or employment. The production index was computed from physical quantities of the various products of the industry combined with fixed unit man-hour weights. The use of fixed man-hour weights in the production index removes the effect on the productivity series which would result from changes in the relative volume of production of the various items. Thus, within the limits of the data, the index measures the average change in output per man-hour for products of the industry.

Production Index. The production index is based on production of pig iron, ferroalloys, and steel ingots, and on net shipments—or net production for sale—of steel mill shapes and forms, all measured in short tons, combined with unit man-hour weights. The index was constructed from basic quantity data for from 70 to over 80 items compiled by the American Iron and Steel Institute, and adjusted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to steel production levels shown by the Census of Manufactures for 1939 and 1947.

The data from which the weights for pig iron and carbon steel production were derived were based on an analysis of the labor requirements during 1946–47 of companies considered to be representative of the industry. The production data for pig iron are weighted by the number of production-worker man-hours per ton required in blast furnaces. The weight applied to ingot production is the additional man-hours per ton for processing beyond the pig iron stage and represents steel mill labor requirements. For other products except ferroalloys, the weights used represent the additional man-hours required per ton in steel mills to produce the product from ingot. They were derived by subtracting the man-hours spent in ingot production from the gross man-hours required for the end product. A ton of end-product requires more material than a ton of ingot, however, and it was necessary to determine the yield of end products from ingot and adjust the unit labor requirement figure for ingot by the yield factor [3] for each end product before subtracting.

Man-hour requirements for alloy (other than stainless) and stainless steel shapes and forms are BLS estimates obtained by applying alloy-carbon and stainless-carbon-steel price ratios to the carbon steel weights. The unit labor requirements weight for the ferroalloys was derived from the 1947 Census of Manufactures.

Employment and Man-Hours. The employment index is based on the series regularly published by the BLS, adjusted to levels indicated by the Census of Manufactures in 1939 and 1947. The adjustment method consists of: (1) Computing the ratios of the Census to the BLS employment figure for the 2 years 1939 and 1947; (2) interpolating the ratios for non-Census years; and (3) multiplying the interpolated ratio by the BLS figure for the given year.

The index of man-hours was derived from the adjusted BLS employment series and the BLS series on average weekly hours. That series covers only production and related workers and excludes salaried officers, superintendents, other supervisory employees, and professional and technical employees. It includes man-hours paid for but not worked—vacations, call-ins, etc. It is not possible to eliminate from the indexes the effect of changes in the ratio of such man-hours to total man-hours.

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[3] The yield factors were estimated from the ratio of man-hours required per ton of raw material (iron ore and coal) used in producing 1 ton of ingot to man-hour requirements for the amount of these raw materials used in the pre-ingot stage for the manufacture of 1 ton of each product. These ratios are a good approximation of actual yield ratios, because no additional iron ore and coal are used beyond the ingot stage.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Supplementary Wage Provisions in 17 Labor Markets, 1955–56

THE increasing prevalence of paid holidays, paid vacations, profit-sharing plans, and health, insurance, and pension plans as supplements to the earnings of both office and plant workers is reflected in the results of surveys of occupational wages and related provisions conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in 17 major labor markets during the winter of 1955–56.[1]

A comparison of the Bureau's 1954 and 1956 wage surveys shows that among the major labor market areas studied, increases in the proportion of plant workers who got 7 or more paid holidays ranged between 1 and 14 percent—5 points more, on the average, than for office workers. Vacations with 3 weeks' pay for 15 years' service became available to an additional 10 percent of the workers, on the average, in each area in the 2-year interim. Increases in the proportions of office and plant workers eligible for other benefits included: life insurance, hospitalization insurance, and retirement pensions—5 to 14 percent in a majority of the areas; and surgical insurance and medical insurance—10 to 20 percent. All of the increases cited are in terms of percentages of all office or plant workers in the areas studied.

At the time of the 1956 surveys, some supplementary benefits were an almost universal adjunct to the wage earnings of workers employed in the establishments and industry divisions customarily surveyed. Thus, nearly all office and plant workers receive paid vacations and paid holidays. Three-fourths or more of both of these employee groups are provided life insurance, sickness and accident insurance, or sick leave, hospitalization insurance, and surgical insurance. Three-fourths of the office workers and three-fifths of the plant workers currently are in establishments that have retirement plans. Medical insurance is available to a majority of both plant and office workers, and accidental death and dismemberment insurance covers half of the plant workers and somewhat less than half of the office workers. Catastrophe or extended medical insurance is now available to 16 percent of the office workers and 7 percent of the plant workers, which reflects an expanded coverage compared with several years earlier. Corresponding proportions of office and plant workers were in establishments with profit-sharing plans.

These estimates of prevalence relate to the *availability* of such benefits to the overall groups of office or plant workers included in the surveys. The data relate to plans to which the employer contributes at least part of the cost.[2] For each type of benefit, aside from the factor of proportionate cost allocation, there is a wide (but unmeasured) range in the dollars-and-cents value to the worker of the benefits specified. Varying service (seniority) requirements for eligibility are an obvious factor in evaluating the extent to which individual workers participate in or benefit by a particular supplementary benefit type of arrangement. Thus, seniority is a limiting factor both as to the number of workers who receive the benefit in any given period and the amount of the benefit. Relatively long seniority requirements, as in the case of retirement pensions, limit the number of workers who ultimately qualify; or, as in the case of paid vacations, limit the number who receive 3- or 4-week pay amounts at any given time.

[1] This article and that on p. 1295 of this issue are part of a series of analyses of wages, establishment practices, and supplementary wage provisions in 17 labor market areas. For information on the scope of the studies, see footnote 1, p. 1295.

For results of the 1953–54 surveys covering most of the same labor market areas included in the present surveys, see BLS Bull. 1173.

[2] The proportions of workers in most of the areas surveyed, who were subject to contributory and noncontributory life insurance and pension plans, are presented in Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans in 17 Labor Markets, Monthly Labor Review, November 1954 (p. 1228).

Paid Holidays

The most common paid-holiday provision in the 17 areas combined called for 6 paid holidays. Almost two-thirds of the office workers and two-fifths of the plant workers were in establishments providing 7 or more paid holidays. Provisions for more than 8 holidays were not common for plant workers. By contrast, nearly a third of the office workers were in establishments having such provisions (table 1).

The most liberal holiday provisions were reported in the Northeast areas, particularly in New York City where over half of the office

TABLE 1.—*Percent of workers employed in establishments having formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits in 17 major labor markets, September 1955–April 1956*

Area	Paid vacations [1]						Paid holidays [2]						Insurance							Retirement pension [4]	Profit sharing
	2 weeks or more		3 weeks or more		4 weeks or more																
	After 1 year	After 5 years	After 10 years	After 25 years	After 20 years	After 25 years	Total	1 to 5	6	7	8	9 or more	Life	Accidental death and dismemberment	Hospitalization	Surgical	Medical	Catastrophe	Sickness pay [3]		
Office workers																					
17 areas combined	82	99	34	84	9	28	99	(5)	34	21	12	30	93	44	78	75	56	16	78	74	13
Northeast:																					
Newark-Jersey City	93	99	26	87	17	31	99	(5)	6	26	16	52	93	35	75	73	53	6	83	83	4
New York City	93	99	49	88	15	44	99	----	(5)	13	11	74	92	40	75	70	49	14	87	78	16
Philadelphia	81	99	28	85	3	24	100	(5)	25	24	17	34	93	33	63	54	31	9	74	78	15
Providence	76	97	24	62	8	9	98	(5)	8	8	14	67	81	38	92	82	41	3	51	56	6
South:																					
Atlanta	78	98	11	65	3	22	99	38	35	16	9	(5)	98	52	81	80	45	30	70	84	16
Dallas	66	97	6	54	(5)	14	99	39	41	15	4	----	90	46	74	72	62	15	69	64	13
Memphis	65	99	16	64	3	15	100	58	17	20	5	----	91	50	85	85	44	10	62	61	14
New Orleans	73	95	9	44	4	13	99	(5)	64	14	18	3	89	43	67	63	41	14	51	50	10
Middle West:																					
Chicago	79	99	30	87	10	31	99	(5)	56	22	7	14	93	42	79	78	51	17	75	73	21
Detroit	88	99	64	91	5	14	99	(5)	83	8	(5)	8	94	46	86	86	77	14	84	78	7
Milwaukee	50	99	24	88	(5)	13	99	----	65	24	10	(5)	93	48	87	86	64	9	81	77	9
Minneapolis-St. Paul	69	99	32	85	6	31	100	----	66	24	6	4	91	45	76	75	60	10	70	74	9
St. Louis	69	99	22	81	7	16	99	(5)	33	41	23	(5)	94	54	75	73	68	11	78	73	7
Far West:																					
Denver	59	99	15	77	4	14	99	(5)	48	22	29	(5)	81	22	58	57	45	4	68	64	9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	80	99	18	81	6	16	100	(5)	53	25	15	7	95	64	84	84	68	34	77	64	10
Portland	64	100	16	76	4	17	99	(5)	49	36	10	5	85	41	76	76	69	9	70	74	17
San Francisco-Oakland	82	100	19	86	4	19	100	(5)	5	50	36	9	95	42	77	76	63	15	66	70	4
Plant workers																					
17 areas combined	24	96	19	71	4	13	96	6	48	25	10	7	91	51	85	82	61	7	80	61	7
Northeast:																					
Newark-Jersey City	28	97	21	78	6	16	98	(5)	15	42	20	19	92	47	82	81	55	5	75	70	4
New York City	43	95	31	62	5	12	98	4	16	29	14	33	91	40	86	83	55	(5)	85	69	3
Philadelphia	24	95	24	69	(5)	11	99	3	39	37	15	5	91	45	79	74	45	4	88	56	6
Providence	15	87	8	45	(5)	3	97	7	25	14	20	30	81	54	92	80	44	(5)	35	31	5
South:																					
Atlanta	33	83	11	43	5	9	83	38	38	6	(5)	(5)	93	53	83	82	47	16	72	60	8
Dallas	20	85	(5)	42	(5)	7	87	42	28	16	(5)	----	84	47	74	73	56	10	56	49	11
Memphis	12	84	6	45	(5)	6	85	44	23	16	(5)	----	72	41	66	64	32	5	60	42	10
New Orleans	26	77	4	31	(5)	5	77	14	40	12	11	(5)	74	42	55	47	30	8	62	34	4
Middle West:																					
Chicago	20	98	25	83	8	22	97	8	61	21	6	(5)	92	47	86	83	55	7	87	64	13
Detroit	7	98	9	87	4	8	98	(5)	90	7	(5)	(5)	97	57	92	92	81	(5)	93	79	4
Milwaukee	9	97	19	86	5	18	94	(5)	70	17	5	(5)	92	50	91	89	64	3	85	63	12
Minneapolis-St. Paul	18	99	27	76	3	23	98	(5)	73	18	6	----	88	48	78	76	53	4	88	58	3
St. Louis	15	98	15	80	3	13	99	3	42	43	10	----	93	70	86	82	69	6	91	63	4
Far West:																					
Denver	17	95	7	56	----	10	91	(5)	61	18	11	----	72	31	56	55	45	5	66	38	10
Los Angeles-Long Beach	36	97	15	64	(5)	8	94	3	59	24	9	(5)	93	68	89	89	79	22	66	48	5
Portland	14	99	10	52	(5)	6	89	3	55	28	4	----	70	45	78	78	71	3	71	49	11
San Francisco-Oakland	29	99	15	69	(5)	10	95	7	12	49	27	(5)	95	49	79	79	74	8	55	51	(5)

[1] A week's pay for a year's service applied to 99 percent of the office workers and 98 percent of the plant workers in virtually every area.

[2] Full-day holidays provided annually. About a sixth of the office workers and plant workers also received 1 or more paid half holidays. Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

[3] Unduplicated total of workers receiving paid sick leave or sickness and accident insurance or both.

[4] Includes retirement-type profit-sharing plans that provide for regular payments to retirees for the remainder of their lives.

[5] Less than 2.5 percent.

workers and a fifth of the plant workers received 11 or more paid holidays. Workers in 3 of the 4 southern areas had the fewest paid holidays, with large proportions of office workers (nearly 60 percent in Memphis) receiving 5 or less paid holidays. About 40 percent of the plant workers in those areas received less than 6 holidays and an additional 15 percent received no paid holidays. In New Orleans, where only 14 percent of the plant workers had fewer than 6 paid holidays, a large proportion (23 percent) had no paid holidays.

The Middle West areas generally provided 6 or 7 holidays to both plant and office workers, with only Chicago and St. Louis having appreciable numbers getting 8 or more holidays. In the Far West areas, approximately half the workers received 6 paid holidays, except in the San Francisco-Oakland area where 7 days were most prevalent and 8 days were frequently granted.

Over 15 percent of the workers now receive pay for at least 1 half holiday in addition to their full holidays, 1 or 2 half days being the usual amount. Among industry divisions, paid half holidays were most frequent among office workers in the finance, services, and manufacturing divisions, and among plant workers, in manufacturing and wholesale trade. In Detroit, three-fourths of the manufacturing workers received 2 half holidays.

Manufacturing industries as a group usually did not provide as many full-day paid holidays as most of the nonmanufacturing industry divisions. In manufacturing establishments, over half of both plant and office workers received 6 paid holidays. Although substantial numbers received 7 or 8 holidays, relatively few had 9 or more holidays.

By contrast, among the nonmanufacturing industries, paid holiday practices were most liberal in the finance and public utilities divisions. Half of the office workers in the finance group were given 11 or more holidays. Nearly a third of public utility office workers and a fourth of such plant workers received 9 or more paid holidays.

Most of the wholesale trade establishments provided 6 or 7 paid holidays, but over a third of the office workers and a fourth of the nonoffice were in establishments providing 8 or more. Relatively few workers in retail establishments received more than 7 holidays. Twelve percent of nonoffice workers in retail trade had less than 6 holidays and 7 percent had no paid holidays.

The service industries reported the greatest variation in paid holiday provisions between plant and office workers. Provisions for office workers compared favorably with other industry divisions, about 40 percent being in offices providing 8 or more paid holidays. Nearly a fifth of the plant workers in services received no paid holidays and an additional fifth received less than 6.

Paid Vacations

Vacation pay today is available to 99 percent of the workers in the industries and areas surveyed. With few exceptions, the amount of pay is graduated according to length of service, ranging from as little as 1 day's pay to as much as 4 or more weeks' pay. Nearly half the 5¾ million office and plant workers within the scope of the surveys are provided vacation pay after as little as 6 months' service. As length of service increases, workers in these areas may progressively earn the following benefits: Virtually all can qualify for at least 1 week's vacation pay by completing a year's service; over 95 percent can qualify for 2 weeks' pay after 5 years' service; 3 weeks' pay or more is available to almost a fourth of the workers after 10 years, and to almost three-fourths, after 15 years' service. One out of every 6 office and plant workers can receive 4 or more weeks' pay after 25 years' service.

Below this group of 17 percent of the workers who may eventually get 4 weeks' vacation, maximum vacations for the remainder may be classified into 57 percent who can reach a maximum of at least 3 but less than 4 weeks' pay; 23 percent who can eventually get 2 but less than 3 weeks; and 3 percent for whom top vacation pay is less than 2 weeks.

For most workers, vacation pay was expressed in terms of regular or average weekly earnings for a stated number of weeks, depending upon length of service with the employer. Ninety percent of the office and plant workers in the 17 areas were or could become eligible for benefits under such arrangements. Some plans of this type also provide for 1 day's pay for each additional year of service as a means of progression for those workers who have, for instance, more than 1 but less than 5 years' service in a firm requiring 5 years' service for 2 weeks of vacation.

Plans which expressed vacation pay as a percentage of the workers' annual earnings applied to 2 percent of the office and 10 percent of the plant workers. The great majority of workers within the scope of the survey who were covered by percentage-type plans were employed in the production departments of manufacturing firms. Although applicable to only a few workers in some areas, the method applied to almost a third of the manufacturing plant workers in Providence, a fourth in Philadelphia, 1 in every 6 in Los Angeles and Milwaukee, 1 in 8 in Atlanta and Memphis, and 1 in 12 in Detroit and St. Louis.

Flat-sum and other types of vacation payment applied to less than 1 percent of all office and plant workers.[3]

Provisions were typically more liberal for office employees, particularly as to the maximum amount of vacation pay such employees might eventually receive and the amount of pay granted for comparable service or seniority. These observations apply to each of the 17 areas and, with few exceptions, to the individual industry divisions.

Maximum vacation pay of 4 weeks or more was available to 28 percent of the office workers but to only 13 percent of the plant workers. As much as 3 weeks' pay (but less than 4) was offered to a majority of both groups. However, more plant workers than office workers (29 and 16 percent, respectively) had provisions for maximum vacation pay of less than 3 weeks.

Vacation pay provisions for office employees with relatively short service (from 6 months to 3 years) likewise were more liberal than for plant workers with comparable periods of service. Provisions for both groups were about the same for employees with 5 years' service. However, vacation pay arrangements corresponding to 10, 15, 20, and 25 years of service progressively favor office workers, tending to provide such workers with 3 and 4 weeks' vacation after fewer years of service than the plant workers.

Some marked differences in provisions for office as well as plant workers were noted among the areas, not only in respect to maximum vacation pay offered but also the length of service required. Moreover, not all of the areas that offered the most (or least) liberal vacation provisions for office workers held the same relative rank with respect to plant workers. To some extent, such variations reflect the local importance of particular industries. For example, the financial institutions in New York City and the automobile industry in Detroit employ an unusually high proportion of the total office and manufacturing plant workers, respectively, in their areas. Thus, vacation practices in these industries influenced the overall data for these cities. However, the practice of providing at least 1 week's pay after the first year of service was common to all the areas—99 percent or more of the office and 91 percent or more of the plant workers in each area.

Vacation pay of 3 weeks or more for both office and plant workers was least widespread in Providence and the southern areas, and most extensive in Newark-Jersey City, New York City, Philadelphia, SanFrancisco-Oakland, and Middle West areas. Among the 17 areas, the office worker proportions eligible for 3 weeks' vacation ranged from 44 percent (New Orleans) to 91 percent (Detroit); and for plant workers, from 31 percent (New Orleans) to 86–87 percent (Milwaukee and Detroit).

Health and Insurance Plans

Life insurance coverage was the most common benefit provision. It was available to over 90 percent of workers in each industry division except retail trade and services, where about 80 percent were covered.

The most widespread health insurance provision was for hospitalization, covering 78 percent of the office workers and 85 percent of the plant workers. In recent years, many of these plans have been broadened to cover surgical and, to a lesser extent, some medical expenses. Thus, the total workers covered for surgical are now only 3 percentage points less than those covered for hospitalization. Medical-care provisions now cover 56 percent of the office workers and 61 percent of the plant workers.

Insurance coverage in the combined areas was generally more prevalent in manufacturing establishments than in nonmanufacturing. Among the nonmanufacturing divisions, life insurance

[3] In preparing the tabulations, all percentage and flat-sum-type payments were converted to their "length of time" equivalents; for example, 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as a week's pay.

coverage was highest in finance and public utilities; coverage of other types of insurance was generally highest in wholesale trade.

Provision for employee illnesses may take the form of sick leave with full or partial pay or insurance benefits. These have been summarized under the general category of "sickness pay." Many establishments provided both sickness insurance and sick leave. About 80 percent of both office and plant workers were covered by at least some type of sickness pay. Sick-leave plans providing for full pay and requiring no waiting period were much more prevalent for office workers than for plant workers, 55 percent as compared to 15 percent. On the other hand, sickness and accident insurance was more commonly provided for plant workers, 65 percent as compared to 43 percent for office workers. Limited-type sick leave—requiring a waiting period or providing partial pay or both—was provided to about 10 percent of the workers.

Sickness pay plans were more prevalent in manufacturing establishments than in any nonmanufacturing division except public utilities. Some sick leave with full pay was provided to over 60 percent of office workers in the public utilities and finance divisions and to a third of the plant workers in public utilities and wholesale trade.

Retirement Plans

Retirement plans were somewhat more prevalent for office workers than for plant workers. About 75 percent of the office workers and over 60 percent of the plant workers in major labor markets studied are now covered by plans. In public utilities, the coverage was about 90 percent for both groups; the lowest coverage was in services and retail trade.

Pension coverage for office workers ranged from 50 percent in New Orleans to over 80 percent in Newark-Jersey City and Atlanta. Highest coverage for plant workers was in Detroit (79 percent) and lowest in Providence (31 percent). Coverage in the individual areas, however, varied between industry divisions.

Profit-Sharing Plans

The extent to which various types of profit-sharing plans are made available to workers was studied for the first time in the 1955–56 wage surveys of major labor markets. Although such plans have been in existence in industry for many years, increased interest in them has been evident only in recent years. Available information indicates that the number of firms adopting profit-sharing plans each year has increased steadily since World War II.[4] Among explanations frequently given for the growth of interest in profit-sharing plans are continued high industrial activity, with relatively favorable profit records, increased emphasis upon employer-employee relations, growing demands for supplementary retirement benefits, and tax advantages of deferred payments.

Profit-sharing plans of all types studied were reported by establishments employing about 13 percent of the office and 7 percent of the plant workers within the scope of the wage studies in the 17 areas combined. The collection of data was limited to formal plans under which (1) profit shares to be distributed among employees were computed under established formulas; (2) the formulas were communicated to employees in advance of the determination of profits; and (3) eligibility for participation was extended to a majority of the office or plant employees. The wide variety of such plans found were classified into four broad groups according to provisions for the distribution of profit shares to employees: Current, or cash, distribution of profit shares within a short period after profits were determined; deferred distribution of profit shares, after a specified number of years; deferred distribution of profit shares, primarily upon retirement; and combination of current and deferred distribution of profit shares.

Among the four types of plans studied, those deferring the distribution of profit shares to employees until retirement were by far the most prevalent in all the industries combined as well as in each industry division. (See table 2.) Establishments with such plans accounted for 10 of the 13 percent of office workers and 5 of the 7 percent of plant workers employed in establishments having such plans. These retirement-type

[4] Through August 31, 1946, approximately 2,500 rulings on applications for profit-sharing plans had been issued by the Internal Revenue Service; by June 30, 1956, over 10,000 rulings had been issued.

TABLE 2.—*Percent of office and plant workers employed in establishments having profit-sharing plans [1] in 17 areas combined, by type of plan and industry division, September 1955–April 1956*

Type of plan	Office workers							Plant workers					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities [2]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance [3]	Services	All industries [4]	Manufacturing	Public utilities [2]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
Workers in 17 areas combined	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Workers in establishments having profit-sharing plans	12.8	9.1	1.1	8.7	28.6	18.4	16.0	6.5	5.8	0.3	7.7	15.5	1.8
Current distribution plans providing for distribution of profit shares to employees within a short period after determination of profits	1.1	1.4	.1	.4	1.8	1.4	.3	.9	1.2	.2	.9	.9	.2
Deferred distribution plans providing for distribution of profit shares to employees after a specified number of years	.9	.4	[5]	[5]	.1	1.4	5.5	.2	.3	.1	----	.2	----
Deferred distribution plans providing for distribution of profit shares upon retirement	10.0	6.9	1.0	8.1	26.7	13.6	10.2	5.1	4.1	.1	6.5	14.4	1.5
Combination plans providing for current and deferred distribution of profit shares to employees, or both a current and a deferred distribution plan	.8	.5	----	.2	----	2.0	----	.2	.3	----	.3	----	----
Workers in establishments having no profit-sharing plans	87.2	90.9	98.9	91.3	71.4	81.6	84.0	93.5	94.2	99.7	92.3	84.5	98.2

[1] The study was limited to formal plans (1) having established formulas for computing profit shares to be distributed among employees; (2) under which formulas were communicated to employees in advance of the determination of profits; and (3) under which eligibility was extended to a majority of the office or plant workers.

[2] Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

[3] Finance, insurance, and real estate.

[4] Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

plans provide for the irrevocable deposit of profit shares allocated to each participant with a trustee until such time as the employee becomes eligible for retirement. These plans typically provide for the workers' full or partial vesting rights to the profit shares after a specified number of years of participation; payment may be made upon separation, disability, death, or approved earlier retirement. Provisions sometimes are made for participating employees to borrow against a portion of their deposits for certain purposes, subject to approval of the trustees of the fund. Some plans provide for optional payments upon retirement: In a lump sum (cash or, in some instances, company stock); payment over a specified period of years; and purchase of a life annuity.[5] However, this option may be subject to approval by the trustees. When full payment to those who drop out of the plan prior to retirement is not permitted, the amount left in the fund is shared among remaining participants. Participants eligible for retirement also share in accumulated dividends or interest on invested profit shares to their credit and in the increased (or decreased) value of these investments.

The second most prevalent type of plan was the current distribution plan, although establishments which reported such plans were employing only slightly more than 1 percent of the office workers and about 1 percent of the plant workers. Profit shares under these plans are distributed, usually in cash, within a short period after profits have been determined for a given accounting period, which is at least once each year.

Plans that deferred payment of profit shares to employees for a specified number of years were in effect in establishments with less than 1 percent of the office and plant workers. Among such plans were those that provided for the payment of each eligible employee's share of annual profits into a trust fund. These funds are invested by the trustees of the fund as provided by the plan. Each year, for example, after the fifth year of participation, the employee is paid one-fifth of the accumulated value of profit shares to his credit. The payments include each employee's portion of the market value of invested profit shares, interest and dividends on these investments, and forfeitures from accounts of participants who leave the company before acquiring full vesting rights. These plans are frequently described as thrift or savings

[5] Retirement-type plans that provided for regular payments to retirees for the remainder of their lives were also included in the tabulation of retirement pension plans.

plans, and under some of them, employees are permitted the option of leaving their shares in the fund until they retire or are separated.

Establishments having plans providing for a combination of current distribution of part of each employee's profit share and deferred distribution of the remainder also accounted for less than 1 percent of the office and plant workers. Included in this group were establishments that had two separate plans, one providing for current distribution of profit shares and the other a deferred distribution plan, if eligibility in both plans applied to a majority of the office or a majority of the plant workers. A majority of the combination plans provided for distribution of the deferred portion upon retirement or upon earlier separation of the employee.

Establishments with profit-sharing plans were found in all industry divisions, although they were seldom reported in establishments within the public utilities division. The proportion varied widely among the other industry divisions. Plans of all types combined were available to the highest proportion of workers in retail trade, with 29 percent of the office workers and 16 percent of the nonoffice workers employed in establishments having profit-sharing plans as defined for the study. Department stores, mail-order houses, and food chains in some areas accounted for a high proportion of workers in retail trade establishments with such plans. The finance division, mainly banks and insurance companies, ranked second in the proportion of office workers in establishments with plans (18 percent), followed by services (16 percent), and manufacturing and wholesale trade (9 percent in each). For nonoffice workers, wholesale trade ranked ahead of manufacturing industries (8 and 6 percent, respectively). The proportion of plant workers in service industries (2 percent) was much lower than the proportion of office workers, partly because a number of service establishments with plans employed mainly office workers.[6]

Profit-sharing plans that applied to both office and plant workers of an establishment were in the majority; 1 in 7 plans applied to office workers only, but none of the plans applied exclusively to plant workers. Classified according to number of employees, 3 of every 5 plans were in establishments with fewer than 500 workers, although plans in establishments with more than 500 workers were available to a larger proportion of the workers.[7] Relatively few very large multiestablishment firms accounted for a sizable proportion of the employment in establishments with profit-sharing plans.

Among establishments with profit-sharing plans, 4 percent of the office workers and 42 percent of the plant workers were in establishments that also had labor-management agreements covering a majority of these workers. These proportions were considerably lower than the coverage of such agreements in all establishments within the scope of the study.[8] Industry divisions that ranked highest in the proportion of workers in establishments with profit-sharing plans (such as retail trade, finance, and service industries) generally ranked lowest in the proportion of workers covered by labor-management agreements. In some instances the profit-sharing plan was a part of the labor-management agreement.

Among the 17 areas surveyed, profit-sharing plans were the most prevalent in Chicago, where 21 percent of the office workers and 13 percent of the plant workers within the scope of the study were employed in establishments with such plans. Among the other areas, the proportions varied from 4 to 17 percent for office workers and from less than 2 to 12 percent for plant workers. Areas with above average proportions were widely distributed geographically. Much of the variation among areas in the proportion of workers in establishments with plans appeared to be accounted for by differences in the extent to which the very large multiestablishment firms with profit-sharing plans were located in an area.

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[6] The relatively few nonoffice workers in banking and insurance establishments were not included in the tabulations.

[7] Profit-sharing plans of multiestablishment firms were counted separately for each establishment and classified according to their employment in each area.

[8] For information on coverage of labor-management agreements by area and industry division, see Monthly Labor Review, January 1955 (p. 64).

Employers and Industrial Relations in Britain and America

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The article which is excerpted below was published in the Political Quarterly, London, July–September 1956. Two articles from the previous issue of the Quarterly, discussing British trade union problems, were excerpted in the October 1956 issue of the Review (pp. 1175–1181). Portions of the text have been omitted for reasons of space.*

THE GROWTH of trade unionism in the United States has been responsible for stimulating the development of personnel management. The fact that in many American corporations a vice president is in charge of industrial relations is a measure of the importance that is attributed to this field of managerial responsibilities. Only rarely in Britain is the head of a personnel department an individual of equivalent status. The personnel departments of big American companies generally enjoy a considerable prestige, and many firms have sought deliberately to enhance their standing in the community by the pursuit of an advanced personnel policy. American employers are far more ready than the British to take credit for their progressive attitude toward industrial relations; if an employer believes he provides a first-class personnel service, then he is anxious to let people know about it. [On the other hand], usually the attitude of British employers [is] to be reserved about their labor policy; this is typified by the reticence of British employers even to state their case in full detail when an industrial dispute occurs.

When employers in Britain realized that they had been deprived of their freedom to determine, almost unilaterally, the terms and conditions on which they would allow a man to work, and since the state refused to curb the growing strength of trade unionism, they turned, reluctantly, to follow the example of labor and organized themselves. In the past 50 years, employers' organizations have been formed in most trades and industries, so that today more than 2,000 are listed in the Directory of Employers' Organizations.

Organizations of employers in the United States [do not have] the same significance from the point of view of industrial relations as in Britain or, for that matter, in Sweden, Germany, and other continental countries. Collective bargaining in Britain is now primarily carried on between the unions and employers' organizations, and the area covered by agreements is frequently an entire industry; in America, the principal type of collective agreement covers only one firm or plant.

Attitudes Toward Industrial Relations

Although the general approach to industrial relations in the United States, by both labor and employers, is much more dynamic and volatile, it is also much more legalistic than is the case in Britain. Both sides seek to have every question spelled out in collective agreements, so that the rights and duties of the parties are laid down as clearly as possible. Hence lawyers are employed by both unions and management, and they play a much more important role in the determination of industrial relations in the United States than in [Britain]. The object is to cover every issue in the agreement, and, normally, there are provisions for the arbitration of grievances that might arise under the interpretation of its clauses. Arbitration has become, in fact, almost a profession, and its standards are maintained by a professional body—the American Academy of Arbitrators.

The British approach to industrial relations at the factory level is much more informal. This is reflected by the fact that [plant] procedures, rights, and duties are often determined by [arrangements at the working level] that consist to a large part of custom and practice. There is no widespread system of arbitration of unsettled grievances, though in some industries, for example, engineering, it is possible to go through a complicated and lengthy procedure that runs from local to national level. The end result, however, might be no more than a decision to register failure to agree. This procedure has for a long time been criticized as frustrating and provoking; it is, however, symbolic of the British approach to industrial relations, which has about it much of the national characteristic of muddling through.

Uniformity of Employment Practices. In spite of the fact that in the United States each plant has its own separate agreement, there is a greater

uniformity of employment practices in many respects than there is under national collective bargaining in [Great Britain]. For example, though employers often vigorously denounce the unions and their activities, "most of the 125,000 labor-management contracts in the United States contain some type of union security provision." [1] In Britain, compulsory membership is the exception rather than the rule.[2] Layoffs and rehiring by American employers are regulated under almost every collective agreement by the seniority principle; this principle is also often followed by British employers, but it is very far from being the standard practice. Shop stewards are invariably given special protection, and their functions and rights are very carefully set forth in nearly every American agreement, whereas they are rarely mentioned in British agreements.

The untidy informality of the British system has the advantage of flexibility, but the failure to put industrial relations on a more systematic basis at the place of work is to a large extent the cause of the irresponsible behavior of both shop stewards and management in certain sections of industry.

Joint Consultation. Another distinct difference in the attitude of British and American employers and unions toward industrial relations is to be seen in the field of joint consultation. In Britain, joint consultation is often looked upon as an activity to be kept quite separate from negotiations. In the United States, consultation is carried out through the union-management procedures, and neither employers nor workers would be prepared to bypass these arrangements.

Joint consultation, though strongly supported by the unions, developed in Britain as an alternative to broadening the basis of collective bargaining. Since the unions were mainly concerned with national wage agreements and often took little interest in the problems of the individual firm, the growth of supplementary machinery for the consideration of factory issues was a natural development. In practice, however, joint consultative committees have very often become bargaining committees with the workers' and employers' representatives facing each other as two sides.

Collective Bargaining and Wage Structures. Although the British system of collective bargaining is based on national negotiations and industry-wide agreements, it leaves plenty of room for plant negotiations and plant-differentiated wage structures. The drawback to the present method of wage setting [in Britain] is that national negotiations tend to give the outcome a tremendous symbolic importance. Trade unions are encouraged by this fact, since success in national bargaining is the primary test of successful leadership, and by the knowledge that employers are generally paying well above the prevailing wage rates, to pitch their claims high. The employers' organizations, for opposite reasons, tend to strike an almost entirely negative attitude. The effect of this situation is to make a national strike a possibility when negotiations between an employers' organization and the unions break down.

One fundamental difference in the pattern of collective bargaining between the two countries is that American employers have generally only one union to deal with. Once a union has been declared to be the bargaining agent, then the employer is compelled by law to bargain in good faith. There are many other things an American employer is not free to do without committing the offense known as an unfair labor practice, but he at least does not have to deal with perhaps as many as a dozen competing unions at the same time. [EDITOR'S NOTE: An appreciable number of American employers would disagree!] British employers find themselves in an extremely difficult situation when confronted by a wage demand that involves the changing of differentials, since they are usually faced with a delicate interunion situation that can easily lead to a serious conflict. Since British employers' associations are mainly concerned with national agreements, they have paid little attention to wage-rate differentials; at any rate they rarely suggest, in national negotiations, any major alteration to relative rates, though they might resist a drastic change.

It is almost certain that wage rates would have risen higher in Britain during the past 10 years,

[1] Labor's Economic Review, Washington, D. C., American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, January 1956.

[2] Where union membership is a condition of employment in Britain, it is often the result of a tacit understanding with the employers rather than a formal agreement. The attitude of British employers has been on the one hand neither as hostile to 100-percent trade unionism nor on the other hand have they been as ready as American employers to enter into specific agreements precisely defining the rights of the unions in this respect. The attitude of the British employers to this question is typical of their approach to problems in general; whereas the American employer tends to see things in terms of black or white, the British employer is inclined to look upon everything as a shade of gray.

had collective bargaining not been to a large degree centralized. Employers' associations have been as successful in their efforts to keep wage rates below the competitive market price for labor during the past decade of full employment, as trade unions were in keeping wage rates above the market level in the prewar period of unemployment. However, the artificial barriers imposed by collective bargaining were bypassed in both situations since they did not make for a stable equilibrium. The attitude of the employers, as members of associations, has always been to resist demands by the unions for higher wage rates, but as individual firms they have been willing to insure that the average earnings of their employees far exceeded the wage rates agreed upon.

Postwar experience clearly establishes that no form of national wage policy which places the onus of responsibility on the unions by asking them to restrain their demands for higher incomes can work effectively if employers are free and willing to pay more in order to satisfy their labor requirements. The great widening of the gap between wage rates and earnings in Britain, especially from 1948 to 1950, provides ample evidence of the truth of this statement.

Developments in Industrial Relations

British [unlike American] employers and unions have made no developments in recent years as imaginative as the long-term agreement and the introduction of an automatic annual increase in wage rates based on an estimated future rise in [productivity], or the guaranteed annual wage, or the pension and health programs which are now becoming a standard feature of good employment practice in the United States.

The motorcar manufacturing industry has been the pioneer of most of these important developments in industrial relations in America. It was under an agreement between the General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers [UAW], signed in 1948, that the annual increase based on advances in productivity was introduced. In addition to this improvement in wages, basic rates were fixed to a cost-of-living sliding scale so as to ensure that the annual increase would not be vitiated by a fall in the value of money. The combination of a long-term contract with a cost-of-living sliding scale and annual increase of wages at a rate equal to the annual rise in [productivity] would seem not only to provide workers with a rising standard of real income, and employers with labor costs predictable over a longer run than hitherto, but it could also be a positive help in finding a way out of the wage-price spiral problem, providing that employers did not undermine stability by allowing a large concealed wage glide to occur through upgrading, overtime, bonus, and other extra payments.

Even under the [automobile] agreements, a major element of income insecurity for the workers in the American motorcar industry still exists; this arises from the annual model change which results in a substantial number of employees being laid off during the period of retooling. It was to remedy this situation that the demand for a guaranteed annual wage was put forward.

The emergence of severe seasonal unemployment in the British motor manufacturing industry and the advent of large-scale projects for the introduction of automatic machinery inevitably suggest that some kind of supplementary unemployment benefit may well become a pressing issue. If the attitude of British workpeople toward the introduction of labor-saving machinery is to be changed, some kind of additional income security to that now provided by our system of national insurance is urgently required. At present a laid-off worker in the motor industry earning, say, £12 to £14 [$33.60 to $39.20] per week [and] with a wife and 2 children would draw [an] unemployment benefit of £4 [$11.20] per week. It would clearly be ridiculous for employers to imagine that any worker is going to look with equanimity on even the shortest run unemployment in the face of an income reduction of this kind. What is most astonishing is the absolute failure of the trade unions to consider this situation and to put forward constructive demands to meet it. Responsibility appears to have been abrogated by default to the shop stewards whose response often tends to be an entirely negative resistance to [layoffs]. It is when measured against issues of this kind that by comparison with their American counterparts British employers and unions appear to have lost the capacity to act with imagination.[3]

[3] It should be mentioned that the employers in the British tinplate industry have established a fund, based on a levy on each box produced, to compensate workers made idle by the closing down of the old handmills. The National Coal Board has also entered into an agreement to pay compensation to miners [laid off] by closure of collieries.

The most startling development in the field of industrial relations during the past decade in the United States has been in the rapid expansion of private health insurance and pension provisions financed either entirely or partially by employers. There were a number of schemes of this kind [in the United States] before [World War II, which] had usually been introduced by paternalistic employers. Since the war, the securing of these benefits has been a major objective [in] collective bargaining.

Medical attention in Britain is now primarily available under the National Health Service, though there is a certain amount of privately provided treatment at home and in hospitals, and there has been a development on a small, though significant, scale of industrial health and rehabilitation services.[4] One of the developments envisaged under the National Health Service was the establishment of medical units, but very few have come into being.

The growth of group health units is, however, one of the most interesting of the developments that has occurred in America as a result of these new goals of collective bargaining. A unit in St. Louis, visited by the author, provided for members of the Teamsters' union and their families, diagnostic and therapeutic treatment of a specialist kind, as well as general medical attention and dental care. Many firms also provide industrial health services for their employees. In Britain, the unions provide a certain amount of supplementary social insurance through their benefits, but they are becoming less interested in providing these services, which are by no means as comprehensive as those now enjoyed by many American workers.

Pension plans [in the United States] are designed to supplement the benefits provided under the Federal system of retirement and disability insurance. There has been [also] a vast increase in private pension provisions in Britain. The initiative has, however, largely come from the employers' desire to give staff workers retirement security. Pension schemes for manual workers have not figured prominently in trade union demands except in nationalized industries. The British trade unionist's approach to pensions has been mainly a political one, but there are signs that the rigidity of the present national insurance system may well compel sooner or later a more flexible solution to the problem of providing adequate old-age pensions which now confronts the nation. It is highly likely that British employers will have to follow the same path as the Americans.

Overcoming Industrial Unrest

The number of man-days lost due to strikes has been rising steadily in Britain for the past few years, and it may well be that we are moving into a period of acute industrial unrest. This might seem surprising in view of the full employment and rising wages that have been enjoyed for more than a decade. A job and a good wage are not, however, enough to produce a satisfied worker; the average man wants to achieve many other goals; he wants, inter alia, greater equality of status, greater job security, and better provisions for old age. It is difficult to avoid the impression that both employers and unions have grown rather complacent in this lotus land of overemployment; neither side of industry has shown the same degree of resource and initiative in industrial relations as that displayed in the United States; so long as employers have been able to put more in the pay packet, they have thought that they have done enough and the unions have been relatively satisfied. A spasm of severe strikes, which might very easily occur over the introduction of automation, would administer a severe blow to our precarious economic stability. If industrial unrest is to be avoided, employers, unions, and the Government must reconsider industrial and social policies, which were designed to meet problems of 30 and 40 years ago, rather than contemporary issues. Though it would be neither possible nor desirable for us to adopt lock, stock, and barrel American techniques in the field of industrial relations, it is likely that changes in industrial and social conditions will compel employers and unions to seek solutions along lines pioneered in the United States.

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[4] The industrial rehabilitation work that is being done at Vauxhall Motors, Luton, is recognized, for example, to be of outstanding importance.

The 1956 Convention of the Machinists Union

THE STRENGTH AND GOALS of a growing democratic trade union were clearly demonstrated at the largest quadrennial grand lodge convention of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), held in San Francisco, September 4–13, 1956. There was no dominant issue or event facing the delegates. Intraunion problems, national and international affairs, and political action all received the attention of the 1,500 delegates who represented the union's 900,000 members of more than 2,000 lodges in the United States, its Territories, and Canada. Bargaining goals, set forth in a number of resolutions, included higher wages and improved health and welfare benefits.

Internal Union Affairs

Growth Since 1952. Since the last IAM convention in 1952,[1] the net membership gain had been about 130,000, according to the officers' report submitted to the convention. Total membership had declined especially from March 1954 until April 1955, when the trend was reversed. Furthermore, membership turnover was high, as in other international unions. From January 1950 through March 1956, almost 1 million persons had become members and then left the organization. The aircraft and airframe lodges had the greatest increase in membership since 1950 while the automotive lodges had the largest decrease.

Increased emphasis on organizing was possible, President A. J. Hayes stated in his opening remarks to the convention, because of "the greatest development in the American labor movement in the past 4 years"—the merger of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL–CIO) which was followed by the merger of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labor. George Meany and Claude Jodoin, presidents of the respective merged federations, addressed the convention.

Progress in the field of cooperation with other labor unions also contributed to the growth of the IAM, according to President Hayes, who reported that no-raiding agreements had settled many jurisdictional problems. In 1952, the IAM had one such pact with the United Automobile Workers (UAW). Since then, similar agreements have been signed with the following unions: Rubber Workers; Carpenters; Plumbers and Pipefitters; Iron Workers; Printing Pressmen; Teamsters; Boilermakers; and Electricians (International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers). Convention resolutions approved the progress made in this field. In addition, the delegates approved a resolution calling for a joint organizing drive with unions in the petroleum and chemical industries.

The net worth of the organization—approximately $15 million—was about one-third higher than in 1952. The officers' report to the delegates, however, noted that "the assets of an organization of the type and magnitude of the IAM should be much greater in order to more effectively carry on its diversified activities."

Constitutional Amendments. Over 250 amendments to the union's constitution had been submitted by IAM lodges for consideration by the committee on rules. Hearings on the amendments had been held by the committee for almost 2 weeks prior to the opening of the convention. The committee then presented its recommendations to the convention in the form of substitute resolutions or resolutions approving or opposing the amendments submitted by the lodges. Constitutional amendments proposed at the convention, such as those that follow, are subject not only to approval by the convention but also to a membership referendum.

The delegates approved a resolution calling for cessation of publication of the Machinists' Monthly Journal. However, the union's weekly publication, The Machinist, would be increased in size to provide more complete coverage of matters of interest to the membership. President Hayes indicated that funds presently being used for publication of the Journal may be spent to aid organization of Canadian workers.

Substantial salary increases were recommended for grand lodge officers and representatives, including a raise in the annual salary of the international president from $18,000 to $25,000.

[1] For a summary of the 1952 convention, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1952 (p. 639).

Minimum monthly dues of $4 instead of $2 a month per capita were proposed for all members. (A resolution adopted by the 1952 convention favoring an increase in the dues from $2 to $3 a month was defeated in a referendum vote.) If higher dues are approved by the membership, 50 cents of the amount will be sent each month to the international for a "strike prevention fund" in order to build more adequate cash reserves and to pay increased strike benefits when necessary. Additional resolutions concerning changes in the IAM pension plan for its paid officials were adopted by the delegates.

Committee Reports. Reports covering such matters as appeals and grievances from executive board decisions, apprentice training, health and welfare plans, officers' report, publications, ritual, shorter workweek, and workers' education were presented by the appropriate committees.

Also, twelve industry committees reported to the convention on developments, goals, and problems in their respective fields. The committees, which had been established to report on industries with concentrations of IAM membership, were: aircraft and airframe (including guided missiles); air transport; atomic energy; automobile; construction and erection; government employees; machine tool and die and machine tools; marine; petroleum and chemical; printing machinery; railroad; and paper, pulp, and sulphite. The highlights of the reports by 3 of the industry committees are briefly summarized below; they are intended to illustrate the work done by the 12 committees.

The aircraft committee approved that section of the officers' report concerning their industry. It was emphasized that the industry is now the largest employer of workers in manufacturing in the United States, but that plant dispersal and abnormal plant expansion have made the bargaining position of unions there more difficult. The committee approved the policy of companywide bargaining in the industry for the present, but set as a future goal, industrywide bargaining. In both these areas, it recommended joint negotiations with the UAW where possible.

The railroad committee considered over 75 resolutions submitted by the lodges in that industry. The delegates approved proposals to be made in future contract negotiations for an increased differential for leadmen, shift premium pay, a shorter workweek, premium rates for Saturday and Sunday work, improved vacations, jury duty pay, restrictions on contracting-out work historically performed by machinists, and improved pension, health, and insurance plans.

The Government employees' committee noted with approval the substantial improvements made since 1952 in Federal legislation affecting Government employees. It presented resolutions to the convention urging legislation providing for triple-time pay for holiday work, furnishing of workers' tools by the Government, revision of the Hatch Act to permit Federal workers to join political clubs, and curtailment of time studies in governmental establishments.

National and International Affairs

Following the convention's discussion of various resolutions concerning the school integration decision of the United States Supreme Court, the delegates adopted a resolution committing the IAM "to raise the economic, social, and cultural standards" of all of its members regardless of the "area in which they live, or regardless of race, creed, color, or religion" by applying trade union principles.

The issue of automation was stressed by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and by Canadian Minister of Labor Milton F. Gregg in their speeches to the convention. The IAM's position in this matter was stated in the officers' report; namely, that automation will increase the need for machinists and that automation is necessary for increased productivity. The report also stated that guaranties must be obtained to assure that the displacement of workers through automation does not cause unemployment and that increased facilities must be made available to train workers affected by automation for newly created jobs as well as other jobs to which they may be transferred.

A resolution approving supplemental unemployment benefit plans was adopted by the delegates although they considered that such plans were no substitute for needed improvements in existing public unemployment compensation programs and that such plans may be feasible in cer-

tain industries only. Other resolutions adopted by the convention were those favoring equal pay for equal work, a 30-hour workweek, and statehood for Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. Resolutions encouraging the work of CARE, the Red Cross, and International Guiding Eyes, Inc., were also approved.

A number of guests addressed the delegates on a variety of issues concerning national and international affairs. In addition to those already mentioned, the speakers included: Omer Becu, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and president of the International Transport Workers Federation; Israel I. Blumenfeld, West Coast director, American Trade Union Council for Labor, and representative of Histadrut (General Federation of Labor in Israel); Leon Keyserling, consulting economist and attorney; John I. Snyder, president, U. S. Industries, Inc.; James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union; and Mrs. Elda Luebbert, president of the Ladies Auxiliary of the IAM.

Political Action

Political action was stressed by many speakers and was emphasized in several resolutions adopted by the delegates. Adlai E. Stevenson and Estes Kefauver, the Democratic nominees for president and vice president, who addressed the delegates, received the convention's endorsement. Senator Wayne Morse, of Oregon, also spoke and was endorsed. Delegates also registered their support of the Machinists' Non-Partisan Political League, a voluntary organization of IAM members.

—DONALD M. IRWIN
Office of the Assistant Secretary
for Standards and Statistics

The machinists of [the 1880's] were a migratory lot, "boomers" they were called. The bosses had devised an efficient and effective blacklist applied to all the "agitators" who rebelled against long hours and low wages. Such "agitators" were compelled to leave their homes and families and often under an assumed name secure employment in far-away localities. They traveled from place to place, ofttimes to be discharged as soon as their identity became known. And, at times, in a spirit of retaliation, before they left the town where temporary employment had been secured, they would stir up the flame of revolt in their new acquaintances in the shops. In more than one large industrial center, the first message of organization to reach the workers came from word of mouth and the propaganda spread by these "boomers."

—Clinton S. Golden, The Militants of the Metal Trades—the Machinists. (*In* The Amalgamated Illustrated Almanac—1924, New York, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, p. 143.)

Scheduled Workweeks and Shift Differentials in 17 Labor Markets

SLIGHTLY more than half of the women office workers in 17 major labor market areas were working 40 hours a week at the time of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics 1955–56 series of communitywide studies of occupational earnings and related provisions.[1] Nearly all of the remainder were on weekly work schedules of fewer than 40 hours. A 37½-hour workweek applied to more women office workers in each area (except Dallas and New York City) than did any other under 40-hour schedules.[2]

Eighty percent of the plant (nonoffice) work force in the 17 areas combined worked 40 hours a week; most of the other plant workers had longer schedules.

Relatively few of the establishments visited reported reductions in their workweek for either office or plant workers since January 1, 1953.[3] Of the firms that had reduced the workweek, most had also reduced the maximum straight-time hours after which premium overtime was paid; for example, with a decrease from 44 to 42 hours, premium pay was granted after 42 hours instead of 44 hours previously.

The great majority of manufacturing plant workers were employed in firms that had specific pay provisions for late-shift operations. However, only a fifth of all manufacturing plant workers in the 17 areas were actually employed on late shifts.

Length of Workweek

40 Hours. A 40-hour workweek applied to three-fourths of the combined office and plant workers in the 17 areas. The proportion for women office workers was a third each in the finance and services groups, more than a half in wholesale trade, and about two-thirds in the other 3 major divisions. The proportions of plant workers with 40-hour schedules ranged from about two-thirds in retail trade and services, to over nine-tenths in public utilities. (See table 1.)

Under 40 Hours. In 9 of the 17 areas, less than one-fourth of the women office workers had workweeks of less than 40 hours. However, in Philadelphia and Newark–Jersey City about three-fifths and two-thirds, respectively, had workweeks under 40 hours, while in New York City all but one-eighth of the women office workers had workweeks under 40, typically 35, hours per week. (See table 2.)

In the combined nonmanufacturing industries, slightly more than half of the women office workers worked fewer than 40 hours a week. The proportions ranged from 26 percent (retail trade) to 68 percent (finance, insurance, and real estate).

Manufacturing industries, which accounted for a third of the women office workers within the scope of the studies in the 17 areas, reported a third of these women workers on less than a 40-hour workweek. In New York City factories, however, 9 out of 10 women office workers were scheduled to work less than 40 hours a week. In the remaining areas, the proportion ranged from a half in Newark–Jersey City and Philadelphia, a third in Chicago and San Francisco–Oakland, to a fifth or less in 12 areas.

The overwhelming majority of plant workers worked a 40-hour week. Only 7 percent of these workers in the 17 areas had weekly schedules of less than 40 hours. This proportion was exceeded only in Newark–Jersey City, Philadelphia, San Francisco–Oakland, and in New York City which had the highest proportion (19 percent) on schedules of less than 40 hours.

Fewer than a tenth of the plant workers in any industry division in the 17 areas combined worked

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[1] This article and that on p. 1281 of this issue are part of a series of analyses of wages, establishment practices, and supplementary wage provisions in 17 major labor market areas. The first article, Earnings and Wage Differentials in 17 Labor Markets, 1955–56, appeared in the Monthly Labor Review, September 1956 (p. 1040). A comprehensive bulletin on the studies is in preparation.

The surveys in the 17 areas were made between October 1955 and April 1956. Metropolitan areas were covered except in Newark-Jersey City (Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties, N. J.), New York City (the 5 Boroughs), Philadelphia (Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N. J.), and Chicago (Cook County). Major industry divisions within the scope of the surveys were manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services (selected industries). Separate data for the industry divisions surveyed are provided where feasible. The minimum establishment size was 51 workers in each of the 6 industry divisions surveyed, except that in 8 of the larger areas, the minimum in manufacturing, public utilities, and retail trade was 101 workers. The construction and extractive industries, and Government-operated establishments were excluded. The 4,000 firms studied, employing 3¼ million workers, were selected to represent 21,000 firms within the scope of the studies with a total employment of 7 million in the 17 areas.

[2] In the tabulation of the data, a workweek was considered as applicable to all office or plant workers in an establishment if it applied to a majority of such workers.

[3] Selected as a logical date after the Korean hostilities to study recent developments in this field.

TABLE 1.—*Percent of office workers (women) and plant workers employed in all establishments in 17 areas, by scheduled weekly hours of work and area and industry division, winter 1955–56*

Area and industry division	Office workers (women)							Plant workers [1]							
	Under 40 hours					40 hours	Over 40 hours	Under 40 hours			40 hours	Over 40 hours			
	35	36¼	37½	38¾	Total [2]			Under 37½	37½	Total [2]		Total [2]	Over 40 and under 45	45	48
17 areas combined	16	4	15	5	46	53	(3)	4	3	7	80	13	4	3	4
Manufacturing	13	(3)	10	6	33	66	(3)	5	3	8	82	9	(3)	3	3
Nonmanufacturing	18	5	17	5	52	47	(3)	(3)	3	6	76	18	7	4	5
Public utilities [4]	21	(3)	16	(3)	38	62	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	93	6	(3)	(3)	(3)
Wholesale trade	18	6	14	(3)	42	56	(3)	(3)	3	4	86	10	4	3	(3)
Retail trade	4	3	13	3	26	70	4	(3)	5	8	67	25	11	5	8
Finance [5]	19	8	20	8	68	32	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Services	26	5	21	3	61	35	4	5	4	9	64	26	[7] 9	5	10
Northeast:															
Newark-Jersey City	16	4	28	8	65	35	(3)	7	3	10	78	12	(3)	3	4
New York City	50	9	18	(3)	87	13	(3)	13	5	19	72	9	(3)	5	(3)
Philadelphia	9	7	27	11	61	39	(3)	(3)	5	8	84	8	4	(3)	(3)
Providence	3	7	15	7	39	60	(3)	(3)	(3)	3	78	19	6	8	(3)
South:															
Atlanta	(3)	(3)	17	10	31	66	4	----	3	3	70	27	7	4	11
Dallas	3	----	(3)	4	12	76	12	(3)	(3)	4	58	39	12	7	11
Memphis	(3)	----	6	(3)	12	74	14	----	(3)	(3)	67	32	8	8	11
New Orleans	(3)	----	15	(3)	23	66	11	(3)	(3)	3	67	30	6	6	13
Middle West:															
Chicago	4	3	14	8	36	63	(3)	3	3	6	78	16	3	4	5
Detroit	(3)	(3)	9	3	16	83	(3)	(3)	(3)	3	85	12	7	(3)	4
Milwaukee	(3)	(3)	10	3	17	81	(3)	3	(3)	6	78	16	5	7	4
Minneapolis-St. Paul	(3)	(3)	15	9	29	69	(3)	3	(3)	6	77	17	4	6	4
St. Louis	3	(3)	8	4	18	80	(3)	(3)	5	7	86	7	3	(3)	(3)
Far West:															
Denver	(3)	3	4	3	14	82	4	(3)	3	3	77	19	6	3	9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	(3)	(3)	8	3	15	84	(3)	(3)	3	3	90	8	(3)	(3)	3
Portland	----	----	8	6	15	84	(3)	3	(3)	4	93	3	(3)	----	(3)
San Francisco-Oakland	(3)	(3)	17	10	37	63	----	(3)	11	13	86	(3)	(3)	----	(3)

[1] Excludes data for finance and insurance establishments.
[2] Includes weekly schedules other than those presented separately.
[3] Less than 2.5 percent.
[4] Includes transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities. Municipally operated establishments are excluded. All or major local transit operations in Chicago, Detroit, New York City, and San Francisco-Oakland were municipally operated, as were electric-utility operations in Los Angeles, and electric and gas operations in Memphis.
[5] Includes finance, insurance, and real estate.
[6] Number of plant workers too small to justify presentation of data.
[7] Most of the workers were on a 44-hour schedule.

less than 40-hour schedules. In manufacturing, a fourth of the workers in New York City had schedules under 40 hours. In only 3 other areas—Newark–Jersey City, Philadelphia, and San Francisco–Oakland—were as many as 10 percent of the factory plant workers operating on schedules of less than 40 hours a week.

Over 40 Hours. Relatively few of the women office workers in any area were affected by longer than 40-hour work schedules. On the other hand, such longer schedules applied to 1 out of every 8 plant workers in the combined areas. Among areas, the highest proportions of office workers (an eighth) and plant workers (around a third) at over 40-hour schedules were recorded in Dallas, Memphis, and New Orleans. Fewer than a tenth of the plant workers were on the longer schedules in New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and the three West Coast areas.

Among industry divisions in the combined areas, the proportions of office and plant workers on the longer workweeks were highest in retail trade and services.

Reductions in Weekly Hours

Employers visited by Bureau representatives were asked if any reductions in scheduled weekly hours had been made since January 1953. On the average, reductions in the workweeks of office workers were recorded in 1 out of every 25 firms visited, and for plant workers, in 1 out of every 20 firms. Some reductions were noted in each city studied. Only 1 in every 50 firms in the West Coast areas had reduced the weekly hours of either office or plant workers below the 1953 schedule. Among areas, Denver, Milwaukee, and the four southern areas reported the most frequent reductions in scheduled hours; industrywise, such reductions were most common in nonmanufacturing.

A third of the firms that shortened the workweeks of women office workers also reduced the maximum straight-time hours beyond which

overtime is paid. In about half of such firms, mostly in northern cities, the straight-time reduction was from 40 hours to an amount less than 40 hours. More than half of the firms that reduced the weekly hours of plant workers also reduced the weekly maximum straight-time hours. In 1 out of 5 such firms, the new maximum provided for overtime pay after fewer than 40 hours work per week. In 2 out of 5, however, the new maximum, though lower than formerly, was still in excess of 40 hours; firms reporting these types of adjustments were in the retail trade, service, and trucking industries.

Late-Shift Pay in Manufacturing

Seven out of every eight of the manufacturing plant workers in the combined areas were employed in establishments having specific pay provisions for second-shift work, either through a labor-management agreement or by other formal means. More than 3 out of 4 were in firms with similar provisions relating to the operation of a third shift (table 3).

Among areas, the proportion of manufacturing plant workers in firms having specified second-shift provisions ranged from around two-thirds in New York City and New Orleans to virtually all workers in Detroit. The proportion was about 90 percent in Newark-Jersey City and in the Middle West and West Coast areas studied, and 80 percent in other cities. Typically, somewhat fewer workers in each area were covered by provisions for third-shift, than for second-shift, operations.

Pay differentials for late-shift work were almost universally specified in each area except Atlanta, Memphis, New Orleans, and Providence. In these areas, the shift provisions for about a sixth of the workers did not specify a pay differential.

The most common provision in the areas studied was for a uniform cents-per-hour addition to first-shift rates. The next most common provision, except in Far West areas, was for a uniform percentage addition to the day rates. Percentage differentials were the type most commonly specified in Newark-Jersey City, Philadelphia, and Detroit.

Second-shift pay provisions covering up to a third of the manufacturing plant workers in West Coast areas specified other types of shift differentials such as a full day's pay for reduced work hours, or much more frequently, this provision in combination with a cents or percentage differ-

TABLE 2.—*Percent of office workers (women) and plant workers with scheduled weekly hours under 40, employed in all establishments in 17 areas, by area and industry division, winter 1955–56*

Area	Office workers (women)							Plant workers					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities [1]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade [2]	Finance [3]	Services	All industries [4]	Manufacturing	Public utilities [1]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade [2]	Services
17 areas combined	46	33	38	42	26	68	61	7	8	(5)	4	8	9
Northeast:													
Newark-Jersey City	65	50	76	43	33	99	(5)	10	11		(5)	5	(5)
New York City	87	92	80	91	74	88	87	19	26	5	14	27	7
Philadelphia	61	54	70	35	27	90	57	8	10	(5)	(5)	7	(5)
Providence	39	13	84	(5)	53	(5)	(5)	3	(5)		(5)	19	(5)
South:													
Atlanta	31	10	70	19	9	48	(5)	3	4		(5)		(5)
Dallas	12	(5)	3	(5)	14	23	(5)	4	(5)		(5)	9	(5)
Memphis	12	4	60	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		(5)	(5)	(5)
New Orleans	23	12	61	(5)	10	(5)	(5)	3	5	(5)	(5)		(5)
Middle West:													
Chicago	36	36	5	21	5	69	55	6	8		(5)		9
Detroit	16	5	54	16	10	25	47	3	3			5	5
Milwaukee	17	8	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	6	6		(5)	(5)	(5)
Minneapolis-St. Paul	29	20	(5)	9	12	62	(5)	6	8				(5)
St. Louis	18	10	8	7	(5)	49	(5)	7	7			(5)	(5)
Far West:													
Denver	14	5		(5)	18	(5)	(5)	3	8		(5)		(5)
Los Angeles-Long Beach	15	(5)		10	(5)	40	[7] 42	3	4		5	(5)	(5) (7)
Portland	15	3	4	(5)	3	(5)	(5)	4	7		(5)		(5)
San Francisco-Oakland	37	33	16	21	9	54	(5)	13	12	(5)	9	14	(5)

[1] See footnote 4, table 1.
[2] Estimates for Newark-Jersey City, New York City, and Philadelphia exclude limited-price variety stores; Detroit, 2 large department stores; Los Angeles-Long Beach, department stores; and St. Louis, department and limited-price variety stores.
[3] Includes finance, insurance, and real estate.
[4] Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.
[5] Less than 2.5 percent.
[6] This industry division is represented in estimates for "all industries," although coverage was insufficient to justify separate presentation.
[7] Excludes data for motion-picture production and allied services; data for these industries are included, however, in "all industries."

ential. Such "combination" type provisions for third-shift work applied to up to a half of the plant workers in West Coast areas; up to a fourth in Atlanta, Dallas, and St. Louis; and in Denver, Milwaukee, New York, and Philadelphia, to a tenth of the plant workers.

Cents differentials for second-shift work for a majority of the workers were less than 10 cents an hour, except in New York City, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Los Angeles. Relatively few workers in any area were subject to second-shift differentials of 13 cents or higher.

Cents differentials for third-shift work were commonly from 10 to 15 cents an hour in Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and San Francisco-Oakland. They were typically less than 10 cents in southern areas except Dallas, and from 5 to 10 cents an hour in other areas.

Percentage differentials for second- and third-shift work were provided extensively in only

TABLE 3.—*Percent of plant workers in manufacturing establishments having formal provisions for second- or third-shift operations, by type and amount of pay differential, 17 areas, winter 1955–56*

Shift operation and shift pay differential	Percent of plant workers in manufacturing establishments																		
		Northeast				South				Middle West					Far West				
	17 areas	Newark-Jersey City	New York City	Philadelphia	Providence	Atlanta	Dallas	Memphis	New Orleans	Chicago	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Denver	Los Angeles-Long Beach	Portland	San Francisco-Oakland
Total plant workers in manufacturing establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Second shift	87.9	88.8	64.1	81.8	76.1	79.4	77.7	76.0	71.7	92.3	99.3	93.6	86.9	89.4	81.0	93.8	90.0	93.8
With shift pay differential	85.3	88.8	62.5	75.9	60.2	65.6	74.4	55.0	53.8	91.2	98.4	91.9	86.2	89.4	81.0	93.8	83.9	93.8
Uniform cents (per hour)	47.0	38.7	35.1	33.4	42.4	47.7	66.6	39.9	53.0	48.7	29.1	78.4	66.6	52.3	72.6	70.4	56.0	42.9
Under 5 cents	1.6	.7		.3	9.1	5.5	1.5	13.5	15.2	.6		1.1		3.2		1.8	4.0	2.8
5 and under 6 cents	8.2	10.7	4.9	11.8	12.5	6.2	11.9	12.6	10.4	4.9	4.7	17.6	13.5	17.0	12.2	5.8	6.7	4.2
6 and under 7 cents	5.8	3.7	3.0	6.1	3.7	2.7	1.7		18.0	7.3	5.1	2.8	.4	12.0	18.4	5.0	6.4	13.1
7 and under 8 cents	4.1	2.6	2.4	5.1	7.1	2.3	10.2	2.7	3.5	2.8	5.3	10.8	2.4	2.6	15.2	1.1	19.2	1.6
8 and under 9 cents	4.0	1.1	1.0		3.1	2.6		2.2		1.8	2.0	17.4	3.5	.2	7.0	15.9		1.0
9 and under 10 cents	1.9	1.5	.3	.9		.9		2.5		4.4	.5	3.1	7.7	5.4	11.6	.5	.5	
10 and under 11 cents	12.4	11.8	10.0	6.5	6.1	6.7	19.0	4.8	4.4	18.9	7.0	10.7	28.5	9.8	.7	19.5	13.1	10.8
11 and under 12 cents	.6	3.5									1.3					.9		
12 and under 13 cents	4.4	2.0	4.9	1.0	.9	20.2	20.1		1.5	.8	1.4	10.7	1.3			15.9		
13 and under 14 cents	1.6		6.2	1.5				1.6		.9			3.2		7.6	2.2	2.9	6.9
14 and under 15 cents	.2						2.2			.5			2.1					
15 and under 16 cents	1.9	.4	2.4			.6				5.0	1.7	1.3	3.3	2.3		1.0	3.2	1.4
16 cents and over	.5	.6								.9		2.9	.5			.8		1.0
Uniform percentage	33.2	47.3	26.2	37.5	13.3	16.2	7.8	13.6		39.9	68.0	12.9	18.6	31.0	.6	11.7	3.5	15.8
Under 5 percent	(1)	.7												.7				
5 percent	15.4	5.2	1.6	6.6	2.5	14.6	7.8	4.9		8.1	63.5	8.3	2.3	9.3		5.5		6.8
Over 5 and under 10 percent	3.0	4.1	2.5	5.3	2.8	1.6		1.3		1.2	2.4	3.5	10.4	11.3		.6		
10 percent	14.0	37.3	16.9	25.7	8.0			7.4		28.8	2.1	1.2	5.9	9.6	.6	5.6	3.5	9.1
11 percent and over	.8		5.1							1.8								
Other [2]	5.1	2.8	1.2	5.0	4.5	1.7		1.5	.8	2.5	1.3	.6	.9	6.3	7.8	11.7	24.4	35.1
No shift pay differential	2.6		1.6	5.9	15.9	13.8	3.3	21.0	17.9	1.1	.9	1.7	.7				6.1	
Third shift	78.9	78.6	49.8	74.3	61.5	71.7	61.4	67.1	58.7	81.6	94.1	85.1	78.6	86.8	71.6	83.5	84.6	91.3
With shift pay differential	78.1	78.5	48.8	73.4	61.5	66.7	60.5	50.3	49.4	80.5	94.1	84.5	78.6	86.8	71.6	83.5	84.6	91.3
Uniform cents (per hour)	33.6	34.7	22.2	29.2	41.1	28.4	29.1	35.0	43.3	36.6	25.0	61.3	59.0	50.4	59.8	24.3	46.0	34.3
Under 5 cents	.3				.9			11.1	3.3	.6								
5 and under 6 cents	1.6	.4	2.0	3.3	5.6	9.8	2.8	8.9	7.0	.7	1.0	.4	2.5				.9	1.0
6 and under 7 cents	1.5	.7	.9	.3		1.6	1.5		11.9		1.3			3.2	14.5	3.6	1.5	2.8
7 and under 8 cents	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	11.7	3.6	1.8		1.7	.8	2.1	3.1	1.3			1.1	19.1	1.0
8 and under 9 cents	.8			.6	2.9	1.6		1.3	1.8	.6	1.5	2.7	1.1	1.5			.3	
9 and under 10 cents	4.8	.9	1.9	2.1	.7	3.7	1.1	2.5	6.6	10.5	4.7	2.5	7.7	12.8	11.6	1.4	6.9	5.4
10 and under 11 cents	10.8	14.4	8.9	14.9	16.3	5.3	15.6	6.5	1.0	11.3	6.4	15.9	16.8	21.5	15.4	6.6	2.6	4.2
11 and under 12 cents	.4	1.1								.6		3.4	1.2	.3				
12 and under 13 cents	3.5	5.2	.6	5.1	.9	1.4	2.6	1.1	8.5	2.0	2.0	14.2	4.5	5.8	15.4	1.0		10.3
13 and under 14 cents	.7				1.2					.9	.6	6.0	.8			.3		1.0
14 and under 15 cents	.5	1.2								.7	.8		2.8				.7	.6
15 and under 16 cents	4.4	4.4	5.6	1.6	1.0		1.5	2.0	1.4	6.2	2.1	7.2	10.5	4.4		5.9	13.9	4.9
16 cents and over	2.6	5.2	1.2	.1		1.4	2.2	1.6		1.7	2.5	5.8	9.7	.9	2.9	4.3	.1	3.2
Uniform percentage	29.5	40.6	17.8	35.8	17.4	14.5	5.6	13.6		36.8	65.7	12.9	18.6	18.4		7.2	2.6	14.3
Under 7 percent	.5	.7		1.1	3.2	.8		2.4		.7				.6				
7 and under 8 percent	5.8	2.4	2.5	6.9	2.8	2.1	5.6	3.8		2.9	22.7		2.3	1.6		.7		
8 and under 10 percent	.3	.4										3.5		.3		.6		
10 percent	20.2	33.7	9.8	25.8	7.1	11.6		7.4		27.2	42.5	9.4	2.2	13.6		6.0	1.9	10.1
11 and under 15 percent	.8	1.9								1.3	.5		14.1	1.3				
15 percent and over	1.9	1.6	5.5	1.9	4.3					4.7				1.0			.7	4.2
Other [2]	14.9	3.1	8.8	8.5	3.0	23.8	25.8	1.7	6.1	7.1	3.4	10.3	.9	18.0	11.7	51.9	36.0	42.7
No shift pay differential	.8	.2	.9	.9		5.0	.9	16.8	9.3	1.1		.6						

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Pay at regular rate for more hours than worked, or a paid lunch period not given to first-shift workers. Most "other" workers, however, were in establishments which provided, in addition, a cents or percentage differential for hours actually worked.

Newark-Jersey City, New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, and St. Louis. In most of these and other areas, the common amount was 10 percent for each shift. However, 5 percent was the predominant percentage differential for second-shift work in Detroit, Atlanta, Dallas, and Milwaukee.

More than a fifth of all manufacturing workers in the 17 areas were actually employed on late shifts at the time of the survey. Among areas, the proportion of late-shift workers ranged from about an eighth of the plant work force in New York City to a third in Detroit.

Evening (second) shift workers generally outnumbered night (third) shift workers by 3 or 4 to 1. The ratio of evening to night workers in individual areas, however, ranged from 2 to 1 in Memphis, St. Louis, and Portland, to 6 to 1 in Minneapolis-St. Paul and Los Angeles-Long Beach.

—Otto Hollberg
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

The wage stabilization program gave great impetus, no doubt unintentionally, to the growth of fringe benefits. It has been noted earlier that when the inflationary pressures were checked on the wage level and occupational rates, they created demands for fringe benefits which were widely adopted. The wage stabilization program provided a significant stimulus for the rapid extension of many of these forms of benefits—vacations, shift premiums, sick leave, holidays with pay, group insurance, pensions, etc. Some of these provisions, such as shift premiums in continuous operations, might otherwise never have become widespread. In most cases, the wage stabilization program simply speeded up their development and extension.

—John T. Dunlop, An Appraisal of Wage Stabilization Policies. (*In* Problems and Policies of Dispute Settlement and Wage Stabilization During World War II, BLS Bull. 1009, 1950, p. 178.)

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The Effect of "Extras" in the Measurement of Steel Prices

THE August 1956 steel price increase once again pointed up, as other postwar changes in steel prices have done, the importance of including "extras" [1] in any measure of steel price change. The steel mill products price index published by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, which includes extras, rose 6.7 percent between June and August 1956. The BLS finished steel price index, which accounts for 92 percent of the steel mill products index, went up 6.6 percent during the same period. Other frequently used economic indicators, which measure changes in only the base prices of finished steel, advanced much more—7.3 to 8.6 percent. (See table.)

Uses of Steel Price Indexes

Steel price indexes, whether they are published by the Bureau or nongovernmental organizations, are used singly or in combination with other economic indicators in many ways. Notably they are used to evaluate steel inventories, to compute replacement costs of plant and equipment, to check changes in costs shown by invoices for materials purchased, and to escalate the cost of steel in contracts for ship and other heavy construction. In addition, special price indexes, computed by the Bureau from price series for steel mill products and other materials, are used in adjustment clauses of contracts between Government purchasing agencies and manufacturers of electrical equipment. These special indexes differ from the regularly published BLS indexes in that they are weighted by the proportional amounts of specific types of materials used in the manufacture of the equipment whose price is being adjusted. They are used in the escalation of the prices of such machinery and equipment as hydraulic turbine-driven generators, switchgear, switchboards, isolated phase and segregated phase busses and assemblies, power transformers, steam-driven generators, and hydraulic turbines. In many price adjustment clauses, average hourly earnings are employed in conjunction with such price indexes.

When steel price indexes are used in connection with escalator clauses in sales and purchase contracts, the inclusion or omission of extras could mean thousands of dollars. As heavy equipment requires long periods to manufacture and neither producer nor purchaser wishes to risk loss because of fluctuating material and labor costs, a satisfactory compromise is reached by the use of adjustment clauses based on the movements of price indexes and average hourly earnings.

In addition to escalation of sale prices on Government contracts, it is understood that manufacturers in this country and abroad use these indexes to escalate prices on commercial sales also. These and the other special uses of the BLS steel price indexes are considered when the Bureau is contemplating a revision in the concepts underlying the measurement of changes in steel prices, such as the one made in May 1953.

Historical Background

Until April 1950, the Bureau did not publish a separate price index for steel mill products. Prior to that time, steel mill products were included in the iron and steel subgroup of commodities in the wholesale price index, along with iron ore, pig iron, iron and steel scrap, and foundry products. This index was inadequate for users concerned with steel price movements exclusively. At the request of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report in January 1950, the Bureau prepared price index numbers for 3 classifications of steel mill products; namely, semi-finished steel, finished steel, and a combination of these 2 product classifications—total steel mill products. Index numbers were compiled by months from January 1940 through January 1950 and published by the committee.[2] Subsequently, continuous price indexes were computed back to January 1939 for the three classifications. These series were computed on a 1926 base period through December 1951 and were later converted to a 1947–49 base for the full period for which the indexes were available.

Prior to 1946, base prices only were generally used to reflect the trend of steel prices in the

[1] Extras are the charges made by steel producers for size, quality, chemistry, or other specification variables. These extras are added to the base price (typical volume-selling specifications of tin mill products have applicable deductions from base prices) and form a part of the generally accepted basic structure of steel prices.

[2] December 1949 Steel Price Increases, Report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, March 1950, Appendix A, p. 32. (S. Rept. 1373, 81st Cong., 2d sess.)

Bureau's indexes. As early as 1943, however, a study of steel prices [3] covering the period April 1939 to April 1942 showed that price extras accounted for more than 14 percent of delivered prices. Among other findings, the study concluded that "base prices alone are neither good measures of the level of prices of steel nor adequate indicators of the comparative prices of different steel products." Because of the decreasing number of specifications available at the base price and the growing importance of extras as a part of the total mill price, extras were added in 1946 to the base prices for about half of the products included in the BLS indexes.

Current BLS Steel Price Indexes

In May 1953, a completely new sample of 49 steel mill products from 31 companies [4] was introduced into the BLS steel price indexes. It consisted of 200 price series. To secure reliable measures of the steel price levels, typical specifications were selected so that total mill prices were as close as possible to each product's "mill realization." The use of base prices and extras assured a more realistic percentage change in the index level than the use of base prices alone, when steel prices changed.

The coverage afforded by this judgment selection represented approximately 70 percent of the industry's tonnage shipments in a normal production period. The number of prices collected for each product varied from 3 to 7 and averaged about 4. The arithmetic mean was used to compute composite average prices. The few exceptions for which only base prices were used to reflect the trend of prices were stainless steel slabs, tin plates, and wheels.

Pricing techniques vary considerably among products—especially for tubular goods. Producers of standard buttweld pipe, for example, employ a system of list prices which remain the same for long periods of time. Prices of these products are revised by changing the mill discounts. On the other hand, prices for certain mechanical and pressure tubing are obtained by adjusting or changing base prices and extras upward or downward. Another variation from the major method of pricing (base price plus applicable extras) is the use of so-called "column" or "key" pricing for merchant wire products. This method establishes net prices which include base price and extras. Another method is used for tin mill products. To the base prices of these products, extras and/or deductions may apply, depending upon the specification required by the purchaser. In recent years, it has been the custom for prices to be held constant for a 6-month period in accordance with contractual arrangements with can producers; prices are reviewed each April 30 and October 30.

Comparison of movements in finished steel prices as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and trade journal indexes and price composites, selected periods

Period	American Metal Market (cents per pound)	Iron Age (cents per pound)	Steel (1935–39 = 100)	Bureau of Labor Statistics (1947–49 = 100)
BASE PRICES AND EXTRAS INCREASED				
November 1946	3.05	2.719	112.04	77.3
January 1947	3.2861	2.877	117.90	85.9
Percent increase	*7.7*	*5.8*	*5.2*	*11.1*
April 1953	4.9762	4.376	181.31	130.7
July 1953	5.2430	4.634	189.35	141.7
Percent increase	*5.4*	*5.9*	*4.4*	*8.4*
BASE PRICES ONLY INCREASED				
June 1952	4.7100	4.131	171.92	124.5
August 1952	4.9762	4.376	181.31	130.8
Percent increase	*5.7*	*5.9*	*5.5*	*5.1*
June 1955	5.4180	4.797	194.53	144.8
October 1955	5.8205	5.174	208.90	154.5
Percent increase	*7.4*	*7.9*	*7.4*	*6.7*
July 1956	5.8256	5.179	210.45	[1] 158.2
August 1956 [2]	[3] 6.2746	[3] 5.622	[3] 225.71	168.6
Percent increase	*7.7*	*8.6*	*7.3*	*6.6*

[1] June 1956 figure used because the June to August period must be used to reflect fully the recent increase.
[2] Stainless steel and tool steel bar extras were increased in addition to increases in base prices. These products have a relatively small weight in the BLS index and are not included in the trade journal series.
[3] Not a monthly average but the index or composite for the earliest date during August which fully reflects the increased prices.

Price Trends, 1946–56

Following the long period of relatively stable prices under the price controls of World War II, steel prices have risen every year since decontrol in November 1946, except during the Korean hostilities when steel producers voluntarily agreed to hold the price line. Between November 1946 and August 1956, steel prices rose an average of 121.4 percent. During this period there were 10

[3] Consumers' Prices of Steel Products, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 31, 1943 (p. 2). No similar comprehensive study has been conducted since 1943 which reveals the relative importance of extras as a part of the total delivered prices paid by consumers. It is known, however, that many specifications which could be purchased at base prices in 1942 now are priced at base price plus extras.

[4] Prices were collected from all types of companies—integrated, semi-integrated, and nonintegrated.

general steel price increases, ranging from an average of 2.6 percent in July 1954 to 13.4 percent in July–August 1948, as shown in the following tabulation:

Date	Percent of increase over preceding month [1]
December 1946 and January 1947	11.6
July and August 1947	8.3
July and August 1948	13.4
December 1949 and January 1950	4.7
December 1950 and January 1951	7.7
August 1952	5.1
May and June 1953	8.8
July 1954	2.6
July 1955	6.4
July and August 1956	6.7

[1] Frequently a period of 2 months is required to fully reflect a general steel price increase.

The most recent advance in prices of steel mill products, which took place between June and August 1956, averaged 6.7 percent. Most of this increase occurred in early August, when major producers raised prices following negotiation of a new contract with the United Steelworkers, who had been on strike since July 1. However, higher price quotations had been announced early in July by some of the smaller companies not affected by the strike. From June to August 1956, semifinished steel prices went up 7 percent and finished steel, 6.6 percent. Mid-August prices of individual products ranged from 3.2 percent to 10.3 percent above those in effect during June with the exception of prices for tin mill products, which did not change. Price increases for carbon steel products (except tool steel) were from $6.50 per net ton for rerolling billets to $25.68 per net ton for boiler tubes. Alloy steel prices advanced by $25 a ton for slabs and more than $99 a ton for mechanical tubing. Tool steel bar prices reflected the highest rise in dollars per ton; increases ranged from $40 per ton for carbon tool steel to $178 per ton for high-speed tool steel, the latter selling for about $2,500 to $3,500 per ton, or $1.27 to $1.77 per pound.

Comparison of Steel Price Indexes

Several trade journals—American Metal Market, Iron Age, and Steel—currently publish composites or indexes of prices for finished steel. These series are generally calculated on base prices only of 8 to 14 products whereas 43 products are used in the BLS finished steel price index.[5] However, American Metal Market uses a size extra for one series only—cold-rolled sheets. These trade journal composites closely approximated the trend of the BLS finished steel price index until 1946, when the Bureau began using prices of extras. Although the trends of the BLS and the trade journal series have been similar since that time, the index levels have moved apart.

Significant differences have occurred at times of general changes in base prices and extras—November 1946–January 1947 and April–July 1953. In the latter period, for example, the BLS finished steel price index rose 8.4 percent, whereas the trade journal series advanced from 4.4 percent to 5.9 percent. (See table.) General changes in extras were announced in May 1953 which caused the BLS index to rise 4.3 percent from April to June. On June 16, 1953, 1 day after the pricing date for the BLS series, general changes were made in base prices. These changes were not reflected in the BLS finished steel price index until July. That month, the index rose 4 percent. As these base price increases were made effective beginning June 16, about one-half of the change was reflected in the trade journal series in June and the balance was shown in July 1953.

The trade publications' series do not reflect changes in extras (with the one exception previously noted). If an index which accurately reflects the percentage change in total mill prices is desired, an index of base price changes should be used cautiously. For example, assume that a product had a base price of $80 per net ton and that the base price rose $4 but extras did not change. If the percentage increase were computed on the base price only, the increase would be 5 percent. However, if this product had a mill realization price (which represents the base price plus extras) of about $100 per ton and a base price of $80, extras would account for about $20. Using the net mill realization price, an increase of $4 per ton of steel would result in an advance of 4 percent instead of 5 percent in steel prices.

—Buford H. Paschal
Division of Prices and Cost of Living

[5] In addition, the Bureau's index of prices of semifinished steel products is based on the prices of six products.

Earnings in the Textile Dyeing and Finishing Industry, April 1956

PRODUCTION WORKERS in the Nation's textile dyeing and finishing industry averaged $1.50 an hour, exclusive of premium pay, in April 1956, according to a survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1] Men, accounting for more than four-fifths of the 62,000 production workers within the scope of the survey, averaged $1.54 an hour, compared with $1.30 for women. Fully nine-tenths of the industry's employment is in the Middle Atlantic, New England, and Southeast regions [2] where averages of $1.72, $1.59, and $1.32, respectively, were recorded.

The lowest earnings reported were $1 an hour, the Federal statutory minimum wage. Four percent of the workers in the industry earned less than $1.05 an hour and a similar proportion earned more than $2. Earnings of workers within each of the 3 major regions were concentrated within comparatively narrow limits, although the level of earnings varied substantially among the 3 regions.

Among the occupational groups studied separately, women yarn winders and men janitors were among the lowest paid, averaging $1.27 and $1.24 an hour, respectively, on a nationwide basis. Cloth dyeing-machine tenders, numerically the most important men's job studied, averaged $1.57 an hour. Machine printers (men) were easily the highest paid group of workers, averaging $3.80 an hour.

Wage supplements in the form of paid vacations and holidays as well as various types of insurance benefits were available to a large majority of the workers.

Industry Characteristics

The industry is concentrated in the three textile-producing regions of the country—New England, Middle Atlantic, and Southeast. Two-fifths of the 62,000 production workers within the scope of the study were employed in the Southeast region, somewhat more than a fourth in New England, and nearly a fourth in the Middle Atlantic States. Although total employment in the industry is virtually at the same level as that of 10 years ago, there has been a significant shift of employment to the Southeast which accounted for only slightly less than a third of the workers in 1946.[3]

Bleaching, dyeing, and finishing are the principal processes employed by the industry. Considerable amounts of cotton and synthetic fabrics are finished with printed designs, but wool fabrics are rarely finished in this manner. Establishments employing approximately two-fifths of the production workers were engaged in printing fabrics, usually by the machine method. Other methods of printing, such as screen printing and flock printing, were reported infrequently.

Finishing establishments specializing in cotton textiles accounted for two-thirds of the industry's employment, with establishments specializing in synthetic (manmade) fiber and silk [4] textiles employing most of the remainder. Woolen and worsted textile finishing establishments employed fewer than 5 percent of the industry's total workers.[5] Cotton textile finishing was largely concentrated in the New England and Southeast regions, whereas synthetic textile processing was centered in the Middle Atlantic States.

The processing of broadwoven fabrics constituted the large proportion of the production in the industry. Yarn or thread dyeing and finishing were significant only in the Southeast where it accounted for more than 20 percent of the workers.

Nearly 55 percent of the industry's production employees were in establishments with collective bargaining agreements covering a majority of their workers. Regionally, these proportions were: about nine-tenths in the Middle Atlantic States, seven-tenths in New England, and a fourth in the Southeast.

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[1] See Wage Structure: Textile Dyeing and Finishing, BLS Report 110, April 1956. The study included establishments employing 21 or more workers and primarily engaged in bleaching, dyeing, printing, finishing, or otherwise converting textile products other than knit goods. Dyeing and finishing departments of textile mills, as well as dyeing and finishing plants owned by textile firms and primarily engaged in processing goods for the parent company in the same labor-market area, were excluded.

[2] The regions used in the study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

[3] See Wage Structure: Textile Dyeing and Finishing, 1946, Series 2, No. 44.

[4] Four of the 70 establishments visited in this category were primarily engaged in processing silk.

[5] Dyeing and finishing of woolen and worsted textiles is generally done in the textile mills rather than in finishing establishments as studied. Although substantial amounts of cotton and synthetic textiles are finished in textile mills, the bulk is processed in separate finishing establishments.

Time-rate systems of wage payment were predominant in the industry. Fewer than 15 percent of the workers were paid on an incentive basis, and most of these were concentrated in New England and the Southeast.

Average Hourly Earnings

The more than 62,000 production workers within the scope of the study averaged $1.50 an hour in April 1956—an increase of nearly 70 percent since 1946, the date of the Bureau's last previous earnings study of the industry. Men, accounting for more than four-fifths of the workers, averaged $1.54 an hour, compared with $1.30 for women who are employed for the most part in less skilled jobs. (See table 1.) Workers in the Middle Atlantic States averaged $1.72 an hour—13 cents more than workers in New England, and 40 cents an hour more than those in the Southeast region.

Nationwide, workers in establishments specializing in synthetic textiles averaged $1.62 an hour, compared with $1.45 and $1.43, respectively, for workers in cotton and woolen establishments. The high-wage Middle Atlantic region employed nearly 60 percent of the workers in the synthetic textile branch but accounted for less than a tenth of the workers in the cotton textile branch of the industry. On a regional basis, the Middle Atlantic was the only region in which workers in synthetic textile establishments held a wage advantage over workers in cotton textile finishing establishments.

Workers in establishments primarily engaged in dyeing and finishing cotton broadwoven fabrics averaged $1.63 an hour in the Middle Atlantic and New England regions, compared with $1.35 for those in the Southeast. Important concentrations of workers in this segment of the industry were reported in the following States: Massachusetts ($1.63), North Carolina ($1.35), Rhode Island ($1.67), and South Carolina ($1.39).

Production workers in establishments specializing in finishing synthetic broadwoven textiles averaged $1.77 an hour in the Middle Atlantic region, 21 cents an hour more than workers in New England, and 50 cents more than those in the Southeast. About a third of the employment in this segment of the industry is concentrated in the Paterson, N. J., area, where workers averaged $1.81 an hour.

Yarn and thread dyeing and finishing was the principal activity of establishments employing only about 15 percent of the workers in the industry. The large majority of these were employed in cotton yarn establishments in the Southeast region where they averaged $1.24 an hour.

TABLE 1.—*Number and average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of production workers in textile dyeing and finishing establishments by selected characteristics, United States and selected regions, April 1956*

Item	United States [2]		New England		Middle Atlantic		Southeast	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
All establishments, total	62,253	$1.50	17,926	$1.59	14,931	$1.72	24,753	$1.32
Men	51,517	1.54	14,627	1.64	13,571	1.76	19,531	1.35
Women	10,736	1.30	3,299	1.37	1,360	1.40	5,222	1.24
Type of material:								
Cotton textiles [3]	41,383	1.45	13,509	1.62	3,846	1.62	22,555	1.33
Broadwoven fabrics	32,504	1.49	12,089	1.63	3,170	1.63	15,940	1.35
Yarn or thread	6,972	1.28	484	1.38	526	1.60	5,794	1.24
Synthetic textiles [3]	17,813	1.62	3,157	1.54	10,201	1.76	2,198	1.27
Broadwoven fabrics	16,715	1.62	2,471	1.56	9,789	1.77	2,198	1.27
Yarn or thread	846	1.48	686	1.49	160	1.40	----	----
Woolen and worsted textiles	3,057	1.43	1,260	1.36	884	1.75	----	----
Broadwoven fabrics	1,738	1.27	705	1.28	120	1.79	----	----
Yarn, tops, or raw stock	1,319	1.63	555	1.47	764	1.75	----	----
Establishment size:								
21 to 100 workers	10,358	1.56	2,389	1.38	5,551	1.74	1,673	1.21
101 to 500 workers	23,890	1.51	8,245	1.54	7,285	1.72	6,201	1.30
501 or more workers	28,005	1.47	7,292	1.71	2,095	1.69	16,879	1.34
Community size:								
Less than 100,000 population	35,851	1.39	7,125	1.60	2,037	1.57	23,961	1.32
100,000 or more population	26,402	1.66	10,801	1.58	12,894	1.75	----	----
Labor-management contracts:								
Establishments with—								
Majority covered	34,081	1.64	12,866	1.65	13,643	1.74	6,258	1.45
None or minority covered	28,172	1.33	5,060	1.44	1,288	1.60	18,495	1.28

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[3] Includes data for types of material in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE.—Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

TABLE 2.—*Percentage distribution of production workers by average straight-time hourly earnings [1] in textile dyeing and finishing establishments, United States and selected regions, April 1956*

Average hourly earnings [1] (in cents)	United States [2]			New England			Middle Atlantic			Southeast		
	All workers	Men	Women	All workers	Men	Women	All workers	Men	Women	All workers	Men	Women
100 and under 105	3.9	3.4	6.4	2.1	0.4	9.6	0.9	0.3	7.1	7.7	8.4	5.1
105 and under 110	3.8	3.1	7.3	.9	.2	4.2	.2	.1	1.3	7.0	6.3	9.5
110 and under 115	4.2	2.9	10.6	1.9	1.4	3.8	.6	.2	4.8	7.6	5.6	15.0
115 and under 120	5.7	4.0	13.8	1.2	.6	3.9	1.0	.4	6.9	11.0	8.5	20.3
120 and under 125	4.9	4.3	7.5	2.1	.8	7.5	1.0	.8	2.9	9.4	9.6	8.9
125 and under 130	9.1	8.7	11.0	2.6	2.3	4.0	2.6	2.1	7.1	15.4	15.4	15.3
130 and under 135	4.2	4.0	5.0	2.6	2.2	4.3	1.3	1.3	.9	6.8	6.8	6.8
135 and under 140	6.0	5.9	6.6	3.8	2.7	9.0	1.9	1.6	4.6	10.0	11.1	5.6
140 and under 145	6.0	5.2	9.7	7.5	5.0	18.6	2.6	1.6	12.4	7.2	7.8	4.6
145 and under 150	5.7	5.6	6.0	9.6	9.0	12.3	3.9	3.5	7.7	4.2	4.7	2.4
150 and under 155	7.5	7.4	8.1	17.3	19.1	9.5	5.1	2.4	32.1	2.7	3.0	1.6
155 and under 160	5.2	5.8	2.4	11.8	13.4	4.6	2.0	1.8	3.7	2.8	3.3	1.0
160 and under 165	5.6	6.5	1.6	12.1	14.3	2.3	5.9	6.2	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
165 and under 170	3.6	4.2	.9	6.1	7.1	1.8	5.4	5.9	.9	1.1	1.2	.5
170 and under 175	7.1	8.4	.7	3.6	4.3	.7	21.5	23.5	1.8	1.2	1.4	.4
175 and under 180	7.2	8.5	.8	3.1	3.6	1.0	23.1	25.3	1.2	.8	.8	.7
180 and under 185	2.3	2.7	.5	2.7	3.1	1.0	5.0	5.5	.4	.5	.6	.2
185 and under 190	1.8	2.1	.5	2.4	2.7	1.1	3.9	4.3	.4	.5	.5	.3
190 and under 195	1.1	1.3	.3	1.9	2.3	.4	1.6	1.8	.1	.2	.2	.3
195 and under 200	.6	.7	.2	.6	.6	.4	1.4	1.6	----	.1	.2	.1
200 and under 205	.9	1.0	[3]	.4	.5	[3]	2.6	2.9	.3	.2	.2	----
205 and under 210	.5	.6	.1	.4	.5	.1	1.5	1.6	.1	.1	.2	.1
210 and under 215	.4	.5	[3]	.4	.5	----	.8	.9	.1	.3	.3	[3]
215 and under 220	.2	.2	[3]	.2	.2	----	.5	.6	.1	.1	.1	[3]
220 and under 225	.1	.2	[3]	.1	.1	----	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	[3]
225 and over	2.2	2.7	.2	2.5	3.0	[3]	3.4	3.7	.7	1.7	2.2	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	62,253	51,517	10,736	17,926	14,627	3,299	14,931	13,571	1,360	24,753	19,531	5,222
Average hourly earnings [1]	$1.50	$1.54	$1.30	$1.59	$1.64	$1.37	$1.72	$1.76	$1.40	$1.32	$1.35	$1.24

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal 100.

Workers in woolen and worsted textile finishing establishments covered by the study averaged $1.36 in New England, compared with $1.75 for those in the Middle Atlantic States.

Earnings data were also tabulated according to establishment and community size, and union contract status. Generally, highest earnings were reported in the larger establishments, in the larger communities, and in establishments in which a majority of the workers were covered by collective bargaining agreements. Because of their interrelationship, it is impossible, however, to determine the exact influence of any one of these factors on wage levels. Larger establishments are usually in the larger communities, and labor-management agreements are more typically found in the larger establishments.

Lowest individual earnings reported were $1 an hour, as previously mentioned. Nearly 4 percent of the workers earned less than $1.05 an hour and a similar proportion earned $2 or more (table 2). Earnings of the middle half of the workers fell within a 45-cent range—$1.25 to $1.70 an hour. This comparatively wide range in individual earnings [6] is due largely to the substantial differences in wage levels among the three regions. However, earnings of the middle half of the workers fell within a 17-cent range in the Middle Atlantic region, 20 cents in New England, and 24 cents in the Southeast, representing fairly narrow limits.

Among the more important factors contributing to the concentration of earnings within regions are the widespread use of the time system of wage payment, distinctive regional patterns with respect to the extent of collective bargaining agreements, and the employment of large proportions of workers in jobs of the same general skill level.

Occupational Earnings

The occupational groups for which average hourly earnings are presented in table 3 account for half of the production workers within the scope of the study. Nationwide averages among the men's jobs studied ranged from $1.24 for janitors and $1.29 for laborers to $3.80 an hour for machine printers. Averages from $1.50 to $1.60 were recorded for men in many of the processing jobs,

[6] See Wage Dispersions in Manufacturing Industries, Monthly Labor Review, July 1956 (p. 780).

TABLE 3.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of workers in selected production occupations in textile dyeing and finishing establishments, United States and selected regions, April 1956*

Sex and occupation	United States [2]		New England		Middle Atlantic		Southeast	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Men								
Ager operators	408	$1.55	155	$1.54	112	$1.73	130	$1.40
Back tenders, printing	923	1.66	283	1.66	279	1.82	360	1.52
Narrow fabrics (under 48 inches)	588	1.58	209	1.63	52	1.75	326	1.51
Wide fabrics (48 inches and over)	335	1.80	74	1.75	227	1.84	34	1.63
Batchers	803	1.54	153	1.55	424	1.69	209	1.26
Boiloff machine operators	682	1.54	50	1.55	366	1.70	192	1.28
Calender tenders	1,102	1.55	431	1.56	356	1.68	251	1.38
Color mixers	1,422	1.60	350	1.64	574	1.87	601	1.42
Dyehouse	701	1.58	131	1.64	200	1.85	276	1.38
Printshop	721	1.62	219	1.64	174	1.96	325	1.45
Double- and roll-machine operators	248	1.56	91	1.66	30	1.65	110	1.48
Dry-cans operators	1,391	1.50	342	1.53	561	1.66	377	1.25
Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth [3]	5,094	1.57	950	1.61	2,575	1.70	1,083	1.29
Beck or box	1,931	1.57	63	1.32	1,175	1.72	407	1.28
Continuous	615	1.57	94	1.64	263	1.73	211	1.36
Jig or pad	2,300	1.61	779	1.63	1,065	1.69	357	1.31
Dyeing-machine tenders, tops	30	1.60	30	1.60				
Dyeing-machine tenders, yarn	775	1.52	86	1.53	315	1.79	362	1.30
Electricians, maintenance	283	1.81	96	1.89	42	2.00	124	1.69
Inspectors, cloth, hand	609	1.65	185	1.78	13	1.52	374	1.60
Inspectors, cloth, machine	860	1.52	173	1.57	242	1.70	289	1.35
Janitors	619	1.24	138	1.45	90	1.50	323	1.08
Kier boilers	218	1.43	88	1.51	17	1.75	110	1.31
Laborers, material handling	3,484	1.29	1,061	1.48	426	1.56	1,713	1.11
Machinists, maintenance	342	1.78	130	1.85	33	2.00	144	1.67
Mangle tenders	640	1.48	210	1.57	142	1.66	289	1.29
Mechanics, maintenance	782	1.71	142	1.75	197	1.86	370	1.60
Printers, machine	742	3.80	261	4.03	256	3.56	223	3.81
Narrow fabrics (under 48 inches)	471	3.78	188	3.90	84	3.46	197	3.82
Wide fabrics (48 inches and over)	271	3.83	73	4.36	172	3.61	26	3.81
Printers, screen, hand	764	1.57	140	1.76	252	1.96	352	1.22
Printing-machine helpers	1,050	1.55	382	1.55	325	1.73	337	1.37
Sanforizer operators	309	1.45	92	1.59			194	1.38
Tenter-frame tenders	2,372	1.52	572	1.56	994	1.66	627	1.29
Washer tenders, cloth	807	1.45	207	1.59	142	1.68	375	1.29
Winders, cloth	1,000	1.60	219	1.60	362	1.70	151	1.34
Women								
Inspectors, cloth, hand	413	1.27	69	1.61	15	1.66	167	1.20
Inspectors, cloth, machine	720	1.36	297	1.40	34	1.38	272	1.37
Winders, cloth	177	1.34	62	1.39	41	1.45	66	1.25
Winders, yarn	2,134	1.27	357	1.35	265	1.38	1,440	1.24

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[3] Includes data for workers in classifications in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE.—Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

including such numerically important categories as batchers, boiloff machine operators, calender tenders, color mixers, dry-cans operators, dyeing-machine tenders, printing-machine helpers, tenter-frame tenders, and cloth winders. Women yarn winders, numerically the most important women's job studied, averaged $1.27 an hour.

Occupational earnings were generally highest in the Middle Atlantic region and lowest in the Southeast. For a majority of the occupations for which comparisons could be made on an industry-wide basis, average earnings in the Southeast were 20 to 40 cents an hour below those in New England and 30 to 45 cents below those in the Middle Atlantic region.

Occupational averages are presented in table 4 for 7 States and 3 areas having significant concentrations of the industry.

In virtually all of the occupations for which incentive earnings were reported, workers paid on an incentive basis averaged more than those paid time rates.

Establishment Practices

Data were also obtained in the survey on certain establishment practices: Minimum wage rates; work schedules; and such supplementary benefits as vacation pay, retirement plans, life insurance, sickness and accident insurance, and hospitalization and surgical benefits.

Minimum Wage Rates. Minimum entrance rates of $1 an hour—the Federal minimum wage—were reported by a fourth of the 181 establishments visited, including 25 of the 35 establish-

ments in the Southeast. A majority of the plants in the other two regions had entrance rates of $1.20 or more. A starting rate of $1.50 was reported by 30 establishments, 29 of which were in the Middle Atlantic region. Eleven of the eighty Middle Atlantic establishments reported entrance rates of $1.55 or more.

Established minimum rates for workers who had acquired some experience on the job were $1.30 or more in a majority of the establishments. Of the 181 establishments, 22 had a minimum job rate of $1.50 and 14, of $1.70. All except 2 of the establishments reporting a $1.50-rate, and all of those reporting the $1.70-rate were located in the Middle Atlantic region. A minimum job rate of $1 was reported by 30 establishments, 17 of which were in the Southeast and 8 in New England.

Work Schedules. Work schedules of 40 hours a week applied to approximately nine-tenths of the production workers in each of the three major regions. Nationwide, 1 in 10 workers were on schedules of 48 hours or more in April 1956. Approximately a third of the workers were employed on late shifts at the time of the study. In the Middle Atlantic region, these workers typically received an additional 5 cents an hour for second-shift and 10 cents an hour for third-shift work. In New England and the Southeast, most workers received no extra pay for second-shift work. Most workers in the Southeast region received a 5-cent differential for third-shift work; about one-half of the New England workers in this shift received differentials ranging from 5 to 10 cents.

TABLE 4.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of workers in selected production occupations in textile dyeing and finishing establishments, selected States and areas, April 1956*

Sex and occupation	Selected States							Selected areas		
	Massachusetts	New Jersey	New York	North Carolina	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	New York, N. Y.	Paterson, N. J.	Philadelphia, Pa.
All production workers	$1.58	$1.76	$1.72	$1.30	$1.63	$1.63	$1.39	$1.83	$1.77	$1.69
Men	1.63	1.79	1.74	1.31	1.67	1.66	1.40	1.85	1.81	1.73
Women	1.36	1.41	1.33	1.26	1.41	1.45	1.25	1.23	1.45	1.48
Men										
Ager operators	1.51	1.71	1.81			1.60	1.41	1.81	1.71	
Back tenders, printing	1.71	1.83	1.85			1.62	1.56	1.86	1.83	
Narrow fabrics (under 48 inches)	1.69					1.61	1.53			
Wide fabrics (48 inches and over)		1.83	1.87					1.87	1.83	
Batchers	1.52	1.72	1.62	1.27	1.62	1.62	1.35	1.71	1.71	
Bolloff machine operators	1.53	1.75	1.64	1.30	1.59	1.63	1.25		1.75	1.66
Calender tenders	1.57	1.70	1.69	1.32	1.57	1.55	1.40	1.61	1.70	
Color mixers	1.65	1.91	1.83	1.43	1.81	1.67	1.48	1.97	1.91	1.85
Dyehouse	1.54	1.88	1.79	1.44	1.81	1.70	1.37	2.12	1.89	1.87
Printshop	1.71	1.95	1.87			1.63	1.53	1.93	1.93	
Double- and roll-machine operators	1.68			1.31		1.62	1.54			
Dry-cans operators	1.49	1.70	1.61	1.25	1.61	1.57	1.30	1.74	1.69	1.67
Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth [2]	1.53	1.73	1.66	1.28	1.61	1.69	1.33	1.76	1.74	1.68
Beck or box		1.74	1.65		1.63		1.29		1.75	
Continuous	1.54	1.76				1.68	1.40			
Jig or pad	1.57	1.72	1.65	1.29	1.62	1.69	1.36	1.76	1.72	
Dyeing-machine tenders, yarn			1.91	1.21	1.76	1.53		1.91		1.76
Electricians, maintenance	1.96	1.99		1.63	1.97	1.88	1.78		2.02	1.97
Inspectors, cloth, hand	1.70			1.42		1.83	1.73			
Inspectors, cloth, machine	1.56	1.71	1.79	1.31	1.60	1.60	1.52		1.72	1.69
Janitors	1.44	1.57	1.47	1.10	1.34	1.49	1.08	1.59	1.70	1.35
Kier boilers	1.55	1.77		1.30		1.57	1.32			
Laborers, material handling	1.47	1.64	1.58	1.12	1.50	1.51	1.15	1.68	1.64	1.56
Machinists, maintenance	1.85	2.04		1.60	2.00	1.88	1.76		2.04	
Mangle tenders	1.53	1.63		1.29		1.63	1.27		1.67	
Mechanics, maintenance	1.71	1.96	1.94	1.57	1.77	1.78	1.74	2.02	2.01	1.81
Printers, machine	4.04	3.56	3.35			3.92	3.90	3.21	3.77	
Narrow fabrics (under 48 inches)	3.89	3.18				3.91	3.87		3.18	
Wide fabrics (48 inches and over)		3.70	3.24					3.23	4.04	
Printers, screen, hand			2.08					2.08		
Printing-machine helpers	1.52	1.74	1.63			1.58	1.38	1.70	1.74	
Sanforizer operators	1.59			1.37		1.60	1.39			
Tenter-frame tenders	1.52	1.68	1.61	1.27	1.53	1.65	1.34	1.75	1.70	1.67
Washer tenders, cloth	1.46	1.72		1.29	1.60	1.66	1.29		1.72	
Winders, cloth	1.60	1.73	1.65	1.30	1.62	1.64	1.37	1.71	1.72	
Women										
Inspectors, cloth, hand	1.61						1.12			
Inspectors, cloth, machine	1.37	1.50		1.31		1.46			1.50	
Winders, cloth	1.43	1.46				1.55			1.46	
Winders, yarn				1.18	1.49					1.49

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Includes data for workers in classifications in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE.—Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

TABLE 5.—*Percent of production and office workers employed in textile dyeing and finishing establishments with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits,*[1] *United States and selected regions, April 1956*

Selected benefits [1]	Percent of production workers in—				Percent of office workers in—			
	United States [2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast	United States [2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast
Paid vacations: [3]								
1 week or more	96	95	99	93	99	100	100	99
After 1 year	96	95	99	95	99	100	100	99
2 weeks or more	86	87	98	77	95	97	97	89
After 1 year	(4)		4	(4)	61	71	54	45
After 2 years	3	(4)	7	(4)	69	77	78	46
After 3 years	26	18	79	(4)	73	80	94	46
After 5 years	86	87	96	77	95	97	97	89
3 weeks or more	15	35	14		20	31	13	9
After 3 years					(4)		3	
After 5 years	(4)	(4)	(4)		(4)	(4)	3	
After 10 years	(4)	(4)	3		3	(4)	9	
After 15 years	15	35	14		20	31	13	9
Paid holidays [5]	76	95	99	54	94	98	100	84
1 or 2 holidays	4	(4)		10	5			14
3 or 4 holidays	7	(4)		16	5			14
5 holidays	9	(4)	(4)	20	15		(4)	27
6 holidays	15	24	9	7	22	17	11	28
7 holidays	19	50	19		17	38	19	
8 holidays	23	17	69		22	15	69	
9 or 10 holidays	(4)	(4)			9	29		
Health, insurance, and pension plans: [6]								
Life insurance	93	92	96	90	95	94	94	95
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	54	64	33	60	58	74	30	65
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave [7]	69	48	97	70	69	56	97	71
Sickness and accident insurance	69	48	97	70	62	53	87	59
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	(4)		(4)		25	22	40	27
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	(4)				3			
Hospitalization insurance	88	90	94	80	92	91	94	87
Surgical insurance	87	90	93	80	91	91	93	87
Retirement pension	37	14	63	38	39	26	22	44
Retirement severance pay	11	37	4		5	15	(4)	
No health, insurance, or pension plan	3	6	(4)	3	(4)	5	(4)	(4)

[1] If formal provisions for supplementary benefits in an establishment were applicable to half or more of the workers, the benefits were considered applicable to all workers. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers currently receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated.

[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[3] Vacation payments, such as percent of annual earnings and flat-sum amounts, were converted to an equivalent time basis.

[4] Less than 2.5 percent.

[5] Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

[6] Includes only those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security.

[7] Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately.

Supplementary Wage Benefits.[7] A common practice in this industry is to provide certain items of work clothing or annual cash allowance therefor to some workers. Establishments employing three-fifths of the production workers had provisions of this type. Such benefits, however, were limited to workers in certain departments, commonly the bleaching, dyeing, and other wet departments, or to particular types of work such as chemical handling or maintenance work. Cash allowances, typically $10 annually, were the usual provision in the Middle Atlantic region. In other regions, protective clothing—most commonly rubber or safety footwear, gloves, aprons, and/or goggles—was usually provided.

Paid vacations (for workers with qualifying periods of service) were provided in establishments employing 96 percent of the production workers and virtually all of the office workers (table 5). The most prevalent practice for production workers in the New England and Southeast regions was 1 week after 1 year and 2 weeks after 5 years of service. In the Middle Atlantic region the most common practice was 1 week after 1 year and 2 weeks after 3 years. A majority of the office workers with 1 year of service typically received 2 weeks in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions. In the Southeast, 45 percent of the office workers were in establishments with such provisions. Approximately a third of the production and office workers in New England received 3 weeks after 15 years.

Paid holidays were granted in establishments with approximately three-fourths of the production workers and more than nine-tenths of the office workers in the industry. The most prevalent practices for production workers were 7 days annually in New England and 8 days in the Middle

[7] For description of the method used in computing worker coverage of supplementary benefits, see footnote 1, table 5.

Atlantic region. In the Southeast, slightly more than half of the production workers were provided holidays, ranging from 1 to 6 days annually, but most commonly 4 or 5 days; provisions for office workers were somewhat more liberal.

Life insurance, as well as sickness and accident, hospitalization, and surgical benefits, financed wholly or in part by the employer, were available to two-thirds or more of the production and office workers in the industry. In the Middle Atlantic region, more than nine-tenths of the production and office workers were employed in establishments providing these benefits.

Retirement pension plans supplementing social security payments were reported in establishments with nearly two-fifths of the production and office workers in the industry. This benefit was available to almost two-thirds of the production workers in the Middle Atlantic region. Retirement severance pay plans, providing lump-sum payments upon retirement, were reported by establishments employing about a tenth of the production workers—mostly in New England.

—Fred W. Mohr
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

The combination of the two events, the Industrial Revolution in England, increasing the demand for raw cotton, and the invention of the cotton gin (1793), making it possible for a slave to cleanse 1,000 pounds of cotton in 1 day instead of 8 or 10 pounds, sealed the economic destiny of the southern States for many years. [Woodrow Wilson stated] "At once, almost at a single bound, the South became the chief cotton field of the world. In 1792, the year before Whitney's invention, the export of cotton from the United States amounted to only 138,328 pounds; by 1804 it had swelled to 38,118,041; and at the time of the first struggle touching the extension of slavery (the Missouri Compromise), it had risen to 127,860,152, and its value from 7½ to more than 22 millions of dollars." Thus the cultivation of cotton now became the predominant economic activity, and slavery became more and more intrenched, since the plantation system of raising cotton depended entirely on slave labor. All available capital was put into land and into slaves to till it. Most of the old factories were abandoned, as those who were interested in manufacturing in earlier times now saw a greater gain in cotton growing.

—Lois MacDonald, Southern Mill Hills, New York,
Alex L. Hillman, 1928 (p. 10).

Wage Chronology No. 23: Lockheed Aircraft Corp.[1]

Supplement No. 3—1954–57

REPRESENTATIVES of Lockheed Aircraft Corp., California Division, and the International Association of Machinists began negotiations for a new contract October 26, 1954, and reached agreement on December 17, 1954—3 days after the anniversary date of the previous contract. The union's membership ratified the contract on December 19.

The settlement provided for a general wage increase retroactive to December 13, 1954, upgrading of 13 job classifications, incorporation of the current 1-cent cost-of-living bonus into base rates, and discontinuance of the wage escalator clause. Improvements in the group insurance plan, including the addition of major medical expense benefits, became effective January 1, 1955.

The agreement which was scheduled to expire on February 15, 1956, was continued on a day-to-day basis thereafter until the conclusion of negotiations on March 4, 1956. Under the terms of the new 2-year contract, a 4- to 6-percent general wage increase and upgrading of certain occupations were made retroactive to February 20, 1956. An additional increase of 7 cents an hour across the board was to go into effect a year later (February 18, 1957). An increase in second-shift premiums became effective March 12, 1956, while improvements in the group insurance plan and in vacation provisions were to be in force beginning April 1, 1956. The parties also agreed to set up a joint negotiating committee for the purpose of establishing a separate retirement plan for employees represented by the union, to replace the existing companywide plan; December 25, 1956, was set as the target date for its implementation.

The accompanying tables bring the wage chronology (except for the retirement plan just mentioned) for the California Division of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. up to early 1957.[2]

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, June 1952 (p. 677), October 1953 (p. 1089), November 1954 (p. 1236); or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 23.

[2] This chronology is limited to hourly rated production workers, although the contracts between the parties cover office and technical employees.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Nov. 8, 1954	1 cent an hour *decrease*	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living bonus.
Dec. 13, 1954 (by agreement dated Dec. 20, 1954).	5 to 7 cents an hour increase,[1] averaging 6 cents.	In addition, 13 factory job classifications upgraded[2] and the current 1-cent cost-of-living bonus incorporated into base rates.
		Dropped: Escalator clause.
Feb. 20, 1956 (by agreement dated Mar. 5, 1956).	4 to 6 percent increase,[3] averaging 10.6 cents an hour.	Additional 5- to 18-cent inequity adjustments for certain occupations.[4]
Feb. 18, 1957 (by agreement dated Mar. 5, 1956).	7 cents an hour increase	

[1] Employees in labor grades I through V received increases of 7 cents an hour, those in grades VI through X, 6 cents, and those in grades XI through XVI, 5 cents.

[2] These amounted to an average increase of 0.1 cent an hour when averaged over all factory employees of the company represented by the union.

[3] Employees in labor grades I through III received increases of 6 percent, those in grades IV through X, 5 percent, and those in grades XI through XVI, 4 percent.

[4] These amounted to an average increase of 0.2 cent an hour when averaged over all factory employees of the company represented by the union.

B—Hourly Rate Ranges, by Factory Labor Grade,[1] 1953–57

Labor grade	Effective date							
	Nov. 9, 1953		Dec. 13, 1954		Feb. 20, 1956		Feb. 18, 1957	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Grade I	$2.20	$2.45	$2.28	$2.53	$2.42	$2.68	$2.49	$2.75
Grade II	2.13	2.33	2.21	2.41	2.34	2.55	2.41	2.62
Grade III	2.06	2.28	2.14	2.36	2.27	2.50	2.34	2.57
Grade IV	2.01	2.22	2.09	2.30	2.19	2.42	2.26	2.49
Grade V	1.95	2.17	2.03	2.25	2.13	2.36	2.20	2.43
Grade VI	1.90	2.10	1.97	2.17	2.07	2.28	2.14	2.35
Grade VII	1.84	2.05	1.91	2.12	2.01	2.23	2.08	2.30
Grade VIII	1.79	2.00	1.86	2.07	1.95	2.17	2.02	2.24
Grade IX	1.74	1.93	1.81	2.00	1.90	2.10	1.97	2.17
Grade X	1.69	1.88	1.76	1.95	1.85	2.05	1.92	2.12
Grade XI	1.64	1.82	1.70	1.88	1.77	1.96	1.84	2.03
Grade XII	1.59	1.76	1.65	1.82	1.72	1.89	1.79	1.96
Grade XIII	1.54	1.70	1.60	1.76	1.66	1.83	1.73	1.90
Grade XIV	1.50	1.65	1.56	1.71	1.62	1.78	1.69	1.85
Grade XV	1.48	1.60	1.54	1.66	1.60	1.73	1.67	1.80
Grade XVI	1.44	1.54	1.50	1.60	1.56	1.66	1.63	1.73

[1] In progression from minimum to maximum in a grade, the record of each employee is reviewed every 16 weeks. Adjustments are made in accordance with the employee's ability and production record. Prior to 1956, the record of each employee at or above the maximum rate in a grade was reviewed each 32 weeks; in the 1956 agreement, this was changed to 48 weeks.

C—Number of Factory Labor Grades and Hourly Rates for Lowest and Highest Grades, 1953–57

Effective date	Number of grades	Lowest grade		Highest grade		Rate range	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Lowest grade	Highest grade
Nov. 9, 1953	16	$1.44	$1.54	$2.20	$2.45	$0.10	$0.25
Dec. 13, 1954	16	1.50	1.60	2.28	2.53	.10	.25
Feb. 20, 1956	16	1.56	1.66	2.42	2.68	.10	.26
Feb. 18, 1957	16	1.63	1.73	2.49	2.75	.10	.26

D—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Shift premium pay	
Mar. 12, 1956 (by agreement dated Mar. 5, 1956).	Increased to: 12 cents an hour for work on 2d shift.	
	Holiday pay	
Dec. 20, 1954	----------	Holiday pay to include any shift and odd [1] workweek bonuses, except when holiday fell within employee's vacation.

[1] Nonstandard.

D—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Paid vacations	
Apr. 1, 1956 (by agreement dated Mar. 5, 1956).	Changed to: 3 weeks' paid vacation for 12 or more years of service.	
	Sick and injury leave pay	
Dec. 20, 1954		Except for pay for unused sick leave, base rate of pay for sick and injury leave to include any shift and odd [1] workweek bonuses.
	Field duty pay	
Mar. 5, 1956	Changed to: Flat 15 percent of base rate in addition to regular rate, plus subsistence and mileage paid employees assigned to field duty for a period exceeding 7 consecutive calendar days.	Extra pay to start on 7th day after departure and end on day before return to regular work. On days of departure and arrival, pay at straight-time (or overtime rate, when applicable) for 8 hours when no work performed on those days or minimum of 8 hours for combined travel and work time. (Formerly, no pay provided for travel on day of departure on which 8 or more hours' work performed; maximum of 8 hours paid for combined work and travel.) Eliminated: Additional amount determined by company on basis of increased responsibility, and nature and conditions of work.
	Insurance benefits	
Jan. 1, 1955 (by agreement dated Dec. 20, 1954).	*Life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance:* Each type increased to $5,000 for employees earning under $95 weekly. *Surgical expenses:* Schedule of benefits increased by ½; maximum increased to $400. *Unemployment disability benefits:* Increased to: Maximum of $40 weekly. Added: *Major medical expense benefits:* Payment, for employees only, of 80 percent of designated expenses (incurred during any one period of nonoccupational sickness or injury) in excess of $100 and any other benefits payable under the Basic Group Insurance Plan. Maximum benefits $5,000.	Dependent coverage extended to husbands of women employees. Entire cost of plan paid by company. After payment of $2,500 or more total benefits, full maximum of $5,000 could be restored 6 months after recovery if insurance company accepted evidence of insurability.
Apr. 1, 1956 (by agreement dated Mar. 5, 1956).	Dependents' benefits: *Surgical expenses:* Schedule of surgical benefits increased by ⅓.	

[1] Nonstandard.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Freedom of Choice in Representation Elections. The National Labor Relations Board held [1] that an agreement between an employer and an incumbent union, made and publicized after the Board had ordered a representation election to determine whether the incumbent or its rival union should be certified as the bargaining representative, affected the conduct of the election since its publication promised benefits to the employees, accorded prestige to the contracting union, and thereby tended to interfere with the employees' freedom of choice in the election.

The Board had directed an election to determine whether the employees would continue to be represented by the already certified union, a second union seeking certification, or no union at all. Following the expiration of its collective bargaining agreement, the incumbent union called a strike which was settled by a tentative agreement which promised increased benefits to the employees. After the incumbent union won the subsequent election, the defeated union filed unfair labor practice charges with the Board alleging that, by negotiating with the incumbent union and publicizing the promised employee benefits, the employer interfered with the employees' exercise of freedom of choice in the election.

The Regional Director, relying upon the Board's decision in *William D. Gibson*,[2] had found these charges without merit. In the *Gibson* case, an employer continued recognition of and executed a new contract with an incumbent union after a rival union had petitioned the Board but before the Board had directed an election. On these facts, the Board held in the *Gibson* case that an employer might renew a contract or sign a new contract with an incumbent union while a second union's petition for an election was pending before the Board, and that, while the contract would not bar an election, its execution would not amount to illegal interference with employee rights.

The present case differed from *Gibson* only in the fact that negotiation and agreement with the incumbent union took place after rather than before the Board had directed an election. The Board deeming this difference vital held that "the *Gibson* decision does not dispose of the issues presented in this case. . . . Accordingly, we conclude that the agreement . . . interfered with the conduct of the election." A second representation election was directed.

Conditional No-Strike Clauses and Recognition. A United States court of appeals held [3] that an employer had the right, when negotiating with a certified union, to insist upon a clause prohibiting strikes unless approved by a majority vote of the employees in the bargaining unit, as a condition to the execution of any contract with a union. The court further held, however, that the employer, by insisting that the local union, rather than the parent international union certified by the Board, sign the contract as the employee representative, was guilty of a refusal to bargain in violation of Section 8 (a) (5) of the National Labor Relations Act.

Following an intensive election campaign, the Board had certified the international union [United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America] as the exclusive bargaining representative of the company's employees. Subsequently, the company rejected the union's proposed agreement and submitted the following counterproposals: (1) the employees' bargaining agent be designated as the local rather than the international; (2) no strike be called on issues not subject to arbitration unless a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit vote by secret ballot on the company's last offer. The company refused to enter into a collective bargaining agreement unless these demands were met, and finally, after a strike, an agreement which embodied

*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[1] *Electric Auto-Lite Co.*, 116 NLRB No. 100 (Aug. 22, 1956).

[2] 110 NLRB 660.

[3] *NLRB* v. *Wooster Div., Borg-Warner Corp.* (C. A. 6, Sept. 12, 1956).

both proposals of the employer was signed. Subsequent to signing the agreement, the union filed charges with the Board alleging that the employer's conduct constituted a refusal to bargain.

The Board, in prior rulings, had classified bargaining demands into three categories: (1) those which clearly would be illegal, such as a proposal for a closed shop; (2) those which may be placed on the bargaining table and discussed only if agreed to by the other party, but which are not a subject of compulsory bargaining under the act; and (3) those which are compulsory subjects of bargaining, such as wages, pensions, etc. Insistence to the point of impasse on proposals in the second category was considered a violation of the duty to bargain. The Board, with two members dissenting, had held [4] that neither the no-strike clause nor the recognition clause was an obligatory subject of collective bargaining, and that the employer by insisting on these items violated the act.

The appellate court agreed with the Board that the employer could not insist upon the recognition clause, but overruled the Board on the strike clause. It held that the strike vote clause was included within the area of compulsory subjects of bargaining and that, consequently, the employer could insist upon its position to the point of impasse provided the bargaining was conducted in good faith.

The court said, "The bargaining area of the act has no well-defined boundaries; the phrase 'conditions of employment' has not acquired a hardened and precise meaning. Management and labor are now being required to bargain collectively about issues which formerly were not considered as proper issues for inclusion in the usual collective bargaining agreement. . . . The area of compulsory collective bargaining is obviously an expanding one. The Board concedes that a no-strike clause is within the area. . . . The qualified no-strike proposal of the company should not be classified differently. . . . In our opinion, the strike ballot proposal was within the area."

On the question as to whether the local or parent organization would sign the agreement, the court held that "Section 8 (a) (5) which imposes the duty of collective bargaining, is by its express terms tied in with Section 9 (a), which makes the designated representative the exclusive representative of the employees for the purpose of collective bargaining. This status is acquired by statute and is not within the area of collective bargaining."

Employee Relationship in Secondary Boycotts. The National Labor Relations Board held [5] that a union which picketed a trucking firm in order to force it to cease doing business with independent nonunion contractors in connection with its over-the-road operation did not engage in an unfair labor practice under Section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the National Labor Relations Act. This section makes it an unfair labor practice for a labor organization to induce or encourage the employees of any employer to strike for the purpose of forcing any employer to cease doing business with another person.

The trucking company leased tractors from its over-the-road drivers who, although they were independent contractors, were members of the union which had a union shop contract with the company. During the term of the contract, the trucking company entered into new leases with a number of other owner-drivers who were not members of the union. The union protested the use of these nonunion drivers. Subsequently, the trucking company terminated the contract with the union; 16 of the 25 owner-drivers who were union members began picketing the terminal of the trucking company and carrying signs which stated that the union was on strike for a new contract. The trucking company replaced the 16 pickets with nonunion owner-operators, whereupon the wording of the picket's signs was changed to inform the public that the trucking company employed nonunion drivers. The trucking company then filed a complaint with the Board alleging that the union violated Section 8 (b) (4) (A) by picketing with the object of forcing the nonunion drivers to become union members or forcing the company to cease doing business with the nonunion drivers.

The Board pointed out that Section 2 (3) of the act specifically states that an independent contractor is not an employee; that Section 501 (2) defines a strike as a concerted stoppage of work by employees; and that Section 8 (b) (4) (A) defines an unfair labor practice as an action "to induce

[4] For discussion of this Board decision, see Monthly Labor Review, November 1955 (p. 1274).

[5] *Teamsters Union (B & S Motor Lines)*, 116 NLRB No. 117 (Aug. 24, 1956).

or encourage the employees of any employer to engage in a strike." It held that as no employees were encouraged or induced to strike by the union's action there could be no violation.

The Board stated, "in order to find a violation of Section 8 (b) (4) there must be evidence showing a strike or concerted refusal or an inducement or encouragement of 'employees' to engage in a 'strike' or 'concerted refusal'. . . . In the instant case, all that appears from the record is that the [union] induced its member 'independent contractors' to cease performing their lease contracts with [the trucking company]. Neither they nor their replacements were 'employees.' As the General Counsel has failed to show that the [union] induced any 'employee' to engage in a strike or concerted refusal, as required by Section 8 (b) (4) (A), we shall dismiss the complaint."

Organizational and Recognition Picketing. The Supreme Court of the State of Washington, in reversing a lower court, held [6] that a "labor dispute" within the meaning of the State's anti-injunction act does not exist if the employer whose premises are being picketed does not employ any member of the picketing union and that such picketing at the employer's construction sites may be enjoined because it is coercive activity rather than the exercise of free speech.

As a result of union picketing at the job site of the employer, none of whose employees were members of the union, certain suppliers of materials refused to make deliveries to the employer. When the employer sought to enjoin the picketing, in a lower court, the parties stipulated that the refusal to deliver materials, if the picketing continued, would cause the employer to suffer damages to his business and loss of profits. The trial court found that the union's picketing was not directed against the employer but against his employees and concluded, as a matter of law, (1) that a labor dispute existed between the non-union employees and the union, and (2) that the picketing was persuasive rather than coercive, and could not be enjoined because of Washington's anti-injunction act, which prohibits the issuance of an injunction in labor disputes.

On appeal, the union argued that there are two types of peaceful picketing: recognition picketing, the purpose of which is to compel the employer to recognize and deal with the union; and organizational picketing, the purpose of which is to persuade the employees to join the union. The union contended that the picketing in this case was organizational picketing in furtherance of a labor dispute which existed between the union and the employees and that peaceful organizational picketing is an exercise of free speech which may not be enjoined.

In reversing the trial court and ordering the issuance of an injunction, the State supreme court held that (1) a labor dispute does not exist when no member of the picketing union is employed by the person whose premises are being picketed; (2) the court would recognize no distinction between recognition and organizational picketing; and (3) although peaceful picketing was a proper exercise of free speech when used only to persuade, the picketing was coercive in this case since it ultimately would force the employer to make his employees join the union or put him out of business.

The court supported its decision by quoting a portion of a discussion [7] of organizational and recognition picketing as follows:

> Picketing for organization purposes is only fictionally different from picketing for immediate recognition. The same kind of pressure on both employer and employees exists in either case; furthermore, the union is trying to force the employer to coerce his employees in either case; and finally, the union's basic desire—the desire for exclusive bargaining status—is the same in either case. *The only difference relates not to the conduct of the union, or its effects, but to the union's explanation of its conduct.* To make legal decisions vary on such a basis seems peculiar, if not unique.

Veterans' Reemployment

Eligibility and Selection in Promotions. A United States court of appeals, in affirming the decision of a Federal district court, denied [8] a veteran's claim for promotion, seniority, and damages resulting from a layoff. The appellate court ruled that under its interpretation, the contracts between the employer and employees regulating such matters afforded no basis for the relief sought by the veteran and that his military service had not affected him adversely in respect to the subjects of his action.

[6] *Audubon Homes, Inc.* v. *Spokane Building & Construction Trades Council* (Wash. Sup. Ct., June 21, 1956).

[7] Sylvester Petro, Recognition of Picketing Under the NLRA. (*In* Labor Law Journal, Chicago, November 1951, p. 803.)

[8] *Poore* v. *Louisville & Nashville RR. Co.* (C. A. 5, July 20, 1956).

Before the employee's induction into the Armed Forces on January 7, 1951, he was an electrician helper who had been upgraded temporarily because of a shortage of electricians. After his return from service, February 25, 1952, he worked at times as a helper and at others as an upgraded electrician until he was laid off on July 16, 1954. Counting work both as helper and upgraded electrician, he had no more than 968 days of actual work for this employer before he was laid off. Some months after the layoff, this employee demanded that the railroad classify him as an electrician, with seniority as of June 21, 1953; in his action, he asked for damages because with this promotion and seniority, he would not have been laid off in 1954.

In support of his suit, the veteran claimed that his time in military service should count as time on the job (260 days to the year). Furthermore, he based his claims specifically on the fact that his rights were violated by the promotion and retention of another employee, a qualified electrician who, pending an electrician vacancy, had been placed on the helper roster at a lower ranking than the veteran's.

The basic contract and several temporary supplements adopted by the railroad and electricians' union were interpreted by the court of appeals to leave the method of selection for promotion to the employer. Under the agreements, a sharply defined job classification system existed, with electricians (craftsmen) at the top, followed in order by regular apprentices, helper apprentices, and electrician helpers. Electricians and helpers had separate seniority and no one could hold both. The basic contract also defined the two types of apprenticeship and further provided: "Rule 131. Qualifications. Any man who has served an apprenticeship or who has had 4 years' practical experience in electrical work and is competent to execute same to a successful conclusion within a reasonable time will be rated as an electrical worker."

Rule 131, the court concluded, established eligibility for selection but left the method of selection to the employer. It did not imply that any helper with 4 years' experience had a right to become an electrician and acquire seniority as a craftsman "automatically"; until he was selected and approved for an electrician's position, he remained an electrician helper.

In certain later agreements, employer and union provided that, where no qualified electricians bid on electrician vacancies, apprentices and helpers (in that order) might be upgraded to do the needed electricians' work without losing their existing seniority or gaining seniority in the upgraded occupation. The contracts provided no new or special right for upgraded helpers to be promoted to electrician, even when they had the equivalent of 4 years' experience referred to in Rule 131.

According to the appellate court, the trial record established that the employer, in filling an electrician vacancy, usually gave preference for appointment to the senior helper with 4 years' practical experience but that the railroad not only had, but frequently exercised the right, as such vacancies occurred, to select new electricians from any suitable sources.

The court of appeals approved the finding of the district court that the other employee had been a qualified, experienced electrician employed in industry; that the railroad hired him for a specified future vacancy as electrician but, pending the actual vacancy, put him to work for several months as a helper with helper seniority. When the employee in contention was assigned to the electrician's post, he resigned as helper, forfeited his helper seniority, and acquired electrician seniority. The court of appeals treated the appointment of an electrician from a suitable source outside the employment to a craftsman's vacancy consistent with the employer's privilege, and disregarded the special circumstance of his temporary work as helper.

On the veteran's general theory, the court of appeals said: The veteran was never qualified for promotion to electrician "if, as seems quite likely, job proficiency required actual service on the job for the minimum period . . . (4 years or 1,040 days) . . ." He was unqualified when he left for military service and on his return. When he was laid off, he still had only 968 of the 1,040 required days of actual experience.

Even assuming that the veteran's theory was right and that his military service should have been counted, so that he was qualified before the layoff, the court of appeals said that he still remained an electrician helper with 4 years' experience, eligible for but not selected to fill an electrician job.

Neither veteran nor nonveteran "could by virtue of 4 years' experience or the passage of time in an

upgraded capacity compel the railroad to class him as an electrician. Who was to be selected, where he was to come from, was for the railroad to determine."

Wages and Hours

Application of FLSA to Small-Loan Firms. A Federal district court held [9] that the Fair Labor Standards Act applies to employees of a local office of a small-loan company which does a nationwide business, since these employees use instrumentalities of interstate commerce and their work is not confined to local activity but is directly and vitally related to the conduct and furtherance of the company's nationwide business. The court also held that such an office is not a "service establishment" exempt from the act under Section 13 (a) (2), as amended.

In defense to an action by the Secretary of Labor for an injunction restraining him from violating overtime and recordkeeping provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the employer asserted that the employees involved in this case were not engaged in interstate commerce and so not covered by the act. Moreover, he contended that, even if the employees were in interstate commerce, they were exempt from coverage because a local loan office is a retail or service establishment within the meaning of section 13 (a) (2) of the act.

The court, laying great stress upon the fact that the employees had made many out-of-State loans and that mail was sent and phone calls were made outside the State in connection with the employer's nationwide business, found that they were "engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce" within the meaning of the act. Reviewing the legislative history of section 13 (a) (2) of the act, the court concluded that Congress did not intend to include local offices of small-loan companies within the retail-service establishment exemption. The court distinguished this case from the *Household Finance* case,[10] in which a United States court of appeals held that the act did not apply in a similar situation by pointing out that in that case the court found that the employees' work was necessary only to the local conduct of the company's business in the area in which the local office operated.

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[9] *Mitchell* v. *Aetna Finance Co.* (U. S. D. C., R. I., Sept. 7, 1956).
[10] *Mitchell* v. *Household Finance Corp.*, 208 F. 2d 667 (C. A. 3, 1953).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

September 2, 1956

A 3-year contract signed by the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and the Masters, Mates and Pilots with the United States Steel Corp., Pittsburgh Steamship Division, ended a month-old strike of mates and engineers of the company's 58-vessel fleet hauling iron ore on the Great Lakes. New wage and other provisions, which the union estimated would provide an increase of about 40 percent, included a 5.5-percent raise in wage scales, a layoff pay plan, and improved overtime, pension, vacation, and hospitalization benefits.

September 4

THE International Association of Machinists opened its 24th grand lodge convention in San Francisco. (For a report on the convention, see p. 1292 of this issue.)

September 7

A Federal district court in Rhode Island ruled that the Fair Labor Standards Act applies to employees of a local office of a small-loan company who use the instrumentalities of interstate commerce to communicate with the home office and with some borrowers. The case was *Mitchell, etc.* v. *Aetna Finance Co.* (See also p. 1317 of this issue.)

September 9

THE Flint Glass Workers reached a 1-year agreement with the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, providing for a 6-percent wage increase. The agreement ended a 9-day strike of 3,000 moldmakers against 32 firms, and a walkout of 40,000 glass workers who refused to cross the picket lines. (See also p. 1321 of this issue.)

September 10

THE Supreme Court of Missouri ruled, in *Kerkemeyer et al.* v. *Midkiff et al.*, that it is against the State's policy for a labor union to exert economic pressure upon an employer to join a union of his employees when the result is to make a sham of the bargaining processes by permitting him to sit on both sides of the bargaining table.

September 12

THE Federal court of appeals in Cincinnati ruled that an employer's bargaining proposal for a contract clause prohibiting strikes on issues not subject to arbitration, except those approved by a majority vote of employees, is a proper bargaining subject under the Taft-Hartley Act. The case was *National Labor Relations Board* v. *Wooster Division of Borg-Warner Corp.; . . . United Automobile, . . . Workers . . .* v. *NLRB et al.* (See also p. 1313 of this issue.)

THE National Labor Relations Board ruled that an employer had not violated the Taft-Hartley Act by a preelection statement to his employees that he would not operate under a closed-shop clause, that he could not pay higher wages and meet competition and, therefore, might be forced to cease operations. The Board interpreted these statements not to be coercive and held that the employer was privileged to express his opinion on the possible effects of unionization as long as his statements carried no threat of reprisal. The case was *Mrs. Dora S. Lanthier and Ludger W. Lanthier, d. b. a. Lanthier Machine Works*, Winder, Ga., and *International Association of Machinists, AFL–CIO.*

September 17

THE NLRB ruled that an organization which was established by a union to assist it in organizing employees, and which served merely as the union's "auxiliary arm," was not a labor organization within the meaning of the Taft-Hartley Act's requirement for filing of non-Communist affidavits. The case was *Burroughs Corp.*, Detroit, Mich., and *Society of Skilled Trades of Wayne County.*

THE Acting Federal Wage and Hour Administrator issued an order under the Fair Labor Standards Act raising the minimum wage rates for 5 industries in Puerto Rico, effective October 8, 1956. The new rates, ranging from 24 to 77½ cents an hour, apply to the manufacture of fabric and leather gloves; handkerchiefs, square scarfs, and art linen; children's dresses and related products; women's and children's underwear; and needlework and fabricated textile products.

September 25

THE Federal court of appeals in Philadelphia ruled that section 9(b)(1) of the Taft-Hartley Act does not require all the professional employees of a plant to belong to one bargaining unit. It upheld an NLRB determination that a unit consisting of the professional engineers but not including any other professionals of a plant was appropriate. The court said "the Board has wide discretion in determining the unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining." The case was *Westinghouse Electric Corp. (Elevator Division)* v. *NLRB.*

A 3-year contract was signed by the United Packinghouse Workers and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Armour & Co. covering 35,000 workers in 37 plants and including provisions for a 3-step wage increase of 25 cents an hour, increased skill differentials, and a modified union shop. A day later, the two unions settled on similar terms with

John Morrell & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., and Hygrade Food Products Corp.

On September 30, the two unions and Swift & Co., reached a similar agreement—but without a union-shop clause—ending a 10-day strike affecting 25,000 workers in 39 plants. (See also p. 1320 of this issue.)

September 26

IDENTICAL 3-year agreements that provided a 40-cent-an-hour package over the contract period were negotiated under wage reopening clauses in existing contracts between the United Steelworkers and the American Can Co. and the Continental Can Co. for their 20,000 and 17,000 employees, respectively. (See p. 1320 of this issue.)

THE International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union authorized the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City to invest $20 million of the union's pension, welfare, and general funds in single-family home mortgage loans guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration. The ILGWU president said that, in the future, the union will invest in such loans at the rate of $5 million annually. (See also p. 1324 of this issue.)

Conferences and Institutes, December 16, 1956, to January 15, 1957

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*As a service to its readers, the Monthly Labor Review publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.*

Date	*Conference and sponsor*	*Place*
Dec. 28–29	Annual Meeting. *Sponsor:* Industrial Relations Research Association.	Cleveland, Ohio
January through March (1 evening a week).	Courses on (1) Supervision of Sales Personnel; (2) Organizing and Conducting Training Programs; (3) Systematic Wage and Salary Administration; (4) Managing Pension Plans; (5) Principles and Methods of Interviewing; and (6) Practicing Supervision. *Sponsor:* Industrial Relations Section, California Institute of Technology.	Pasadena, Calif.
Jan. 7	Conference on Business and Industrial Health Examinations. *Sponsor:* Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Jan. 7–9	Workshops on (1) Improving the Techniques for Interviewing Sales Applicants, Appraising and Counseling Salesmen; (2) Improving Supervisory Training Methods; (3) Personnel Administration in the Unorganized Plant; and (4) Selecting, Interviewing, and Orienting the New Employee. *Sponsor:* American Management Association.	Atlanta, Ga.
Jan. 7–11	Institute on Human Relations for Supervisors. *Sponsor:* Texas Manufacturers Association.	Dallas, Tex.
Jan. 11 (5 Fridays) and Jan. 14–18.	Seminars on Human Relations for Supervisors. *Sponsor:* Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Jan. 14–16	Workshops on (1) Building an Effective Communication System; (2) Dynamics of Industrial Relations: Formulation and Planning of Personnel Policy; and (3) Improving the Plant Safety Program. *Sponsor:* American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

THE PACE of collective bargaining slowed somewhat during September with the conclusion during the spring and summer of agreements in most major bargaining situations. Major developments included negotiation of 3-year contracts with most leading meatpacking companies and new agreements in the can industry. Implementation of pension agreements by the Teamsters featured early retirement incentives, and a shorter workweek was the predominant theme of several union conventions.

Collective Bargaining and Wage Developments

Meatpacking. The first of the new 3-year collective bargaining contracts agreed to by major meatpackers was reached on September 25 by Armour & Co. with the United Packinghouse Workers and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, representing a total of 35,000 workers in 37 plants. A day later, John Morrell & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., and Hygrade Food Products Corp. agreed to follow the same pattern. At Swift & Co., a 10-day strike by 25,000 workers represented by the two unions was ended with an agreement on September 30; this had been preceded by a contract at Swift with the unaffiliated Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers, representing 8,000 employees who had not been on strike. Except on the issue of union security, the settlements were similar. They provided for base rate increases of 10 cents an hour this year and 7½ cents in each of the last 2 contract years. Additional increases, up to 12½ cents an hour, for the highest paid workers resulted from a ½-cent widening of wage bracket differentials (to 4 cents an hour). Night-shift differentials were increased by ½ cent to 9½ cents an hour, with another ½-cent rise in 1957; geographical wage differentials were to be reduced and differentials between women's and men's wage rates were to be progressively eliminated. The industry's first separation pay plan for employees displaced by technological advance was also negotiated. Other terms included a semiannual cost-of-living wage escalator clause (1 cent an hour for each ½-point rise over the Bureau of Labor Statistics August 1956 Consumer Price Index), improvements in sickness and health insurance and vacation provisions, and liberalization of premium pay for weekend work on continuous operations. Except at Swift & Co., a modified union shop requiring all new employees to join the union within 30 days of employment was also agreed upon.

Metalworking. Three-year agreements were also signed toward the end of September by the United Steelworkers with the country's two largest can producers—first with American Can Co. for 20,000 workers and then with Continental Can Co. for 17,000 employees. The across-the-board pay raises were identical with those recently negotiated in basic steel [1]—7½ cents an hour effective October 1 and 7 cents more in each of the following 2 years. Also generally similar to the steel settlement were the provisions for increases in pay increments among jobs and in overtime pay for holiday work (to double time and a quarter rather than double time), a cost-of-living wage escalator clause, and improved insurance and vacation benefits. Differentials in pay between men and women and among areas were also reduced. Negotiated under a wage reopener clause in contracts [2] due to expire in October 1957, the new contract package was estimated by a union official to be worth at least 40 cents an hour over the 3-year period. National Can Co., which employs about 2,000 Steelworkers, recessed negotiations until October.

The Steelworkers also signed agreements in the first week of September for a term of 2 years and 11 months in the nonferrous metals industry, first for 1,400 employees of the American Smelting and Refining Co. smelter and then for 700 employees of the Kennecott Copper Corp. refinery, both in Garfield, Utah. The contract packages reportedly

*Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations on the basis of currently available published materials.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1956 (p. 1070).

[2] For a description of the supplemental unemployment benefit plan negotiated a year earlier in this industry, see Monthly Labor Review, October 1955 (p. 1171). The new settlement reduced eligibility for benefits from 3 to 2 years' service, effective in 1958.

were valued at about 34 cents an hour over the length of the agreements, which run until July 31, 1959. Of each total package, wage increases accounted for 27.8 cents an hour—10 cents for the first year and 7 cents in each of the succeeding 2 years, plus 3.8 cents over the entire contract period for widening increments among job classes. Other terms included improved pension benefits effective September 1, 1958, liberalized health and welfare benefits, double time and a half pay for holiday work, and jury-duty pay. The previous contracts expired August 31, but workers remained on the job while Federal mediators met with company and union officials to seek a basis for agreement. In June and July, both companies had signed 3-year contracts with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) and other unions, covering operations at other locations.[3]

In the aircraft industry in New Jersey, about 18,000 production and office workers represented by the United Automobile Workers received a 12-cent-an-hour across-the-board increase under a wage reopening of their contracts with Curtiss-Wright Corp.'s Wright Aeronautical Division.

Glass. Agreement on the terms of a new 1-year contract covering about 3,000 moldmakers was reached by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute on September 9. The agreement, providing a 6-percent wage increase, averaging 14 cents an hour, ended a strike over wages and contract length that had idled about 40,000 employees of the member companies since September 1. About 7,000 other members of the same union who had continued on strike at 7 companies represented by the National Association of Pressed and Blown Glassware settled their dispute on September 29 with agreement on a 6-percent increase with a minimum of 10 cents an hour.

In the flat-glass industry, contributions to the layoff pay programs at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. were increased by 5 cents a man-hour each under agreements reached with the United Glass and Ceramic Workers. The agreements were negotiated in accordance with a provision of the 3-year contracts signed in September 1955 [4] that the parties would elect this year to put this amount into their security benefit plans, into other employee benefits, or into increased wages.

Other Manufacturing. Completion of details of the supplemental unemployment benefit plans negotiated in July [5] was announced by the "Big Four" rubber companies and the United Rubber Workers. About 90,000 production and maintenance workers in 47 plants are to be covered by a formula providing for maximum benefits of 65 percent of take-home pay when combined with other earnings and State unemployment compensation, for as many as 26 weeks. The maximum supplementary payment is to be $25 a week plus $2 for each of 4 dependents; for periods of ineligibility for State unemployment compensation, the maximum payable from the fund will be $48.30 plus dependents' allowances. At least 1 year's service will be required for eligibility for benefits, which will start next July. The funds will be financed by company contributions of 3 cents a man-hour. In States permitting integration of such benefits with unemployment compensation programs, the plan will provide supplementary income concurrently with unemployment compensation in the event of layoffs or part-time work. In other jurisdictions, such as Ohio, provision was made for two alternatives: (1) a lump-sum payment at the end of the worker's layoff period or termination of his eligibility for State compensation, or (2) the "periodic method" consisting of 2 weeks of State compensation followed by a cumulative 3-week supplemental unemployment benefit payment in the third week.

Wages were increased for over 8,500 employees of 3 chemical companies in the Charleston, W. Va., area. Four-percent raises were granted by the Union Carbide & Carbon Co. to 5,600 employees and by E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. to 2,700 employees, both groups not represented by unions. A 1-year extension of the present contract agreed to by the Monsanto Chemical Co. and District 50, United Mine Workers (Ind.), provided for a 12-cent hourly wage increase effective this October 1 and another 8 cents next year.

In Lexington, N. C., about 3,500 furniture workers in 8 plants not covered by union contracts were notified that they would receive pay increases of 5 cents across the board.

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[3] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1956 (p. 950) and September 1956 (p. 1071).
[4] See Monthly Labor Review, November 1955 (p. 1286).
[5] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1956 (p. 1072).

A 5-cent hourly increase was negotiated by the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers Association and the Leather Workers' International Union (formerly the Leather Workers' Organizing Committee) under a reopening of their 2-year contract. About 2,500 workers in 35 tanneries in the Peabody-Danvers-Salem area were directly affected.

In the New York metropolitan area setup paper box industry, a 2-year agreement was signed by the Box Association of America, Inc., representing 140 manufacturers, and the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, representing 4,500 employees. The agreement provided for weekly increases of $3 across the board except for $2 increases for men learners and $1 for women learners. A third week's vacation after 15 years was also established.

Nonmanufacturing. A strike of the Communications Workers of America at Ohio Consolidated Telephone Co. that had begun in mid-July continued throughout September, marked by reports of considerable violence. The key issues in the stoppage, which affected telephone communications in parts of 24 southern Ohio counties, concerned the union shop, inclusion of supervisory employees in the union, and a combination "no strike" and arbitration clause. (Negotiations with the union were taken over by the General Telephone Co. on July 23 when it assumed operation and ownership of the facilities of the Ohio Consolidated Telephone Co.)

Meantime, on September 11, the union concluded a 1-year contract covering 18,000 nonsupervisory employees of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. In addition to wage increases ranging from $3 to $5 a week, the agreement called for further raises in 9 towns and in certain jobs; better sickness benefits; and improved overtime pay for operators.

A package increase estimated to average 19.3 cents an hour for approximately 14,500 workers represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers employed by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. was announced September 19 and made retroactive to July 1, 1956. Effective for 1 year, the contract terms included a general 7½-percent wage increase; adjustments in skill differentials and wage inequities; a fourth week's vacation after 25 years' service; and a plan to supplement disability benefits. The settlement covered clerical, operating, maintenance, and construction employees.

The Air Transport Division of the Transport Workers Union, and the American Airlines negotiated 25-cent-an-hour across-the-board wage increases over a 2-year period for mechanics and other ground service personnel. The agreement also provided for an increase of 2 cents an hour in the differential on the midnight shift, of 1 cent on the swing shift, and other supplementary benefit improvements.

The 5,200 employees of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, an affiliate of the New York Central Railroad, were to be made eligible for stock purchase and incentive bonus plans, subject to stockholder approval. Under the stock purchase plan, an employee could, in a 3-year period, purchase 1 share for each $200 of annual salary, but not less than 3 nor more than 100 shares. Payment would be made through payroll deductions. Those making outstanding contributions to the success of the company would receive incentive bonuses (either in stock, cash, or both), but such awards would be made only if the company had paid in the preceding year a minimum dividend of $6 a share, its current rate.

The prospect of a New York waterfront strike on October 1 was removed upon agreement of the unaffiliated International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) to extend its contract with the New York Shipping Association for 1 month, pending the National Labor Relations Board representation election between the ILA and the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen on October 17—the third such contest between these two unions.[6] In return, the employer group, as well as companies in other Atlantic and Gulf ports, agreed to make any subsequent contract revisions retroactive to October 1. The ILA was seeking to replace its current port-by-port contracts with one contract for the entire East and Gulf Coasts. During the month, this union's request for reaffiliation with the AFL–CIO was rejected when it failed to convince Federation President George Meany that it had rectified the corrupt conditions for which it was expelled from the AFL 3 years ago.[7]

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[6] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1954 (p. 190), July 1954 (p. 792), and October 1954 (p. 1141).

[7] See The 72d Annual Convention of the AFL, Monthly Labor Review, November 1953 (p. 1165).

Also in the New York City area, dissension over bargaining rights for transit workers continued as the American Transport Union (ATU) joined the Motormen's Benevolent Association (MBA), another independent union, in urging the Governor to call a special session of the legislature to draft a bill for an immediate collective bargaining election among subway employees. The ATU also requested amnesty for employees discharged by the New York City Transit Authority for their part in a subway strike last June by members of the MBA. However, the Transport Workers Union, exclusive representative on grievances for the majority of subway employees, warned that if the Authority held an election, it would deem its contract void and make new wage demands. Meanwhile, the New York State Supreme Court postponed final decision on the suit by the Transit Authority for a permanent antistrike injunction against the MBA to mid-October, with the temporary injunction remaining in effect until that time.[8]

Provisions establishing a pension plan under contracts reached in 1955 between the Teamsters and 4 employer groups representing 4,000 trucking firms [9] were implemented by an agreement setting forth details of the new retirement plan. Under the plan, retirement at age 60 will be possible for members of the union's Southern and Central States and National Truckaway and Driveway Conferences. Starting February 1, 1957, employees retiring at this age will be paid $90 a month by the fund for the first 5 years of retirement and $22.50 monthly after they also begin to collect old-age and survivors insurance benefits. The higher initial payments were designed to encourage early retirement; the mandatory retirement age is 70. The program also provides for a lump-sum disability payment of up to $2,000 at age 45 after 15 years' service and death benefits of up to $2,000 after 10 years. Since February 1955, employers have been contributing $2 a week into the pension fund for each of their teamster members who may transfer from one member company to another without losing pension credits.

[8] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1956 (p. 954).
[9] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1955 (p. 335).
[10] Five papers presented at the conference are excerpted in this issue, beginning on p. 1263.

Other Developments

Union Affairs. At half a dozen union conventions and meetings in September, the shorter workweek was espoused as a means of spreading the benefits of automation and mitigating any ensuing labor displacement. (Hours of work were also an issue in current negotiations by the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, which was seeking a 6-hour day with continuance of its 6- or 7-day week.) At a conference on shorter hours sponsored by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL–CIO),[10] union economists presented various views on methods of attaining the shorter worktime objective. There were suggestions, however, that some wage earners prefer longer hours to increase their income. The federation's president, George Meany, held that the trade union movement must continue to seek reductions in the workweek accompanied by compensatory increases in hourly wage rates in order to maintain labor's purchasing power and thereby avoid an economic decline. This goal, he asserted, would be achieved principally by collective bargaining and secondarily by legislation.

A proposal to lengthen the 6-hour, 6-day workweek to 40 hours for all Rubber Workers was defeated by a close margin at its convention, with most of the opposition stemming from Akron, Ohio, members who contended that the longer workweek would be a "step backward" and contrary to union philosophy. Proponents of the resolution contended that return to the 40-hour week would simplify industrywide contract negotiations and minimize internal problems by facilitating uniform wage standards. During the depression of the 1930's, the abbreviated work schedule had been established in the industry as a share-the-work program; substantial numbers of employees have continued on that schedule in Akron and, to a lesser extent, Detroit, except during World War II. Meantime, many of the rubber workers in these areas have apparently become established in a second job or small businesses while others favor the 36-hour week for other reasons.

In other convention actions, the Metal Trades Department of the AFL–CIO, with a score of affiliated unions, advocated a 6-hour day and a 35-hour workweek, first for United States Navy

Yards where it has a heavy membership and then for industry generally. The Printing Pressmen called for a 35-hour week generally. The International Typographical Union (ITU) proposed the same goal for U. S. Government Printing Office employees. Both the Machinists [11] and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (OCAW) (in August) aimed at a 30-hour week. Among other AFL–CIO affiliates that adopted resolutions on the workweek were the Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Electrical Workers (IUE), and National Federation of Federal Employees.

Another action common to a number of the union conventions was the approval of measures to augment union finances. The ITU delegates voted to increase the defense benefits assessment. The IUE and the OCAW resolved to place part of the increase in dues in existing strike funds, while the Machinists planned to establish a multimillion dollar strike fund with part of their dues advance. Part of the larger Steelworkers' dues will pay for higher salaries for the union's officers and other employees as well as support hospitals, philanthropic agencies, and community services.

Several conventions voted to support the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket as AFL–CIO endorsement of these candidates was made official at a meeting of its General Board.[12]

Concern with the problem of the older worker was the basis for actions by two unions. Extending the concept of a union's responsibility to these members beyond the quest for larger company pensions, the Steelworkers announced a plan to develop recreational and educational aid programs for retired steelworkers. The United Automobile Workers' Executive Board directed regional officers to seek revision of its 3-year contracts with automotive companies in order to strengthen job opportunities for older employees who had lost their jobs in recently closed auto and auto parts plants. A proposed preferential hiring clause would require employers to give priority to workers laid off at other plants of the company or other companies in the same area and industry, based on seniority with the company or industry, respectively. Subsequently, the union's National Ford Council approved a resolution calling for that company to adopt such provisions. Another action taken to protect members' job opportunities was the amendment of constitutional provisions at the ITU convention to maintain the union's jurisdiction over new printing processes while continuing to seek peaceful settlement of work jurisdiction differences with other printing trades.

In the field of housing, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which already held mortgage bonds in a slum-clearance cooperative apartment project in New York City, authorized an initial investment of $20 million, or slightly under 10 percent of its pension, welfare, and general union funds, in VA-guaranteed mortgage loans on 1-family houses. The primary factor motivating this decision, the union announced, is the belief that such investment will not only stimulate home construction but will strengthen the union's treasury by producing a greater yield than government bonds. This first allocation was expected to be increased and a companion investment in FHA mortgages for single-family homes was also under consideration. Earlier this year, the union had invested $5 million in bonds of Federal savings and loan associations.

Minimum Wage Rates. The prevailing minimum wage on Government contracts exceeding $10,000 was raised in 36 industries, effective October 7, by Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell. The action was taken to bring minimum pay rates under the Walsh-Healey (Public Contracts) Act up to the $1-Federal minimum which went into effect last March for workers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

[11] For a summary of this convention, see p. 1292 of this issue.
[12] See Monthly Labor Review, October 1956 (p. 1200).

Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

Agriculture in an Industrial Economy: The Agrarian Crisis. By Troy J. Cauley. New York, Bookman Associates, 1956. 191 pp. $4.

The author views agriculture, in the perspective of the general economy, as the main area still suffering from instability and acute functional inadequacy of income in an era of industrial expansion. Nonagricultural prosperity, however, has aspects that make complacency perilous; thus, it is pointed out that expenditures evoked by war and the threatening international situation have had much to do with maintaining high-level employment. Those expenditures have also diverted vast resources and output from ordinary economic channels and have menaced the country with inflation. Agricultural maladjustments cannot be isolated or corrected independently of the economy as a whole.

The discussion of the farmer's troubles is accompanied by sharp criticism of ordinary price and market analysis. Indeed, the author displays almost the ardor of a dragon slayer, especially in disposing of what he views as the fallacies of marginal analysis. He seeks an explanation of the farmer's plight in "the lack of harmony between our dynamic technology and our quasi-static institutions." Remedial measures are approached in the same manner—in an attitude typical of the institutionalists, an experimental and pragmatic evaluation of policies and proposals. An instance is his view of proposals for direct payments to farmers in return for allowing prices of their products to seek levels that will tend to clear the markets. He thinks that such a method would be superior to the price-parity system, but he recognizes that the latter has acquired what the former does not now have, namely, the social approval necessary for acceptance, unless by "a slow and halting process."

A significant feature of the book is a discussion of the basis of a liaison between small farmers and urban wage earners, viewed as desirable for them and in the general interest. Here again the author notes the institutional rigidities and emotional imponderables that so often adversely affect the farmer. He explains in some detail why farmers and industrial workers "have pretty generally failed to work in harmony in matters of political action in spite of the fact that they have quite basic economic interests in common." The discussion typifies the emphasis on the concrete institutional nexus as distinguished from abstract economic doctrines.

Preoccupation with the idea of "a functionally adequate distribution of purchasing power" seems to have led to a vulnerable manner of stating the idea when reference is made to measures for "transfusing" income from rich to poor. As a result, there may appear to some to be an acceptance of the hoary fallacy of seeking relief of poverty by a mere redistribution which would substantially lower the levels of the few large incomes but could not appreciably raise the levels of the myriads of small incomes. Fortunately, the passage when viewed in the whole context cannot thus be interpreted, nor does it seriously detract from the author's concept of the dynamics of the flow of income in relation to the maintenance and expansion of both consumption and production. At the same time, it seems regrettable that there is not a more explicit recognition of the intricate problems of optimum capital formation as affected by income distribution.

—Witt Bowden
Washington, D. C.

Industrial Relations in Australia. By Kenneth F. Walker. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1956. xviii, 389 pp. (Wertheim Publications in Industrial Relations.) $7.50.

Professor Walker's experience has been in the field of industrial psychology, economics, and anthropology. In *Industrial Relations in Australia*, he synthesizes these disciplines in a manner which increases both the value and the interest of the volume. Utilizing material presented in Mark Perlman's *Judges in Industry: A Study of Labor Arbitration in Australia* (1954) for three

industries (pastoral, metal trades, and stevedoring), Professor Walker has added studies of his own on the furniture, meat slaughtering, and coal-mining industries, together with a more intensive analysis of the special problems of the metal-mining industry of Broken Hill. These factual data were then used as the basis for an appraisal of the entire Australian system of industrial relations.

The difficulty of coming to firm conclusions as to the value of the Australian approach to industrial relations is illustrated by the wide variety of experience in the various industries reviewed by Professor Walker. Strikes have been virtually nonexistent in the furniture industry and in recent years have been infrequent in the pastoral industry, but they have been frequent and severe in the other industries studied. Cooperation and mutual acceptance by labor and management have ranged from little or none to very satisfactory; the value of the arbitration tribunals also has varied greatly. In the metal-mining industry of Broken Hill, the only industry studied which is not registered with the arbitration tribunal (and therefore not under its jurisdiction), stoppages have decreased in severity and frequence, there is complete labor-management mutual acceptance, and cooperation is highly developed.

In spite of this range of experience, the author comes to a number of general conclusions, well supported by the case studies. Chief among them are:

(a) The attempt to prevent work stoppages completely "must be judged a failure, even though severe penalties have at times been imposed."

(b) The influence of the Australian arbitration system "in building constructive and cooperative industrial relations is by no means clear. There is evidence that in some industries arbitration has contributed to stability of industrial relations, while in others it has either had no effect on the industrial relations or has confirmed tendencies to conflict. By helping to widen the bargaining unit, the system has probably encouraged intransigent and irresponsible attitudes in the opposing parties."

(c) The arbitration system has accelerated the organization of labor unions and employers' associations and has "ensured that real wages have risen in step with productivity, and it has substantially improved other aspects of working conditions. Against these improvements, however, must be set a certain sacrifice of consumer interests. The arbitration system appears to have achieved a considerable measure of success in protecting the worker from the arbitrary authority of management, without undue sacrifice of either efficiency or the rights of shareholders."

(d) "The system does not appear to have produced undue rigidity of money wages, for although it may cause wages to be slow to move in the first place, it transmits wage changes with great rapidity, and cost-of-living adjustments add to wage flexibility."

(e) Finally, "there is evidence that industrial relations in different industries require different forms of regulation."

While it would be unfortunate to consider it possible, even if advisable, to adopt Australian procedures in the United States, this excellent study does contain a wealth of insight and experience which cannot fail to be useful to American readers. A noteworthy example is the interest with which one union in Australia treats the problem which has been plaguing so many unions in the United States—that of maintaining contact with the rank and file: "The leaders of the union have been assisted in keeping their policies in line with the desires of members by their rather more effective contact with the rank and file than is usual in Australian unions, especially the larger ones. The most effective means of communication between the members and their leaders are the union's regular lunch-hour meetings on factory premises. Every working day, throughout the year, the paid officials hold at least one lunch-hour meeting, covering all the principal factories not less than once a year. These meetings are very well attended, in contrast with the annual meeting which, as in most Australian unions, is not well attended. Lunch-hour meetings consist of an address by the official conducting the meeting, followed by questions and comments from the floor. The address provides an opportunity to bring the members up to date on the leaders' policies and activities, and the questions and comments give the officials a direct knowledge of the views of the rank and file."

—Morris Weisz
International Cooperation Administration (Paris)

Labor Economics and Problems at Mid-Century. By Sidney C. Sufrin and Robert C. Sedgwick. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1956. 385 pp. $5.75.

This work apparently is designed as a text in labor economics for undergraduates. The authors have made a valiant effort to develop a new approach to the set of subjects which usually go by that name. The results are sometimes stimulating.

The principal deviation from the normal is in the emphasis on so-called macroeconomics. Considerable space is given to this subject, seemingly on the assumption that the student of labor economics will be altogether unfamiliar with it. One result is a greatly improved treatment of the problems of mass unemployment and social security. But since the total space available in such a text is necessarily limited, other aspects of labor economics have suffered. Labor history, basic to understanding the hows or whys of American labor unions and collective bargaining, is treated very briefly. The treatment of industrial relations adds little that is new. The description of the contemporary labor movement is confined to its formal aspects; the more penetrating insights into union-management behavior, developed during the last decade, are missing.

A chief merit of the book is a high degree of readability. And the authors have made a determined, and largely successful, attempt to relate the labor economics field to the rest of economics.

—George W. Brooks
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers

The National Civic Federation and the American Labor Movement, 1900–25. By Marguerite Green. Washington, Catholic University of America Press, 1956. 537 pp., bibliography. $5.50.

This is a comprehensive and scholarly history of a highly controversial organization functioning in a mediatory capacity during one of the most turbulent periods of American labor relations. Dedicated to propagating and promoting conciliation in industrial relations, the National Civic Federation (NCF) was organized on a tripartite base consisting of management, labor, and the public. Founded at the beginning of the century, it assumed the arduous task of persuading management to practice moderation in the conduct of labor relations instead of belligerency and emotional hostility toward collective bargaining. In the process, it aimed to educate organized labor in orderly negotiations and businesslike conduct in dealing with management.

The NCF path was strewn with well-nigh insurmountable obstacles. Employers generally were in no mood to recognize unions. As evidence of success in their war against enfeebled organized labor, they could display many notches on their rifles, and even the scalps of defeated labor organizations.

Within the labor movement, the class-conscious radicals, as represented by the colorful and vitriolic Industrial Workers of the World and the methodical and dedicated Socialists, were vehemently opposed to the preachings of the NCF, which denied the class-struggle theory.

Notwithstanding the turbulent atmosphere, the NCF did succeed for a brief period in rendering some service. But it sought other avenues besides mediation to ameliorate labor conditions. One of these was employer welfare work, which the leading antiunion firms also used as a means of combating trade unions. This policy provided but more grist for the mill of the radical opposition.

The NCF's most effective work in the field of labor relations continued into the World War I period. With the return of peace, powerful employer groups embarked on an extensive and vigorous antiunion campaign, with suppressive techniques superficially sweetened by welfare work. The activities of the NCF in the labor field were thus overshadowed. Simultaneously, the Federation's leaders and sponsors were dying or aging and were not replaced by others of similar standing and caliber. Thus, the organization declined and ultimately ceased functioning.

The author writes interestingly. She presents striking vignettes of outstanding management, labor, and public leaders participating in the organization, depicting and evaluating their particular roles. She also presents a sympathetic but objective picture of Ralph Easley, the pivotal personality in the founding and conduct of the NCF. The study is based not only on published documents but on unpublished memoranda and

correspondence as well as personal interviews. Some of the more pertinent documents are reproduced as appendixes.

—DAVID J. SAPOSS
Washington, D. C.

International Comparisons of Real Wages—A Study of Methods. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1956. 89 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series, 45.) $1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Without attempting to evolve principles for international comparisons of real income, levels of living, or labor costs, the International Labor Office discusses methods of making international comparisons of real wages. Less need was seen for further conceptual exploration in the fields of prices and consumption than in the wage aspect of real-wage comparisons, and consequently more space is devoted to the discussions of wage concepts and wage statistics. Two concepts of wages are distinguished—wages as remuneration for the same or equivalent work and wages as a major element of income—and a "theoretically desirable" method is described for the two types of measurement. In the present state of wage statistics in most countries, the first concept is the most difficult to measure. Whichever concept is measured, the ILO stresses the need for including the money value of payments in kind and at least the major fringe benefits directly associated with wages or employment. There is some scattered discussion of the difficulties of collecting and averaging fringe benefit data.

The theoretical chapters (II–IV) serve to alert the incautious student to the pitfalls of international comparisons. Those who have already learned about these difficulties the hard way will be more interested in chapter V, which describes methods used in four recent studies for overcoming some of these difficulties. However, this chapter is too condensed to give an adequate explanation. The ILO would perform a real service if it made available in English the two foreign-language studies of real wages in the capitals of the Scandinavian countries and the European Coal and Steel Community.

The ILO report appears to discourage the use of readymade statistical series of either wages or prices for international place-to-place comparisons, because of basic differences in statistical series between countries. These are judged to be less important in making parallel comparisons over time for a number of countries.

Similarity between countries in consumption habits, methods of wage payment, and social security institutions improves the likelihood of obtaining meaningful comparisons between wage levels, but special collections of primary data are necessary in order to make certain types of comparisons even between countries as similar as those within the European Coal and Steel Community.

The report suggests to this reviewer that when a comparison must be made involving large differences in real wage levels, e. g., between Europe and the Orient, the degree of precision needed for measuring small differences need not be observed. What is essential is to measure for each country all of the principal components of wage-earner income even though the principal components of the wage earner's income are not exactly the same in each country (e. g., family allowances in one country, employer contributions to health and welfare funds in another).

—JEAN A. FLEXNER
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Automation

Automatic Technology and Its Implications: A Selected Annotated Bibliography. By Edgar Weinberg. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1956. 78 pp. (BLS Bull. 1198.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Automation in the American Economy. By Edgar Weinberg. (*In* Wirtschaftsdienst, Hamburg, August 1956, English ed., pp. 7–9, 12–14; German ed., pp. 433–441.)

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Pioneering in Electronic Data Processing—Company Experience with Electronic Computers. New York, American Management Association, 1956. 159 pp. (Special Report 9.)

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Credit Union Yearbook, 1956. Madison, Wis., Credit Union National Association, [1956]. 47 pp. Free.

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Cooperatives in Israel, 1955. (*In* Monthly Review of Labor and National Insurance, [Tel Aviv], August 1956, pp. 30–33.)

Southeast Asia—A Cooperative Picture. By G. Kéler. (*In* Review of International Cooperation, London, July–August 1956, pp. 150–184.)

Cost and Standards of Living

Workers' Budgets in Wage Negotiations. By Miriam Civic. (*In* Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, August 1956, pp. 280–283, 295.)

The Cost of Living in Hong Kong. By Edward F. Szczepanik. Hong Kong, Hong Kong University Press, 1956. 27 pp. HK$5.

Prijsindezcijfers van het Levensonderhoud van Gezinnen, [Netherlands]. Utrecht, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1955. 43 pp.

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Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

1335 Table A–1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
1336 Table A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]
1340 Table A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]
1343 Table A–4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries [1]
1343 Table A–5: Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel [1]
Table A–6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States [2]
Table A–7: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State [2]
1344 Table A–8: Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees, by geographic division and State
1345 Table A–9: Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations

B.—Labor Turnover

1346 Table B–1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover
1347 Table B–2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

C.—Earnings and Hours

1349 Table C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]
1365 Table C–2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]
1365 Table C–3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]
1366 Table C–4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries [1]
1366 Table C–5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity [1]
1367 Table C–6: Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group
Table C–7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [2]

[1] Beginning with the July 1956 issue, data shown in tables A–2, A–3, A–4, A–5, C–1, C–2, C–3, C–4, and C–5 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent (First quarter 1955) benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

1368 Table D–1: Consumer Price Index—United States city average: All items and major groups of items
1369 Table D–2: Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Food, apparel, housing, and their subgroups
1370 Table D–3: Consumer Price Index—All items indexes for selected dates, by city
1371 Table D–4: Consumer Price Index—Food and its subgroups, by city
1372 Table D–5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods
1374 Table D–6: Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups
1375 Table D–7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities
1377 Table D–8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors
1377 Table D–9: Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings

E.—Work Stoppages

1378 Table E–1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

F.—Building and Construction

1379 Table F–1: Expenditures for new construction
1380 Table F–2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction
1381 Table F–3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building
1381 Table F–4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region
1382 Table F–5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State
1383 Table F–6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost

G.—Work Injuries

Table G–1: Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries [3]

[3] This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

[In thousands]

Labor-force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1]												
	1956									1955			
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. [2]	Oct.	Sept.
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force	70,896	71,787	72,325	72,274	70,711	69,434	68,806	68,396	68,691	69,538	70,164	70,250	69,853
Civilian labor force	68,069	68,947	69,489	69,430	67,846	66,555	65,913	65,490	65,775	66,592	67,206	67,202	66,882
Unemployment	1,998	2,195	2,833	2,927	2,608	2,564	2,834	2,914	2,885	2,427	2,398	2,131	2,149
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,019	1,011	1,384	1,676	1,181	1,063	1,100	1,130	1,405	1,123	1,282	1,079	1,128
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	368	491	784	556	615	639	680	865	691	604	541	471	390
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	139	223	184	195	210	214	371	278	238	203	152	130	172
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	261	237	269	326	380	417	401	359	281	223	195	238	242
Unemployed over 26 weeks	209	233	213	175	222	231	281	283	270	275	228	213	216
Employment	66,071	66,752	66,655	66,503	65,238	63,990	63,078	62,576	62,891	64,165	64,807	65,161	64,733
Nonagricultural	58,683	59,487	58,955	58,627	58,092	57,603	57,400	57,107	57,256	58,281	57,887	57,256	56,858
Worked 35 hours or more	47,371	45,975	43,661	46,524	46,587	46,615	46,015	45,092	46,576	47,798	41,807	45,984	46,636
Worked 15–34 hours	5,963	5,710	5,725	5,973	6,557	6,264	6,441	7,131	5,794	6,104	11,583	6,811	5,357
Worked 1–14 hours	2,516	2,171	2,283	2,473	2,980	2,784	2,855	2,760	2,727	2,544	2,703	2,289	2,087
With a job but not at work [3]	2,834	5,631	7,287	3,657	1,969	1,941	2,089	2,124	2,159	1,834	1,794	2,173	2,777
Agricultural	7,388	7,265	7,700	7,876	7,146	6,387	5,678	5,469	5,635	5,884	6,920	7,905	7,875
Worked 35 hours or more	5,554	5,300	5,419	5,647	5,185	4,281	3,645	3,528	3,579	3,906	5,034	5,937	6,093
Worked 15–34 hours	1,348	1,384	1,656	1,623	1,475	1,540	1,356	1,213	1,269	1,348	1,358	1,547	1,343
Worked 1–14 hours	329	361	431	430	360	416	437	477	509	447	356	297	309
With a job but not at work [3]	157	219	194	177	125	149	239	253	278	183	173	124	129
Males													
Total labor force	48,490	49,682	49,969	49,928	48,663	48,206	47,930	47,690	47,820	47,922	48,308	48,265	48,216
Civilian labor force	45,697	46,875	47,167	47,118	45,832	45,361	45,071	44,818	44,938	45,010	45,384	45,341	45,279
Unemployment	1,152	1,319	1,672	1,767	1,599	1,643	1,887	2,049	1,951	1,574	1,421	1,254	1,201
Employment	44,546	45,556	45,495	45,351	44,233	43,718	43,183	42,769	42,987	43,437	43,963	44,087	44,078
Nonagricultural	39,056	39,880	39,569	39,337	38,671	38,370	38,316	38,003	38,095	38,437	38,378	38,145	38,107
Worked 35 hours or more	33,519	32,980	31,439	33,358	32,922	32,782	32,236	31,552	32,572	33,114	29,523	32,415	32,918
Worked 15–34 hours	2,771	2,869	2,888	2,875	3,257	3,191	3,322	3,794	2,890	2,955	6,498	3,340	2,574
Worked 1–14 hours	1,012	863	957	1,071	1,253	1,226	1,335	1,217	1,222	1,074	1,143	937	837
With a job but not at work [3]	1,754	3,168	4,285	2,033	1,239	1,172	1,423	1,440	1,411	1,294	1,213	1,453	1,778
Agricultural	5,490	5,676	5,926	6,013	5,562	5,348	4,867	4,766	4,892	5,000	5,585	5,942	5,971
Worked 35 hours or more	4,484	4,511	4,640	4,806	4,496	3,952	3,340	3,254	3,316	3,589	4,374	4,863	4,977
Worked 15–34 hours	636	732	864	775	722	942	936	868	893	897	799	765	681
Worked 1–14 hours	226	242	266	294	243	322	373	405	420	337	251	205	195
With a job but not at work [3]	144	191	156	139	100	131	218	239	264	176	159	110	118
Females													
Total labor force	22,405	22,105	22,355	22,346	22,048	21,228	20,876	20,706	20,871	21,616	21,856	21,985	21,637
Civilian labor force	22,372	22,071	22,321	22,312	22,014	21,194	20,842	20,672	20,837	21,582	21,822	21,951	21,603
Unemployment	847	876	1,161	1,160	1,009	921	947	865	933	854	977	877	948
Employment	21,525	21,196	21,160	21,153	21,005	20,272	19,895	19,807	19,904	20,728	20,846	21,073	20,654
Nonagricultural	19,627	19,607	19,386	19,290	19,422	19,233	19,084	19,104	19,161	19,845	19,510	19,111	18,751
Worked 35 hours or more	13,852	12,995	12,222	13,166	13,665	13,833	13,779	13,540	14,004	14,685	12,285	13,568	13,716
Worked 15–34 hours	3,192	2,841	2,837	3,098	3,300	3,073	3,119	3,336	2,903	3,149	5,083	3,471	2,784
Worked 1–14 hours	1,504	1,308	1,326	1,402	1,727	1,558	1,520	1,544	1,505	1,470	1,561	1,352	1,250
With a job but not at work [3]	1,080	2,463	3,002	1,624	730	769	666	684	748	541	580	719	1,001
Agricultural	1,898	1,589	1,775	1,863	1,584	1,039	811	703	743	884	1,336	1,962	1,904
Worked 35 hours or more	1,070	789	779	841	689	329	305	274	263	317	659	1,074	1,116
Worked 15–34 hours	712	652	792	848	753	598	420	345	377	451	557	782	661
Worked 1–14 hours	103	119	165	136	116	94	64	72	89	110	105	92	115
With a job but not at work [3]	13	28	38	38	25	18	21	13	14	6	15	14	11

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. Prior to July 1955, data refer to the week including the 8th of the month; subsequent data refer to the week including the 12th of the month. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Census survey week contained legal holiday.

[3] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also includes persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]

[In thousands]

Industry	1956									1955				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1955	1954
Total employees	**52,131**	**51,884**	**50,896**	**51,709**	**51,197**	**50,848**	**50,499**	**50,246**	**50,284**	**51,996**	**51,262**	**51,125**	**50,992**	**49,950**	**48,431**
Mining	**818**	**821**	**746**	**812**	**786**	**790**	**783**	**780**	**777**	**783**	**783**	**778**	**784**	**770**	**777**
Metal	111.8	112.0	85.1	110.5	108.4	109.3	107.3	106.9	105.7	105.6	105.2	105.0	105.1	101.0	99.3
Iron	-------	37.9	10.6	36.0	35.1	35.9	34.1	34.0	32.7	34.3	35.0	35.5	36.3	33.7	35.2
Copper	-------	34.8	34.7	34.5	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.6	33.4	32.9	32.3	31.9	31.5	29.2	27.9
Lead and zinc	-------	17.2	17.2	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.0	16.2	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.6	16.4
Anthracite	-------	32.3	31.3	31.5	26.5	31.4	32.1	34.0	33.3	33.3	33.0	32.4	31.8	33.5	40.1
Bituminous coal	231.5	229.2	182.5	226.0	223.6	222.9	223.1	224.5	222.9	222.2	220.8	218.8	217.6	216.7	228.5
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production	-------	333.3	332.7	329.1	315.3	314.9	313.5	309.9	310.4	316.1	314.7	312.2	317.8	312.1	303.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	113.1	114.4	114.6	115.1	112.6	111.1	107.3	104.5	104.8	106.1	108.8	110.0	111.8	107.0	105.1
Contract construction	**3,301**	**3,354**	**3,270**	**3,257**	**3,040**	**2,853**	**2,669**	**2,538**	**2,553**	**2,756**	**2,921**	**3,031**	**3,094**	**2,780**	**2,593**
Nonbuilding construction	-------	608	591	591	539	477	425	399	403	450	523	573	593	501	503
Highway and street	-------	282.9	276.6	271.9	242.1	204.5	168.0	153.2	156.5	187.3	235.7	266.2	279.5	222.9	217.4
Other nonbuilding construction	-------	324.7	314.7	319.2	296.7	272.4	256.8	245.6	246.3	262.4	287.3	306.9	313.1	278.2	285.6
Building construction	-------	2,746	2,679	2,666	2,501	2,376	2,244	2,189	2,185	2,306	2,398	2,458	2,501	2,279	2,090
General contractors	-------	1,162.9	1,134.4	1,126.4	1,038.4	9,818	914.2	878.4	880.0	941.6	988.4	1,009.3	1,031.7	937.7	885.7
Special-trade contractors	-------	1,583.3	1,544.9	1,539.6	1,462.4	1,394.4	1,330.1	1,310.7	1,304.8	1,364.1	1,409.8	1,448.3	1,469.2	1,341.6	1,204.0
Plumbing and heating	-------	349.9	344.6	340.3	327.4	317.3	313.5	310.2	311.9	322.0	331.1	340.7	344.1	318.3	295.7
Painting and decorating	-------	220.6	209.7	205.0	185.6	166.2	147.3	144.3	142.5	161.1	176.9	183.8	188.8	165.6	143.8
Electrical work	-------	198.0	194.0	187.6	179.1	173.7	170.7	170.6	172.2	175.0	177.0	177.8	176.1	169.1	164.4
Other special-trade contractors	-------	814.8	796.6	806.7	770.3	737.2	698.6	685.6	678.2	706.0	724.8	746.0	760.2	688.6	600.1
Manufacturing	**17,061**	**17,037**	**16,291**	**16,809**	**16,715**	**16,769**	**16,764**	**16,824**	**16,842**	**17,027**	**17,052**	**17,006**	**16,919**	**16,557**	**15,995**
Durable goods [2]	9,750	9,758	9,277	9,764	9,747	9,795	9,730	9,776	9,811	9,886	9,864	9,761	9,640	9,536	9,122
Nondurable goods [2]	7,311	7,279	7,014	7,045	6,968	6,974	7,034	7,048	7,031	7,141	7,188	7,245	7,279	7,021	6,873
Ordnance and accessories	130.3	129.0	130.9	130.5	129.4	129.6	129.7	130.2	131.1	130.6	133.4	134.0	137.6	139.2	163.3
Food and kindred products	1,775.6	1,747.6	1,631.9	1,575.0	1,509.4	1,475.0	1,468.1	1,459.7	1,466.6	1,824.5	1,584.4	1,649.1	1,706.6	1,544.7	1,532.8
Meat products	-------	341.9	339.7	337.0	332.5	328.7	334.6	332.2	336.7	341.7	339.5	335.7	334.6	327.6	321.8
Dairy products	-------	122.0	124.1	121.7	116.1	112.3	108.4	105.5	104.4	106.3	108.3	112.0	118.3	113.9	116.6
Canning and preserving	-------	385.4	272.9	223.2	192.6	179.2	172.0	171.7	173.1	193.4	237.2	297.4	363.5	231.5	225.0
Grain-mill products	-------	123.1	123.6	121.9	118.4	117.2	117.9	117.7	117.9	119.1	120.2	123.2	122.1	121.7	122.1
Bakery products	-------	294.8	294.2	295.2	289.4	288.0	286.7	287.2	286.9	290.6	290.9	290.3	289.0	285.9	283.7
Sugar	-------	27.6	28.0	28.0	26.9	26.6	26.8	27.5	31.3	43.1	49.1	44.0	31.0	32.4	33.9
Confectionery and related products	-------	78.3	70.3	71.8	74.6	74.6	78.2	80.7	81.5	86.4	89.5	88.7	84.8	79.8	80.9
Beverages	-------	229.9	234.3	229.0	216.1	209.6	205.9	200.1	200.3	207.2	210.0	216.0	220.1	211.5	210.3
Miscellaneous food products	-------	144.6	144.8	147.2	142.8	138.8	137.6	137.1	134.5	136.7	139.7	141.8	143.2	140.4	138.5
Tobacco manufactures	117.7	109.8	86.1	88.5	88.1	88.2	90.1	98.5	103.6	109.3	113.2	126.9	127.3	103.5	103.3
Cigarettes	-------	34.5	34.2	34.7	34.2	33.7	33.7	33.8	34.1	34.0	34.1	33.8	33.9	33.0	32.1
Cigars	-------	35.9	32.8	34.3	34.5	35.3	35.7	37.3	37.0	38.7	39.4	39.3	38.9	38.3	39.9
Tobacco and snuff	-------	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-------	34.5	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.0	13.5	20.2	25.3	29.4	32.3	46.5	47.0	24.8	23.5
Textile-mill products	1,032.1	1,035.5	1,013.3	1,050.9	1,054.6	1,061.4	1,071.5	1,081.4	1,082.7	1,092.1	1,091.6	1,084.7	1,081.6	1,075.4	1,069.6
Scouring and combing plants	-------	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5
Yarn and thread mills	-------	119.8	118.7	121.8	123.1	125.0	126.4	128.0	128.1	129.2	128.8	128.7	129.8	129.9	127.6
Broad-woven fabric mills	-------	448.0	441.0	459.5	459.7	462.7	465.1	467.2	469.4	470.5	469.1	466.5	466.2	467.4	472.1
Narrow fabrics and small wares	-------	29.2	28.3	29.2	29.7	30.1	30.4	30.7	30.8	31.1	31.0	30.8	30.4	30.5	29.9
Knitting mills	-------	226.2	217.6	223.5	221.3	219.8	222.6	225.2	224.0	229.4	232.8	231.6	228.8	222.4	218.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-------	83.7	80.7	85.4	86.4	87.9	89.5	90.3	90.5	91.2	90.9	89.5	89.2	89.2	87.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-------	49.0	48.0	51.3	52.3	53.1	53.7	54.3	53.8	53.8	53.2	53.1	52.7	52.4	52.2
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	-------	11.7	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	13.0	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.6	12.8	13.5	13.2	13.5
Miscellaneous textile goods	-------	61.5	60.3	61.2	63.3	64.2	74.3	65.4	66.0	66.7	66.0	65.5	64.6	63.9	62.6
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,209.0	1,215.2	1,149.2	1,180.1	1,178.5	1,198.4	1,248.4	1,262.6	1,234.8	1,253.1	1,251.6	1,239.0	1,230.6	1,206.6	1,170.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-------	123.0	116.1	122.3	122.5	119.7	122.0	122.8	122.2	122.8	122.1	121.5	122.4	119.0	120.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-------	315.0	301.8	311.4	312.8	315.5	317.3	319.4	313.6	317.2	319.3	318.6	317.6	309.7	293.6
Women's outerwear	-------	362.6	336.2	339.8	342.8	356.0	385.3	392.0	376.8	378.4	370.7	361.1	361.5	360.4	354.1
Women's, children's undergarments	-------	127.3	119.7	124.6	123.0	126.2	128.1	127.8	124.3	126.1	127.9	127.4	123.9	120.9	112.7
Millinery	-------	18.3	15.8	13.5	13.4	17.1	22.7	24.0	21.6	19.8	17.7	20.4	21.0	20.0	20.6
Children's outerwear	-------	70.3	70.2	71.9	68.8	66.2	69.6	73.0	72.1	72.0	72.7	72.7	72.5	71.7	70.1
Fur goods	-------	12.0	12.7	12.8	11.4	8.4	9.6	10.2	10.9	13.6	14.4	13.6	13.3	12.3	11.9
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	-------	63.5	57.3	61.8	60.1	61.0	62.1	61.7	59.7	63.6	64.5	64.5	63.6	60.9	60.7
Other fabricated textile products	-------	123.2	119.4	122.0	123.7	128.3	131.7	131.7	133.6	139.6	142.3	139.2	134.8	131.7	12574

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956									1955				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1955	1954
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products except furniture	756.4	767.9	757.9	765.0	735.3	709.7	686.1	703.6	703.6	724.1	753.7	773.4	783.5	742.8	703.0
Logging camps and contractors		118.6	114.9	117.1	99.5	82.4	69.6	83.2	83.0	91.8	108.1	114.6	119.3	100.9	89.2
Sawmills and planing mills		397.6	395.4	398.4	388.3	379.6	372.2	376.3	375.3	383.4	392.8	401.4	407.2	392.0	376.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		139.3	136.4	135.9	134.1	133.7	131.3	131.4	133.6	136.8	140.6	145.4	146.3	139.6	126.6
Wooden containers		55.0	55.2	56.2	56.6	56.4	55.9	55.5	55.3	56.0	56.0	56.0	55.2	55.8	56.5
Miscellaneous wood products		57.4	56.0	57.4	56.8	57.6	57.1	57.2	56.4	56.1	56.2	56.0	55.5	55.0	54.7
Furniture and fixtures	377.6	374.2	365.0	370.6	370.0	373.9	377.5	380.1	380.3	383.0	384.5	384.2	380.7	366.3	345.9
Household furniture		255.9	251.1	253.9	254.5	258.6	262.7	266.5	266.6	268.8	270.1	269.1	266.1	257.2	243.7
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		49.3	47.7	48.0	47.3	47.5	47.5	47.1	46.8	46.2	45.9	46.2	45.8	44.1	41.2
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		40.2	38.3	40.3	39.4	38.8	38.9	38.6	39.3	39.6	39.9	40.4	40.6	38.3	34.4
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		28.8	27.9	28.4	28.8	29.0	28.4	27.9	27.6	28.4	28.6	28.5	28.2	26.7	26.6
Paper and allied products	576.8	577.3	567.1	570.6	565.1	563.7	559.6	556.7	558.7	564.6	565.9	564.4	561.7	549.6	531.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		290.8	285.7	286.6	281.6	280.2	278.7	277.3	277.9	279.8	278.6	277.1	276.7	272.9	262.9
Paperboard containers and boxes		152.1	148.8	151.2	150.1	149.1	148.4	148.2	148.8	152.7	153.9	154.3	152.7	146.7	144.0
Other paper and allied products		134.4	132.6	132.8	133.4	134.4	132.5	131.2	132.0	132.1	133.4	133.0	132.3	130.0	124.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	858.1	853.0	848.5	850.9	846.9	847.0	844.1	839.6	836.4	844.9	847.1	841.1	833.2	823.0	802.8
Newspapers		316.0	315.0	315.8	314.0	312.7	310.5	309.1	304.5	307.5	308.9	307.3	306.2	302.1	293.5
Periodicals		64.7	64.1	64.4	64.7	65.2	65.8	66.4	66.6	67.5	67.7	66.4	64.9	64.4	63.1
Books		54.2	55.0	53.8	53.8	53.9	53.7	52.9	52.1	52.3	52.5	52.7	52.3	51.3	49.6
Commercial printing		222.1	220.6	221.3	220.0	219.8	219.8	218.3	219.9	222.5	220.3	218.3	215.9	214.2	208.0
Lithographing		62.9	62.0	62.5	62.1	62.9	63.1	62.5	62.3	64.0	64.6	64.1	63.2	62.0	60.5
Greeting cards		19.2	18.6	19.2	18.3	17.9	17.9	17.8	18.0	19.6	21.4	20.6	19.7	18.9	18.8
Bookbinding and related industries		46.9	46.0	46.4	46.1	46.3	45.6	45.2	44.7	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.2	42.9	42.6
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		67.0	67.2	67.5	67.9	68.3	67.7	67.4	68.3	66.7	66.9	66.9	66.8	67.2	66.7
Chemicals and allied products	838.9	836.3	828.1	831.3	833.2	839.0	836.0	827.4	824.3	825.4	824.2	822.3	818.8	810.5	790.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals		110.9	110.2	110.7	109.5	109.0	108.8	108.3	108.0	108.0	107.6	106.6	106.2	105.0	100.6
Industrial organic chemicals		320.8	315.4	317.8	316.2	315.6	315.6	315.0	314.3	314.4	313.2	311.3	313.3	308.6	299.1
Drugs and medicines		96.6	96.3	94.1	91.8	93.2	93.0	92.7	92.6	92.8	92.1	91.8	91.9	92.5	92.0
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		51.0	49.9	50.0	49.5	49.7	49.7	49.6	49.9	50.0	50.2	50.6	50.4	49.8	50.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers		76.3	75.6	75.3	74.8	74.5	74.2	74.2	74.0	73.8	74.0	74.1	74.3	73.4	70.9
Gum and wood chemicals		8.5	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.7
Fertilizers		30.7	31.4	34.3	43.4	48.5	45.5	37.8	35.9	34.7	34.3	35.2	34.5	36.9	36.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		38.1	37.4	37.9	38.9	40.3	41.2	42.5	43.6	45.3	47.0	46.5	42.7	41.5	42.4
Miscellaneous chemicals		103.4	103.5	103.0	100.7	99.9	99.6	98.9	97.6	98.2	97.6	98.0	97.3	94.8	91.0
Products of petroleum and coal	256.7	258.1	252.0	254.7	251.3	250.8	251.5	248.9	249.1	250.6	252.2	253.2	255.6	252.6	253.4
Petroleum refining		205.2	204.7	202.5	199.6	199.3	199.7	198.7	199.2	199.9	200.3	200.4	202.1	201.3	203.6
Coke, other petroleum and coal products		52.9	47.3	52.2	51.7	51.5	51.8	50.2	49.9	50.7	51.9	52.8	53.5	51.3	49.8
Rubber products	275.9	270.8	268.5	269.3	275.8	278.7	280.1	283.3	288.9	289.9	286.9	282.0	278.8	274.0	248.7
Tires and inner tubes		117.9	118.3	118.6	119.6	120.0	120.4	121.0	121.8	122.1	121.1	119.5	119.0	117.5	106.0
Rubber footwear		23.8	23.5	23.9	24.4	24.7	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.7	23.9	23.2	22.5	21.7
Other rubber products		129.1	126.7	126.8	131.8	134.0	134.8	137.3	142.1	142.8	141.1	138.6	136.6	134.0	121.0
Leather and leather products	370.6	375.6	369.2	373.7	364.9	372.0	384.7	390.2	385.8	386.5	371.0	382.3	384.7	381.1	370.0
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		44.1	43.4	44.2	43.9	44.6	44.9	45.1	45.3	45.6	45.8	45.4	45.2	45.0	43.8
Industrial leather belting and packing		4.6	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		17.5	17.2	17.6	17.0	17.1	18.2	19.1	18.8	18.5	17.1	17.1	16.7	17.5	16.2
Footwear (except rubber)		243.1	239.6	243.4	239.0	243.2	251.4	254.7	253.5	250.7	234.3	244.8	248.1	247.6	243.4
Luggage		14.8	15.8	16.5	16.2	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.1	16.0	17.4	17.5	17.6	16.6	15.8
Handbags and small leather goods		32.3	30.0	28.7	26.0	28.6	32.0	33.5	31.6	32.5	33.2	33.8	33.3	32.4	30.2
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		19.2	18.7	18.8	18.0	17.8	17.5	17.1	16.3	18.1	18.6	18.6	18.8	17.1	15.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	574.3	579.1	566.7	577.2	572.7	570.6	563.8	556.2	556.7	563.5	569.0	570.8	570.7	550.0	515.1
Flat glass		35.0	33.4	33.5	33.8	34.4	33.7	34.0	35.0	34.9	34.6	34.2	34.0	33.5	29.6
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		97.1	92.4	98.2	97.9	98.2	96.9	96.3	95.2	98.2	97.3	98.0	98.8	94.2	90.1
Glass products made of purchased glass		17.5	16.8	17.2	18.0	18.6	18.5	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.1	17.9	17.8	17.5	16.1
Cement, hydraulic		44.4	43.9	44.0	43.4	43.0	42.3	42.2	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.4	42.6	41.4
Structural clay products		89.0	88.7	90.0	86.6	85.6	86.0	84.0	83.1	84.8	85.6	86.3	86.7	82.2	76.6
Pottery and related products		54.5	52.4	55.1	55.7	56.1	55.4	53.5	54.2	55.7	55.2	55.7	54.6	53.9	51.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		124.7	123.2	123.0	121.0	118.0	114.1	111.3	110.8	111.8	115.5	117.2	117.7	112.0	103.6
Cut-stone and stone products		20.5	20.9	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.5	20.1	20.1	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.2	19.7
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		96.4	95.0	95.1	95.3	95.9	96.4	96.2	96.5	97.3	98.0	97.8	97.1	93.9	86.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956									1955				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1955	1954
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,331.2	1,321.5	960.9	1,334.1	1,331.0	1,348.6	1,342.5	1,345.9	1,345.6	1,344.1	1,336.9	1,323.3	1,322.7	1,283.1	1,181.2
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	-------	660.2	310.0	663.2	655.2	665.9	661.7	661.7	659.3	658.8	656.7	653.6	661.7	635.3	580.8
Iron and steel foundries	-------	233.7	231.6	233.4	236.6	241.3	242.1	245.3	245.8	245.9	243.0	240.6	237.3	230.0	210.7
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	68.3	70.9	69.0	67.9	67.8	67.4	66.4	66.4	66.7	66.4	66.3	66.6	63.8	62.3
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.6	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.2	12.7	12.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-------	111.4	116.4	119.5	121.3	122.1	119.2	118.5	119.4	118.6	119.0	115.4	113.9	114.0	103.0
Nonferrous foundries	-------	75.1	73.7	74.5	75.7	76.9	77.5	79.1	80.7	80.9	80.4	78.9	77.5	77.1	75.4
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	-------	159.3	145.0	161.2	161.3	160.8	161.0	161.2	160.5	159.8	158.0	155.2	153.1	150.2	136.6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,102.2	1,093.0	1,056.0	1,098.1	1,107.1	1,120.6	1,117.0	1,122.2	1,134.5	1,148.3	1,152.1	1,140.9	1,130.1	1,108.1	1,049.8
Tin cans and other tinware	-------	61.2	61.0	60.6	58.9	58.5	56.2	55.0	54.0	54.2	56.4	61.0	62.7	58.3	58.5
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	-------	141.0	137.6	143.7	148.0	154.1	155.0	156.2	158.6	161.8	161.1	157.0	152.9	154.1	144.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-------	118.9	117.7	122.2	123.0	123.8	124.0	125.2	125.2	127.8	129.0	131.0	131.1	125.7	122.6
Fabricated structural metal products	-------	314.6	296.7	309.1	301.4	297.5	293.5	290.1	288.3	287.7	288.7	287.5	290.0	278.2	274.8
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-------	222.6	217.3	226.0	233.9	240.6	240.8	244.8	252.2	257.6	257.3	248.8	243.4	243.8	218.3
Lighting fixtures	-------	46.0	44.7	44.3	45.8	47.7	48.1	48.7	51.5	53.4	54.2	52.6	51.0	51.0	44.6
Fabricated wire products	-------	56.8	55.4	58.3	59.5	60.4	60.6	61.5	63.2	63.9	62.7	61.9	59.7	60.6	57.4
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	-------	131.9	125.6	133.9	136.6	138.0	138.8	140.7	141.5	141.9	142.7	141.1	139.3	136.4	129.0
Machinery (except electrical)	1,728.8	1,719.6	1,711.7	1,730.7	1,725.9	1,734.0	1,720.1	1,708.4	1,689.1	1,676.9	1,646.7	1,627.7	1,580.8	1,592.3	1,555.9
Engines and turbines	-------	82.0	77.5	77.3	77.0	78.1	77.6	77.3	76.4	76.0	74.5	78.6	74.2	74.5	74.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-------	138.4	141.6	146.7	148.1	152.4	154.8	156.3	159.3	158.5	155.5	153.0	124.8	153.0	144.4
Construction and mining machinery	-------	157.8	155.7	157.7	153.2	154.0	152.2	150.5	147.4	145.3	142.6	140.8	138.8	133.3	124.5
Metalworking machinery	-------	288.2	286.3	289.3	290.8	289.1	287.6	284.7	281.5	280.6	275.9	267.3	269.7	284.7	272.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-------	193.0	194.0	194.8	192.4	192.2	191.9	190.3	188.4	187.2	184.5	183.6	182.8	180.0	178.5
General industrial machinery	-------	274.0	269.7	266.9	263.7	262.6	258.5	255.4	251.6	250.6	248.5	246.3	246.2	238.6	234.5
Office and store machines and devices	-------	127.9	126.8	127.8	126.7	124.8	122.5	120.9	118.4	116.8	114.2	112.4	110.9	110.1	105.5
Service-industry and household machines	-------	185.9	190.0	198.8	200.7	205.5	200.8	198.4	193.2	190.3	183.5	182.7	175.0	184.9	181.0
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-------	272.4	270.1	271.4	273.3	275.3	274.2	274.6	272.9	271.6	267.5	263.0	258.4	253.2	240.4
Electrical machinery	1,230.7	1,220.3	1,194.5	1,200.3	1,196.3	1,195.6	1,162.2	1,162.9	1,162.5	1,172.4	1,167.4	1,190.6	1,155.4	1,125.2	1,086.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	422.3	418.9	418.6	417.0	415.8	391.0	387.1	381.8	377.8	372.5	396.2	388.2	382.9	371.8
Electrical appliances	-------	52.6	49.6	51.8	51.9	53.3	51.3	50.3	49.4	50.0	49.8	50.2	47.7	46.2	58.0
Insulated wire and cable	-------	23.6	23.2	23.4	23.8	23.5	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.2	23.0	22.3	22.2	22.9
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	67.4	66.3	67.8	71.1	75.4	76.1	78.0	83.4	85.7	84.5	81.4	80.1	80.3	71.2
Electric lamps	-------	32.0	32.2	32.1	31.8	31.4	26.5	26.2	25.9	25.3	25.1	29.1	28.3	27.6	26.0
Communication equipment	-------	568.7	554.5	555.1	548.9	544.5	542.5	545.8	546.5	557.6	558.6	557.6	537.9	516.7	490.1
Miscellaneous electrical products	-------	53.7	49.8	51.5	51.8	51.7	51.8	51.8	51.8	52.3	53.7	53.1	50.9	49.3	46.3
Transportation equipment	1,667.7	1,713.0	1,721.9	1,729.8	1,755.2	1,788.9	1,805.6	1,841.4	1,891.3	1,911.1	1,880.3	1,775.8	1,749.8	1,822.0	1,735.0
Automobiles	-------	702.0	715.0	732.2	775.3	817.8	840.6	875.1	933.8	958.0	943.3	846.6	825.1	896.5	775.6
Aircraft and parts	-------	814.4	804.3	790.4	778.5	771.5	766.0	771.5	764.1	759.8	750.8	741.4	736.5	738.4	764.1
Aircraft	-------	522.7	514.9	504.7	491.9	489.9	485.5	493.5	489.5	486.3	481.4	476.9	474.2	471.2	470.0
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	165.1	163.6	162.4	160.4	160.2	159.0	156.8	154.3	152.9	149.9	146.1	144.7	147.1	159.4
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	16.3	16.0	15.6	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.4	13.6	15.8
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	110.3	109.8	107.7	108.0	106.5	106.8	106.6	106.0	106.5	105.7	104.9	104.2	106.5	118.9
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	128.1	132.8	134.7	131.6	127.9	126.1	124.4	123.8	123.0	117.7	119.5	120.7	123.2	129.4
Shipbuilding and repairing	-------	108.4	110.9	110.9	105.9	102.1	102.2	98.8	98.9	98.7	94.9	97.7	99.3	99.9	108.5
Boatbuilding and repairing	-------	19.7	21.9	23.8	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.6	24.9	24.3	22.8	21.8	21.4	23.3	20.9
Railroad equipment	-------	57.6	58.8	62.2	62.8	62.5	61.8	61.2	61.1	60.8	58.4	58.2	57.6	54.9	56.7
Other transportation equipment	-------	10.9	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.5	9.5	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.0	9.2
Instruments and related products	343.7	341.9	336.0	336.3	334.8	335.1	334.2	332.6	330.8	330.8	329.1	328.2	325.7	321.8	319.0
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	-------	68.3	67.3	66.1	65.2	64.3	63.6	61.8	60.	59.5	58.8	60.2	59.3	57.4	55.2
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	-------	84.8	83.7	83.7	83.5	84.6	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.6	84.1	83.0	82.3	82.4	81.0
Optical instruments and lenses	-------	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.8	14.0
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	-------	43.1	42.5	42.9	42.7	42.5	42.3	42.2	41.8	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.0	40.3	40.1
Ophthalmic goods	-------	28.3	28.1	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.5	28.2	28.0	28.0	27.5	27.0	26.3	25.9	24.4
Photographic apparatus	-------	68.3	67.1	66.7	65.6	65.4	65.3	65.1	65.0	65.3	65.1	64.8	65.7	65.4	66.5
Watches and clocks	-------	35.5	33.6	34.5	35.4	35.7	35.6	36.5	37.1	37.8	38.2	37.9	37.3	36.6	37.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	506.7	498.2	475.6	491.1	489.1	488.0	491.0	492.5	485.8	501.0	510.6	511.8	503.0	484.7	467.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	51.6	47.8	49.8	50.3	52.0	52.7	53.7	53.4	54.1	54.8	54.9	54.0	52.7	53.7
Musical instruments and parts	-------	19.3	18.2	18.7	18.8	18.7	18.9	18.8	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.3	17.9	16.8
Toys and sporting goods	-------	98.8	93.5	96.4	94.0	90.1	86.7	85.2	81.2	88.3	95.7	96.3	94.7	86.9	82.8
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	-------	32.5	31.2	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.3	31.0	30.6	31.0	31.6	31.4	31.3	30.7	29.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	64.2	59.9	61.3	59.1	59.9	63.3	65.8	64.8	65.4	66.2	67.6	66.5	64.5	63.4
Fabricated plastics products	-------	84.6	82.4	83.8	85.0	84.7	85.6	85.5	85.5	87.7	87.5	86.7	84.0	81.5	72.4
Other manufacturing industries	-------	147.2	142.6	149.5	150.4	151.2	152.5	152.5	151.8	155.9	156.2	156.4	154.2	150.5	148.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956									1955				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1955	1954
Transportation and public utilities	4,188	4,179	4,148	4,181	4,138	412.1	4,106	4,083	4,083	4,161	4,139	4,121	4,148	4,056	4,009
Transportation	2,764	2,745	2,717	2,776	2,751	2,737	2,729	2,712	2,719	2,794	2,776	2,776	2,786	2,717	2,688
Interstate railroads		1,184.6	1,172.8	1,222.5	1,208.4	1,195.8	1,189.1	1,188.3	1,192.6	1,228.9	1,226.3	1,234.6	1,241.7	1,205.3	1,215.3
Class I railroads*		1,036.9	1,032.9	1,074.8	1,062.0	1,048.1	1,041.2	1,040.8	1,045.8	1,070.8	1,078.0	1,086.9	1,092.4	1,057.2	1,064.6
Local railways and buslines		108.3	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	109.6	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.6	114.6	115.7	126.4
Trucking and warehousing		709.2	789.2	791.1	783.8	783.3	784.9	777.1	780.2	807.0	801.7	793.8	785.4	762.6	718.7
Other transportation and services		653.1	646.2	652.5	648.5	646.8	643.4	636.9	633.7	645.7	634.9	633.6	644.1	633.7	627.1
Buslines, except local		45.1	45.2	44.5	44.0	43.4	43.2	42.9	43.7	43.8	43.9	44.4	45.1	44.1	45.8
Air transportation (common carrier)		132.4	131.4	129.4	127.4	125.3	123.6	120.6	119.3	120.1	118.8	117.6	117.4	113.9	105.2
Communication	819	824	822	805	798	796	791	787	781	782	778	759	771	753	741
Telephone		780.4	778.0	761.4	755.0	752.8	748.0	743.4	737.4	737.8	734.6	714.9	727.5	709.8	698.8
Telegraph		42.8	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.4	43.1	43.0	42.3	43.4	42.6	42.3	41.4
Other public utilities	605	610	609	600	589	588	586	584	583	585	585	586	591	586	580
Gas and electric utilities		585.9	584.8	576.8	566.6	565.0	563.2	561.3	560.5	562.7	562.5	563.0	568.5	562.9	557.1
Electric light and power utilities		259.1	258.7	255.4	250.6	250.3	249.4	249.0	248.8	249.7	249.8	249.9	253.0	250.4	249.0
Gas utilities		149.7	149.3	147.6	144.4	143.5	143.0	142.2	142.0	142.4	142.0	142.1	143.2	141.3	139.1
Electric light and gas utilities combined		177.1	176.8	173.8	171.6	171.2	170.8	170.1	170.0	170.6	170.7	171.0	172.3	171.2	169.0
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified		24.0	24.0	23.3	22.5	22.8	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.9	22.7	22.4
Wholesale and retail trade	11,144	11,042	11,015	11,091	10,985	10,928	10,931	10,819	10,920	11,849	11,213	10,990	10,902	10,803	10,520
Wholesale trade	3,004	2,999	2,974	2,955	2,920	2,920	2,926	2,924	2,925	2,964	2,946	2,912	2,880	2,858	2,796
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function		1,750.1	1,737.2	1,725.1	1,706.8	1,706.0	1,710.3	1,711.3	1,714.8	1,744.5	1,725.8	1,705.4	1,693.1	1,671.1	1,625.4
Automotive		117.3	116.7	115.3	114.2	114.1	113.8	114.1	113.7	114.9	114.6	114.3	113.3	112.4	110.1
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors		304.2	303.8	301.8	298.0	299.4	300.8	301.9	301.2	305.0	304.5	300.2	298.1	296.7	297.3
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment		466.0	463.6	460.6	454.0	452.0	449.4	448.5	444.5	445.3	443.3	441.3	438.9	432.2	415.6
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers		862.6	853.1	847.4	840.6	840.5	846.3	848.8	855.4	879.3	863.4	849.6	842.8	829.8	802.4
Wholesale distributors, other		1,249.0	1,236.8	1,229.8	1,213.1	1,213.7	1,215.3	1,212.6	1,209.9	1,219.2	1,220.1	1,206.1	1,187.3	1,187.0	1,170.8
Retail trade	8,140	8,043	8,041	8,136	8,065	8,008	8,005	7,895	7,995	8,885	8,267	8,078	8,022	7,945	7,724
General merchandise stores	1,398.0	1,342.1	1,340.2	1,381.6	1,395.4	1,389.9	1,384.1	1,333.4	1,397.0	1,984.0	1,594.8	1,465.3	1,414.6	1,430.9	1,400.7
Department stores and general mail-order houses		876.2	880.4	902.5	892.5	883.9	889.7	858.5	902.4	1,258.3	1,035.5	942.4	901.5	912.7	890.5
Other general merchandise stores		465.9	459.8	479.1	502.9	486.0	494.4	474.9	494.6	725.7	559.3	522.9	513.1	518.2	510.2
Food and liquor stores	1,581.8	1,568.1	1,575.4	1,578.2	1,567.3	1,557.1	1,552.6	1,551.0	1,545.8	1,570.2	1,538.6	1,512.1	1,501.3	1,492.0	1,442.9
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets		1,096.7	1,101.7	1,103.8	1,097.5	1,093.9	1,090.0	1,089.4	1,090.5	1,107.0	1,085.7	1,061.5	1,048.7	1,039.8	994.6
Dairy-product stores and dealers		242.0	242.7	240.4	233.3	229.4	225.8	224.0	223.5	223.3	223.6	224.5	230.3	226.6	223.4
Other food and liquor stores		229.4	231.0	234.0	236.5	233.8	236.8	237.6	231.8	239.9	229.3	226.1	222.3	225.6	224.9
Automotive and accessories dealers	787.1	797.0	802.3	801.3	801.2	804.1	806.2	810.9	815.5	836.2	821.5	815.2	814.6	801.0	771.9
Apparel and accessories stores	572.8	537.2	545.9	585.1	582.8	576.0	589.5	552.9	571.8	722.2	615.3	594.2	582.9	589.2	590.5
Other retail trade	3,799.9	3,798.5	3,777.1	3,789.5	3,718.0	3,700.5	3,672.7	3,647.1	3,664.5	3,772.7	3,696.5	3,691.1	3,708.1	3,631.7	3,517.8
Furniture and appliance stores		382.0	381.3	383.0	383.1	385.2	387.1	386.0	388.1	412.0	398.8	389.1	383.3	382.3	372.0
Drug stores		342.3	340.8	340.7	334.2	334.4	330.5	330.2	332.2	351.5	334.2	331.1	331.2	327.3	323.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,314	2,350	2,342	2,320	2,289	2,278	2,265	2,250	2,238	2,243	2,238	2,241	2,248	2,215	2,122
Banks and trust companies		592.9	591.2	580.0	571.2	570.8	569.7	566.2	561.1	561.9	560.3	556.3	555.6	549.3	529.3
Security dealers and exchanges		84.9	84.5	83.4	82.4	81.8	81.0	80.6	80.1	80.0	79.5	79.2	78.9	77.6	67.3
Insurance carriers and agents		838.1	835.2	822.7	815.1	814.5	814.9	810.8	803.9	806.2	803.6	802.2	802.2	795.4	772.5
Other finance agencies and real estate		834.0	831.3	833.8	820.2	810.4	799.1	792.7	792.7	794.5	793.7	802.6	810.5	792.8	752.3
Service and miscellaneous	6,104	6,137	6,137	6,089	6,041	5,979	5,859	5,818	5,803	5,853	5,883	5,915	5,971	5,854	5,664
Hotels and lodging places		562.1	560.4	520.6	491.9	486.4	467.7	466.7	457.7	466.3	470.8	479.4	514.3	498.8	494.2
Personal services:															
Laundries		337.3	341.9	339.3	335.0	331.1	330.2	328.9	330.7	331.4	332.6	334.4	335.6	332.1	331.4
Cleaning and dyeing plants		161.3	167.4	173.4	169.1	165.4	163.4	160.8	161.8	162.7	165.5	167.1	164.1	163.4	162.9
Motion pictures		230.7	230.4	229.1	232.4	230.5	218.3	214.7	216.9	219.9	225.8	233.4	239.2	230.7	230.7
Government	7,201	6,964	6,947	7,159	7,203	7,130	7,122	7,084	7,033	7,324	7,033	7,043	6,926	6,915	6,751
Federal	2,205	2,208	2,208	2,193	2,176	2,168	2,162	2,160	2,156	2,436	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,188	2,188
State and local [4]	4,996	4,756	4,739	4,957	5,027	4,962	4,960	4,924	4,877	4,888	4,865	4,871	4,753	4,727	4,563

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics series on employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first-quarter 1955 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social-insurance programs.

Data for the 2 most recent months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A–1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

[2] Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units, and paid volunteer firemen.

*Beginning with January 1956, class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of $3,000,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of $1,000,000 or more.

SEE footnote 1, p. 1333.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry	1956									1955				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1955	1954
Mining:															
Metal		95.9	68.9	94.5	92.9	93.6	91.8	91.2	90.7	90.3	90.3	89.9	90.0	86.1	85.0
Iron		33.3	6.0	31.5	30.9	31.4	29.5	29.3	29.3	29.8	30.6	31.0	31.6	29.2	30.5
Copper		29.5	29.4	29.3	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.6	28.7	28.1	27.5	27.2	26.9	24.6	23.8
Lead and zinc		14.7	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.6	14.2	13.8
Anthracite		29.6	28.6	28.8	24.2	28.6	29.1	30.8	29.9	30.2	29.8	29.1	28.7	30.3	35.8
Bituminous coal		208.8	163.1	206.1	203.7	203.0	203.5	205.6	204.8	203.8	203.1	200.9	199.8	198.7	209.0
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)		138.0	137.6	134.8	128.5	128.6	127.6	128.3	128.4	128.2	126.8	127.6	131.4	129.4	131.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		98.1	97.9	98.5	96.4	95.1	91.4	89.1	89.5	91.1	93.6	94.8	95.9	91.7	89.9
Manufacturing	13,276	13,250	12,514	13,078	13,036	13,114	13,125	13,212	13,260	13,451	13,487	13,440	13,365	13,053	12,589
Durable goods [2]	7,548	7,555	7,081	7,602	7,613	7,674	7,621	7,692	7,751	7,838	7,829	7,721	7,612	7,538	7,184
Nondurable goods [2]	5,728	5,695	5,433	5,476	5,423	5,440	5,504	5,520	5,509	5,613	5,658	5,719	5,753	5,515	5,405
Ordnance and accessories	79.6	78.7	81.7	83.2	83.4	84.2	83.7	85.7	87.1	87.1	88.7	88.6	91.3	93.8	117.3
Food and kindred products	1,301.2	1,270.4	1,158.0	1,103.6	1,050.7	1,023.3	1,020.7	1,013.0	1,021.8	1,078.7	1,138.5	1,200.3	1,254.6	1,103.3	1,102.3
Meat products		266.5	264.9	262.1	258.2	256.0	262.4	259.4	264.4	269.9	268.7	264.8	262.9	257.4	251.9
Dairy products		81.1	82.5	81.1	77.1	73.6	70.5	68.1	67.1	68.7	70.5	73.2	78.3	75.3	77.6
Canning and preserving		348.2	238.4	188.2	159.4	146.9	140.1	140.0	141.1	161.2	204.3	263.5	329.5	199.7	195.1
Grain-mill products		87.7	88.2	86.8	83.8	82.9	83.8	83.4	84.0	85.1	86.0	89.2	87.8	87.8	89.2
Bakery products		173.7	173.9	174.7	171.6	170.0	169.3	169.4	170.3	175.2	175.0	175.2	173.2	172.1	173.9
Sugar		22.5	22.6	22.5	21.8	21.4	21.4	22.0	25.5	37.6	43.0	37.8	25.6	27.0	28.4
Confectionery and related products		64.3	56.3	57.7	60.2	60.3	63.7	66.3	67.0	71.5	74.9	74.0	70.5	65.5	66.6
Beverages		128.2	132.3	128.6	120.2	116.9	114.5	110.3	110.2	115.7	119.6	123.7	126.0	119.9	120.9
Miscellaneous food products		98.2	98.9	101.9	98.4	95.3	95.0	94.1	92.2	93.8	96.5	98.9	100.8	98.6	98.8
Tobacco manufactures	108.9	100.9	77.3	79.8	79.5	79.4	81.6	89.7	94.9	100.6	104.3	118.1	118.3	95.0	94.7
Cigarettes		31.2	30.7	31.2	30.7	30.2	30.4	30.4	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.0	29.1
Cigars		32.1	31.0	32.6	32.8	33.7	34.0	35.5	35.2	37.0	37.7	37.6	37.1	36.5	37.9
Tobacco and snuff		5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.7
Tobacco stemming and redrying		31.7	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.5	11.1	17.7	22.7	26.7	29.5	43.5	44.1	22.2	21.0
Textile-mill products	942.0	945.3	922.0	959.6	963.1	971.0	980.5	989.0	990.9	990.7	998.4	991.8	988.9	982.3	975.9
Scouring and combing plants		5.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9
Yarn and thread mills		110.5	109.6	112.7	113.9	115.7	117.1	118.6	118.8	119.9	119.5	119.5	120.3	120.4	118.0
Broad-woven fabric mills		421.6	414.2	432.3	432.4	436.1	438.0	440.0	442.5	443.4	441.2	438.7	438.4	439.6	443.6
Narrow fabrics and smallwares		25.6	24.8	25.5	26.1	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.2	27.4	27.3	27.0	26.7	26.6	26.1
Knitting mills		206.7	197.7	203.8	201.8	200.2	202.8	205.0	203.4	208.4	212.0	211.0	208.1	201.7	197.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles		73.1	70.0	74.3	75.0	76.7	78.1	78.8	79.0	80.1	79.7	78.2	77.9	78.0	77.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		40.5	39.4	43.2	44.3	45.2	45.7	46.0	45.9	45.6	45.2	44.9	44.5	44.2	43.3
Hats (except cloth and millinery)		10.2	10.8	11.1	11.1	10.8	11.5	12.0	12.2	12.2	11.9	11.3	11.9	11.7	12.0
Miscellaneous textile goods		51.2	49.8	51.0	52.9	54.0	54.4	55.4	56.0	56.8	56.0	55.6	55.2	54.2	53.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,078.3	1,035.2	1,020.3	1,049.2	1,048.9	1,067.8	1,116.1	1,130.9	1,104.8	1,121.6	1,119.9	1,108.0	1,100.0	1,077.3	1,044.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats		111.8	104.7	110.2	110.2	107.4	109.7	111.0	109.7	110.5	110.1	109.8	110.4	107.1	108.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		290.5	277.0	286.6	288.0	291.4	292.8	295.4	289.3	292.2	294.6	293.8	293.2	285.6	271.0
Women's outerwear		321.5	296.0	299.0	303.5	315.1	343.3	350.0	336.1	337.4	328.9	319.9	320.2	319.5	314.8
Women's, children's undergarments		112.9	105.6	110.7	109.2	112.1	114.4	114.4	111.3	113.0	115.2	114.4	110.9	107.9	99.9
Millinery		16.2	13.8	11.5	11.3	14.9	20.2	21.2	19.3	17.5	15.6	18.0	18.7	17.7	18.4
Children's outerwear		63.0	63.0	64.4	61.3	58.7	62.4	65.5	64.6	64.6	65.3	65.6	65.5	64.8	63.8
Fur goods		9.1	9.5	9.8	8.4	5.6	6.7	7.0	7.9	10.4	11.2	10.4	10.2	9.3	8.9
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		57.4	51.4	55.7	53.8	54.7	55.8	55.3	53.2	56.8	57.9	58.1	57.3	54.5	54.0
Other fabricated textile products		102.8	99.3	101.6	103.2	107.9	110.8	111.1	113.4	119.2	121.1	118.0	113.6	110.9	105.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	687.0	696.6	687.9	696.1	666.7	641.7	618.5	635.3	634.7	654.0	684.9	704.7	715.0	675.2	636.7
Logging camps and contractors		111.4	108.0	110.0	92.8	76.6	63.4	76.0	76.1	84.6	101.6	108.1	112.5	94.3	82.9
Sawmills and planing mills		367.2	365.6	369.1	358.9	350.2	343.7	347.9	346.1	353.3	363.8	372.7	378.4	363.4	347.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		116.3	113.9	114.0	112.2	111.7	109.1	109.4	111.1	114.5	117.9	122.4	123.7	117.7	106.0
Wooden containers		50.5	50.7	52.0	52.2	52.0	51.7	51.2	51.2	51.7	51.7	51.6	51.0	51.0	52.1
Miscellaneous wood products		51.2	49.7	51.0	50.6	51.2	50.6	50.8	50.2	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.4	48.8	48.2
Furniture and fixtures	318.5	314.4	303.8	310.5	310.8	315.0	318.3	321.9	321.7	323.3	327.0	326.5	323.0	309.3	291.1
Household furniture		221.4	216.6	219.3	220.4	224.6	228.2	232.6	232.3	235.1	236.5	235.4	232.4	223.7	211.0
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		39.8	38.4	38.7	38.2	38.6	38.5	38.2	38.0	37.5	37.3	37.5	37.1	35.5	33.2
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		30.9	27.6	30.5	29.7	29.3	29.7	29.6	30.4	30.7	31.0	31.3	31.4	29.5	26.2
Screen, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		22.3	21.2	22.0	22.5	22.5	21.9	21.5	21.0	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.1	20.5	20.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956									1955				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1955	1954
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	469.4	469.8	460.6	465.6	462.4	460.2	457.1	455.5	457.6	464.5	466.3	465.2	463.0	452.2	439.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	.....	239.6	235.7	237.9	234.3	232.3	231.3	230.4	231.5	234.2	234.3	232.2	231.6	228.9	222.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	.....	124.0	120.4	123.1	122.2	121.2	121.0	121.0	121.4	125.2	126.3	127.1	125.3	120.2	118.5
Other paper and allied products	.....	106.2	104.5	104.6	105.9	106.7	104.8	104.1	104.7	105.1	105.5	105.9	105.6	103.1	99.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	554.7	549.6	543.6	549.1	546.6	547.4	544.8	545.3	538.2	544.6	546.5	542.4	537.4	528.6	515.5
Newspapers	.....	156.4	154.7	157.2	157.0	155.7	153.7	153.0	150.7	154.1	154.5	153.4	152.8	150.4	145.9
Periodicals	.....	28.4	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.9	28.8	28.3	28.3	28.0	28.3	28.0	27.5	26.9	25.9
Books	.....	33.9	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.8	33.4	32.6	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.1	29.9
Commercial printing	.....	179.3	178.3	179.7	178.6	178.3	179.5	178.3	179.7	181.1	179.3	177.3	175.6	173.8	168.7
Lithography	.....	47.5	46.5	47.1	46.5	47.2	47.5	47.1	46.4	48.4	49.1	48.8	48.1	46.9	46.4
Greeting cards	.....	14.2	13.5	13.9	13.1	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.9	14.1	15.9	15.3	14.6	13.9	13.9
Bookbinding and related industries	.....	37.8	37.1	37.5	37.3	37.5	36.8	36.3	33.6	35.9	36.0	36.3	35.7	34.3	33.6
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	.....	52.1	52.2	52.2	52.4	53.3	52.4	52.1	52.4	50.8	51.3	51.3	51.1	51.3	51.2
Chemicals and allied products	552.9	550.7	543.5	552.4	559.4	569.0	566.1	557.5	556.2	555.9	554.5	554.6	550.9	546.1	531.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	.....	75.5	75.5	76.5	76.0	75.8	76.0	75.8	76.0	76.2	76.1	75.4	75.1	74.1	71.4
Industrial organic chemicals	.....	218.5	213.3	219.1	219.5	221.2	221.1	220.6	219.7	219.4	217.5	216.8	217.8	215.0	203.8
Drugs and medicines	.....	56.9	56.7	55.5	54.4	55.9	55.6	55.6	56.0	55.7	55.4	54.9	54.8	56.1	57.0
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	.....	30.6	29.7	29.8	29.4	29.8	29.9	29.6	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.9	30.7	30.1	30.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers	.....	48.1	47.2	47.2	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	47.1	46.9	47.1	47.3	46.5	44.7
Gum and wood chemicals	.....	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.5
Fertilizers	.....	22.1	22.7	25.4	34.4	39.7	36.6	28.9	27.1	25.9	25.6	26.3	25.6	28.0	28.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	.....	25.9	25.2	25.7	26.7	28.1	28.9	30.0	30.9	32.0	33.2	33.0	30.0	28.7	30.3
Miscellaneous chemicals	.....	66.0	66.1	66.4	65.0	64.6	64.0	63.0	62.4	62.5	62.5	63.2	62.6	60.8	58.8
Products of petroleum and coal	174.6	176.1	169.6	174.5	171.6	171.3	171.8	169.7	170.5	171.2	171.6	172.8	175.2	173.7	177.3
Petroleum refining	.....	134.4	133.6	132.4	129.9	130.0	130.0	129.3	130.1	130.1	129.6	129.9	131.6	132.2	137.3
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	.....	41.7	36.0	42.1	41.7	41.3	41.8	40.4	40.4	41.1	42.0	42.9	43.6	41.5	40.0
Rubber products	214.7	210.3	208.0	208.5	216.0	218.7	220.8	224.5	229.5	230.9	228.3	223.8	220.6	216.3	193.4
Tires and inner tubes	.....	89.2	90.0	90.1	91.6	91.8	92.6	93.2	93.7	94.3	93.8	92.0	91.6	90.2	79.7
Rubber footwear	.....	19.2	18.9	19.4	20.0	20.3	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.0	20.4	19.6	18.8	18.2	17.3
Other rubber products	.....	101.9	99.1	99.0	104.4	106.6	107.5	110.4	114.8	115.6	114.1	112.2	110.2	107.9	96.4
Leather and leather products	331.4	336.7	330.0	333.6	324.8	331.5	344.1	349.5	345.0	345.6	329.5	341.5	343.8	340.4	330.6
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	.....	39.8	39.0	39.7	39.5	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	40.8	40.6	40.5	39.3
Industrial leather belting and packing	.....	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	.....	15.5	15.3	15.7	15.1	15.3	16.4	17.3	17.0	16.7	15.3	15.3	14.9	15.7	14.4
Footwear (except rubber)	.....	219.5	215.7	219.0	214.3	218.1	226.5	229.8	228.4	225.6	209.0	220.0	223.0	222.8	219.0
Luggage	.....	12.8	13.6	14.2	13.9	13.5	13.5	13.3	12.8	13.6	14.9	15.1	15.2	14.2	13.5
Handbags and small leather goods	.....	28.7	26.4	25.0	22.5	25.0	28.3	29.7	28.0	28.8	29.5	30.2	29.8	28.8	27.1
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	.....	17.0	16.6	16.6	15.8	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.1	15.7	16.1	16.1	16.4	14.7	13.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	477.6	484.9	472.9	484.2	479.9	478.2	472.2	465.8	467.5	473.9	479.8	481.4	481.9	462.1	431.7
Flat glass	.....	31.1	29.8	29.7	30.2	30.6	29.9	30.3	31.3	31.5	31.1	30.8	30.6	30.1	26.3
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	.....	81.8	77.6	83.2	82.6	83.1	82.0	81.2	80.2	81.5	82.6	83.3	84.4	80.0	76.9
Glass products made of purchased glass	.....	14.7	14.0	14.4	15.4	15.9	15.7	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.5	15.3	15.2	15.0	13.9
Cement, hydraulic	.....	37.5	37.0	37.1	36.4	36.1	35.5	35.3	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.3	36.6	35.8	34.7
Structural clay products	.....	79.5	79.1	80.6	77.3	76.5	76.6	74.6	74.2	75.6	76.6	77.4	77.7	73.5	68.0
Pottery and related products	.....	48.1	45.9	48.4	49.3	49.5	49.0	47.2	48.0	49.6	48.9	49.3	48.3	47.7	45.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	.....	101.9	100.7	101.4	99.0	96.2	92.6	90.9	90.5	91.4	95.2	96.8	97.5	91.7	84.6
Cut-stone and stone products	.....	17.8	18.2	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.5	17.6	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1	17.6	17.3
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	.....	72.5	70.6	70.9	71.3	72.1	72.9	73.0	73.5	73.7	74.6	74.1	73.5	70.7	64.1
Primary metal industries	1,111.9	1,102.7	743.0	1,117.7	1,117.4	1,136.2	1,130.3	1,138.4	1,141.0	1,141.1	1,132.5	1,118.0	1,118.0	1,084.0	987.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	.....	560.5	210.6	563.8	557.1	568.2	563.3	566.5	566.5	567.3	563.7	559.1	567.2	544.6	492.5
Iron and steel foundries	.....	203.3	200.9	202.8	205.5	211.1	211.9	215.5	216.6	216.7	213.6	211.3	208.7	201.9	183.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	55.0	57.1	55.6	54.9	54.8	54.6	53.5	53.6	53.7	53.5	53.4	52.9	51.5	50.9
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	10.0	9.9	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.6	9.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	.....	86.2	91.4	94.8	96.8	97.7	95.4	95.2	95.6	95.0	95.5	92.2	90.8	91.2	81.7
Nonferrous foundries	.....	61.4	60.3	60.9	62.5	63.5	64.1	66.0	67.8	67.9	67.6	66.0	64.6	64.1	60.8
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	.....	126.3	112.8	130.0	130.5	130.6	130.7	131.2	130.6	130.2	128.4	125.8	123.7	121.1	109.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	873.3	863.7	825.1	870.4	880.9	894.5	893.0	899.2	912.5	928.1	931.9	921.9	911.6	892.9	841.4
Tin cans and other tinware	.....	53.9	53.9	53.4	51.7	51.3	49.0	47.8	46.7	47.0	49.0	53.5	55.3	51.0	51.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	.....	111.9	108.8	114.7	119.0	124.8	126.1	127.4	130.0	133.2	132.6	128.7	125.3	126.5	117.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	.....	91.7	90.5	94.5	95.8	96.4	96.7	97.6	97.4	100.5	101.8	104.0	104.2	98.9	95.6
Fabricated structural metal products	.....	235.3	215.6	232.8	236.5	224.0	220.7	218.0	216.8	217.0	218.5	217.0	219.3	209.0	208.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	.....	181.4	176.2	184.5	192.3	198.3	199.1	203.5	211.3	216.7	216.2	208.6	203.0	204.5	181.5
Lighting fixtures	.....	36.7	35.3	34.7	36.4	38.2	38.7	39.5	41.8	43.6	44.3	43.0	41.1	41.2	35.5
Fabricated wire products	.....	46.6	45.3	47.8	49.0	50.0	50.3	51.1	52.9	53.6	52.3	51.5	49.5	50.5	47.3
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	.....	106.2	99.5	108.0	110.2	111.5	112.4	114.3	115.6	116.5	117.2	115.6	113.9	111.3	104.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956									1955				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1955	1954
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,269.6	1,259.4	1,253.5	1,278.2	1,280.9	1,291.8	1,281.0	1,274.3	1,261.3	1,249.5	1,225.3	1,205.0	1,162.3	1,178.3	1,151.5
Engines and turbines		59.8	55.2	55.6	55.7	57.1	57.1	57.0	56.3	56.0	54.6	57.2	53.1	53.6	52.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors		97.6	100.6	106.3	107.7	112.3	114.3	115.7	119.2	118.4	115.6	113.3	86.5	113.3	104.8
Construction and mining machinery		114.9	113.2	116.1	112.6	113.5	112.1	110.7	108.0	106.2	104.1	103.0	101.4	96.6	89.9
Metalworking machinery		220.5	218.9	222.2	223.7	222.5	221.4	219.3	217.7	216.2	211.9	203.8	206.2	202.3	209.8
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		136.6	137.5	138.3	137.4	137.0	137.5	136.7	134.3	133.6	131.6	130.5	130.0	127.9	127.8
General industrial machinery		183.2	180.3	179.4	178.0	178.3	176.0	174.1	171.8	170.3	169.2	166.6	166.1	160.7	159.4
Office and store machines and devices		96.0	94.9	96.5	96.3	94.8	92.9	91.7	90.0	89.4	87.9	86.6	85.7	85.6	83.4
Service-industry and household machines		139.8	143.7	152.9	155.4	159.8	153.9	152.4	147.9	144.4	139.5	137.4	130.4	140.3	136.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts		211.0	209.2	210.9	214.1	216.5	215.8	216.7	216.1	215.0	210.9	207.6	202.9	198.0	187.1
Electrical machinery	884.6	874.9	854.3	866.4	871.6	874.0	841.5	848.6	853.7	868.3	865.6	880.3	845.4	823.2	792.5
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		297.4	295.9	300.1	299.9	301.0	275.8	274.7	271.2	268.7	264.2	279.7	271.9	269.3	259.9
Electrical appliances		41.6	38.8	41.0	41.5	43.0	41.1	40.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	41.4	38.8	37.2	47.0
Insulated wire and cable		18.6	18.3	18.7	19.1	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.9	19.0	18.5	18.4	17.7	17.7	18.5
Electrical equipment for vehicles		52.9	51.5	52.9	57.2	60.2	60.8	63.0	68.5	70.6	69.6	66.4	65.1	65.6	56.9
Electric lamps		28.4	28.5	28.3	28.3	28.1	23.2	23.2	22.9	22.3	22.0	25.4	24.6	24.0	22.6
Communication equipment		396.0	384.9	387.2	386.9	384.1	383.5	389.4	393.5	407.2	409.4	408.6	389.2	372.5	353.1
Miscellaneous electrical products		40.0	36.4	38.2	38.7	38.8	38.1	38.9	38.9	39.6	40.9	40.4	38.1	36.9	34.5
Transportation equipment	1,200.4	1,245.0	1,249.9	1,268.5	1,295.3	1,332.4	1,353.7	1,392.4	1,448.7	1,471.4	1,445.7	1,344.4	1,324.4	1,399.4	1,327.5
Automobiles		551.1	560.6	574.2	613.2	655.3	678.1	713.2	772.4	796.2	783.8	687.8	668.1	740.4	624.4
Aircraft and parts		532.8	523.1	522.5	512.9	512.0	511.5	519.1	517.3	516.0	509.6	503.2	501.1	504.9	541.4
Aircraft		340.8	333.1	332.1	323.2	324.3	323.8	332.1	331.9	332.1	328.3	324.8	324.3	322.4	331.4
Aircraft engines and parts		102.3	101.4	102.1	101.7	100.9	100.9	99.6	98.3	97.2	95.6	93.0	92.3	95.3	109.1
Aircraft propellers and parts		10.9	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.3	11.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment		78.8	78.0	77.7	77.8	76.8	76.9	77.5	77.3	77.1	76.4	76.3	75.5	77.9	89.7
Ship and boat building and repairing		109.5	114.3	116.0	113.0	110.0	109.9	106.3	105.9	105.3	99.6	101.1	103.2	105.9	112.5
Shipbuilding and repairing		92.9	98.3	95.4	90.5	87.1	87.1	83.8	84.1	84.1	79.9	82.4	84.9	85.7	94.2
Boatbuilding and repairing		16.6	19.0	20.6	22.5	22.9	22.8	22.5	21.8	21.2	19.7	18.7	18.3	20.2	18.3
Railroad equipment		42.5	43.6	47.3	47.9	47.6	46.8	46.3	46.2	46.0	44.2	43.7	43.7	40.9	41.7
Other transportation equipment		9.1	8.3	8.5	8.3	7.5	7.4	7.5	6.9	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.3	7.3	7.5
Instruments and related products	234.6	233.3	228.5	231.1	230.9	231.4	230.9	230.5	230.4	230.9	229.7	229.5	227.4	224.5	225.2
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		39.1	38.5	38.7	38.1	37.6	37.3	36.1	35.5	35.3	34.4	36.1	35.4	33.9	33.1
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		58.7	57.7	58.3	58.5	59.5	59.7	59.5	59.8	59.8	59.7	59.1	58.5	58.5	57.1
Optical instruments and lenses		10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.9
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments		30.0	29.5	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.3	29.4	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.7	28.6	27.9	27.9
Ophthalmic goods		22.1	22.2	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.5	19.3
Photographic apparatus		44.1	43.1	43.1	42.5	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.3	42.8	43.1	45.4
Watches and clocks		29.0	27.1	27.9	28.7	28.9	29.0	29.8	30.4	30.8	31.4	31.1	30.6	30.0	31.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	410.6	401.7	380.6	395.2	395.0	394.1	397.7	399.7	392.4	408.1	418.1	419.6	412.1	395.5	381.9
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		40.9	38.0	39.4	39.8	41.4	42.3	43.7	42.9	43.7	44.6	44.1	43.7	42.3	43.6
Musical instruments and parts		16.3	15.4	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.3	14.4
Toys and sporting goods		84.1	78.5	81.8	79.1	75.3	72.0	70.3	66.5	73.6	81.2	82.0	80.5	73.0	69.2
Pens, pencils, other office supplies		24.2	23.1	23.5	23.5	23.3	23.5	23.3	22.7	23.2	23.7	23.5	23.2	22.8	22.4
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		51.9	48.3	49.0	48.0	48.7	51.7	54.1	53.1	53.9	54.6	55.8	55.3	53.6	52.9
Fabricated plastics products		67.1	64.8	66.8	68.3	68.2	69.0	69.3	69.6	71.6	71.5	70.8	68.3	66.4	59.2
Other manufacturing industries		117.2	112.5	118.8	120.3	121.3	123.1	123.0	121.9	126.3	126.7	127.6	125.5	122.1	120.4

[1] See footnote 1, table A–2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

SEE footnote 1, p. 1333.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries[1]

[1947–49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	1955: November	109.0	163.8
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1953: Average	111.8	151.4	December	108.7	163.7
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1954: Average	101.8	137.7			
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1955: Average	105.5	152.5	1956: January	107.2	159.1
1943: Average	121.4	99.0				February	106.8	157.7
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1955: September	108.1	158.6	March	106.1	157.9
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	October	108.7	161.1	April	106.0	158.2
1946: Average	97.9	81.2				May	105.4	157.3
1947: Average	103.4	97.7				June	105.7	158.2
1948: Average	102.8	105.1				July	101.2	151.0
1949: Average	93.8	97.2				August	107.1	161.1
1950: Average	99.6	111.7				September	107.3	----------
1951: Average	106.4	129.8						

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.

SEE footnote 1, p. 1333.

TABLE A–5: Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel

[In thousands]

Unit of Government	1956								1955					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.[1]	Aug.	1955	1954
Total civilian employment[1]	6,964	6,947	7,150	7,203	7,130	7,122	7,084	7,033	7,324	7,033	7,043	6,926	6,687	6,915	6,751
Federal employment[2]	2,208	2,208	2,193	2,176	2,168	2,162	2,160	2,156	2,436	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,188	2,188
Executive	2,181.1	2,182.0	2,166.6	2,150.0	2,142.1	2,135.8	2,134.0	2,130.0	2,410.0	2,142.2	2,146.1	2,146.9	2,164.5	2,161.7	2,161.6
Department of Defense	1,046.5	1,046.2	1,040.2	1,030.0	1,025.8	1,022.9	1,022.9	1,022.6	1,023.8	1,033.8	1,036.2	1,035.1	1,040.0	1,027.9	1,027.3
Post Office Department	509.8	510.1	506.1	509.9	509.4	509.4	510.6	508.7	790.5	508.4	506.3	506.1	510.2	530.0	529.2
Other agencies	624.8	625.6	620.3	610.0	606.8	603.6	600.5	598.6	595.7	600.0	603.6	605.7	614.2	603.8	605.1
Legislative	22.1	21.9	22.1	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.7	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.9
Judicial	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
District of Columbia[3]	233.0	233.7	232.7	228.5	228.6	228.7	228.6	228.1	234.9	230.0	230.0	229.6	232.0	230.0	227.5
Executive	211.9	212.8	211.7	207.6	207.8	207.9	207.9	207.6	214.6	209.6	209.6	209.2	211.5	209.4	206.7
Department of Defense	89.7	90.1	89.8	88.1	88.1	88.3	88.4	88.5	88.4	90.3	90.3	90.0	90.9	89.3	87.1
Post Office Department	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	16.1	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	9.3	9.3
Other agencies	113.6	114.1	113.3	111.1	111.1	111.0	110.8	110.7	110.1	110.7	110.7	110.7	112.2	111.0	110.4
Legislative	20.4	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.8	20.1
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
State and local employment	4,756	4,739	4,957	5,027	4,962	4,960	4,924	4,877	4,888	4,865	4,871	4,753	4,497	4,727	4,563
State	1,255.3	1,252.6	1,291.1	1,296.8	1,270.9	1,269.2	1,260.0	1,242.0	1,245.6	1,254.8	1,250.4	1,218.4	1,172.0	1,215.4	----------
Local	3,500.6	3,486.7	3,665.4	3,730.1	3,690.8	3,690.9	3,664.1	3,635.2	3,642.5	3,610.4	3,620.3	3,534.5	3,325.0	3,511.2	----------
Education	1,882.2	1,877.2	2,125.3	2,245.0	2,242.0	2,250.1	2,241.1	2,210.4	2,200.6	2,198.1	2,168.5	2,034.7	1,741.8	2,060.8	----------
Other	2,873.7	2,862.1	2,831.2	2,781.9	2,719.7	2,710.0	2,683.0	2,666.8	2,687.5	2,667.1	2,702.2	2,718.2	2,755.2	2,665.8	----------
Total military personnel[4]	2,827	2,839	2,835	2,841	2,865	2,879	2,893	2,908	2,916	2,945	2,952	2,960	2,974	3,025	3,326
Army	1,013.5	1,027.3	1,025.8	1,039.4	1,054.7	1,064.4	1,060.5	1,070.7	1,083.6	1,095.0	1,105.1	1,109.5	1,123.8	1,165.8	1,402.0
Air Force	908.8	909.0	910.0	908.2	911.6	911.5	934.2	938.7	936.7	951.5	955.2	959.5	959.8	955.3	946.0
Navy	674.8	673.6	669.9	666.2	671.6	674.5	669.4	669.8	666.7	668.5	661.0	660.3	659.1	668.8	725.1
Marine Corps	200.9	200.5	200.8	198.6	198.5	199.4	199.7	199.5	200.0	201.0	201.8	201.6	202.0	205.9	223.8
Coast Guard	28.7	28.7	28.4	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.6	29.5

[1] Data refer to Continental United States only.
[2] Data are prepared by the Civil Service Commission.
[3] Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).
[4] Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.
SEE footnote 1, p. 1333.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,[1] by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1956								1955				
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.
Continental United States	1,058.6	1,209.5	1,177.6	1,255.5	1,358.5	1,472.4	1,535.0	1,490.9	1,143.6	881.2	800.5	875.3	980.5
New England	69.1	83.0	73.7	89.4	103.1	99.1	98.2	105.0	79.6	64.0	65.4	75.1	87.2
Maine	5.1	5.9	6.2	10.4	13.1	10.1	10.2	10.7	9.3	7.9	6.5	7.7	8.2
New Hampshire	5.4	5.6	5.9	8.2	9.5	7.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.7
Vermont	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9
Massachusetts	30.1	37.0	34.0	40.8	46.4	46.9	47.4	51.4	39.4	29.9	29.6	31.9	35.9
Rhode Island	9.5	12.9	10.8	13.6	15.3	15.4	14.4	14.8	9.4	7.1	7.7	8.6	10.4
Connecticut	17.8	20.1	15.2	14.8	16.7	17.1	17.4	18.9	14.0	12.6	15.1	19.8	26.2
Middle Atlantic	308.8	376.8	369.5	395.3	425.5	448.3	446.0	469.9	370.2	289.0	268.2	276.6	313.5
New York	117.2	161.7	176.2	191.3	201.1	199.3	203.7	219.4	176.0	130.8	118.6	118.7	135.4
New Jersey	55.9	65.1	63.2	69.4	78.6	78.9	83.7	88.0	66.9	52.4	48.8	48.5	52.6
Pennsylvania	135.7	150.0	130.1	134.6	145.8	170.2	158.6	162.4	127.3	105.8	100.8	109.4	125.6
East North Central	277.7	288.9	281.0	275.6	274.9	283.7	283.5	237.8	176.4	137.1	147.2	193.8	192.6
Ohio	43.4	48.8	48.9	46.9	51.0	58.3	63.3	54.8	39.5	31.0	26.5	28.3	32.3
Indiana	32.7	36.0	33.6	33.4	33.4	34.8	35.6	30.5	20.5	16.3	17.9	18.3	19.0
Illinois	58.5	65.6	64.4	65.5	69.0	57.0	62.9	66.4	55.7	45.4	45.7	53.2	61.3
Michigan	128.0	121.1	115.9	112.7	101.3	110.9	97.2	61.5	40.9	31.0	43.9	80.1	68.2
Wisconsin	15.1	17.4	18.2	17.2	20.2	22.6	24.5	24.6	19.9	13.5	13.1	13.9	11.8
West North Central	49.2	51.8	53.3	60.8	82.5	102.4	117.9	110.3	76.1	52.7	41.8	41.4	45.3
Minnesota	11.9	11.5	11.1	16.3	28.6	33.7	36.0	33.5	22.3	12.8	8.0	8.9	11.4
Iowa	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.0	7.9	11.9	13.4	11.6	7.4	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.7
Missouri	22.7	25.0	26.3	27.4	28.6	30.3	34.8	35.0	24.8	23.1	21.6	21.2	20.7
North Dakota	.3	.4	.4	1.0	3.2	4.9	5.4	5.1	3.6	1.7	.4	.3	.4
South Dakota	.5	.5	.5	.7	1.7	3.4	4.1	3.7	2.4	.9	.4	.3	.4
Nebraska	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.8	5.3	8.0	9.6	8.9	6.3	3.3	2.0	1.7	1.8
Kansas	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	7.2	10.2	14.5	12.6	9.3	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.9
South Atlantic	120.8	143.2	130.9	132.3	130.0	128.1	134.6	136.3	103.4	84.6	85.0	97.1	113.5
Delaware	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4
Maryland	11.0	13.2	12.2	13.5	14.0	11.6	15.3	17.2	12.0	8.5	8.2	9.2	12.4
District of Columbia	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.5	5.4	6.2	5.8	4.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.9
Virginia	10.4	14.8	16.0	13.1	10.6	13.6	14.2	13.1	9.3	7.2	6.4	7.6	10.4
West Virginia	11.7	13.3	10.1	9.8	10.9	12.4	13.9	14.3	10.3	8.5	8.4	9.7	11.6
North Carolina	24.8	34.3	35.6	38.8	40.0	36.0	34.8	33.2	25.3	18.7	16.6	19.5	21.8
South Carolina	12.4	14.1	13.0	14.3	13.6	12.4	12.3	13.1	10.1	8.6	8.4	9.3	9.7
Georgia	21.5	26.9	24.5	24.7	22.7	21.4	21.2	21.8	17.8	15.3	14.6	15.1	18.1
Florida	23.2	21.0	14.1	12.4	11.7	12.9	14.0	15.2	12.7	13.3	17.9	22.3	24.1
East South Central	92.7	108.8	110.5	115.1	104.5	106.7	108.7	99.1	75.7	65.5	60.9	66.7	81.6
Kentucky	29.1	30.2	30.6	32.4	34.2	34.4	33.7	27.9	21.8	19.7	19.0	21.5	24.6
Tennessee	32.8	38.4	36.7	38.5	38.9	39.9	42.4	41.1	30.2	26.4	24.3	25.9	28.4
Alabama	20.5	28.4	32.5	32.6	19.0	19.2	18.4	17.7	14.0	12.3	11.4	12.5	19.9
Mississippi	10.3	11.7	10.8	11.6	12.4	13.2	14.3	12.3	9.8	7.1	6.2	6.8	8.7
West South Central	48.1	50.5	50.5	56.4	65.1	71.1	81.2	70.8	54.1	42.2	37.3	38.8	47.7
Arkansas	8.8	9.3	9.0	10.1	12.7	14.5	18.4	16.1	11.3	8.5	6.5	6.4	8.0
Louisiana	9.9	11.5	11.9	13.3	15.4	17.0	18.4	15.1	11.3	8.7	8.4	9.5	12.5
Oklahoma	8.4	8.7	8.5	9.6	11.1	12.8	15.4	14.1	10.8	8.1	7.1	7.4	8.4
Texas	21.0	21.0	21.2	23.4	25.9	26.7	28.9	25.5	20.7	16.9	15.4	15.6	18.7
Mountain	14.3	16.3	14.8	19.9	31.2	45.0	52.4	45.0	32.9	20.4	12.4	11.7	16.0
Montana	.8	1.0	1.4	2.7	5.2	8.3	9.1	7.6	5.3	2.5	1.0	.7	.9
Idaho	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0	4.2	6.9	8.6	8.2	6.8	3.7	1.3	1.2	1.6
Wyoming	.4	.8	.7	1.2	1.9	3.0	3.4	2.6	1.6	.7	.4	.4	.5
Colorado	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.4	3.5	5.3	6.4	5.2	3.8	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.9
New Mexico	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.2	4.2	4.9	4.1	3.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.3
Arizona	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.3	6.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	4.2	3.5	3.0	3.3	4.4
Utah	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.7	4.1	6.2	8.0	6.7	4.6	3.0	1.7	1.7	3.3
Nevada	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.0	4.6	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.1
Pacific	78.0	90.2	93.3	110.7	141.6	188.0	212.6	216.7	175.2	125.7	82.3	74.2	83.1
Washington	14.4	14.2	11.9	17.2	28.6	42.6	51.2	51.8	46.2	33.9	19.7	16.5	15.5
Oregon	5.8	6.3	6.3	8.8	15.9	27.5	30.3	30.3	24.5	17.6	8.7	6.6	7.2
California	57.9	69.7	75.1	84.7	97.1	118.0	131.1	134.6	104.5	74.2	53.8	51.1	60.4

[1] Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

NOTE.—Data for months prior to April 1956 differ from figures previously published because of the inclusion of data for the UCFE program.

TABLE A–9: Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations [1]

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands.]

Item	1956								1955					1954
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Aug.
Employment service:														
New applications for work	660	690	799	732	675	660	733	811	602	656	601	579	626	714
Nonfarm placements	577	519	558	567	504	450	402	432	431	504	587	622	603	478
State unemployment insurance programs: [2]														
Initial claims [3]	837	*1,119	863	993	984	936	1,049	1,349	1,193	937	794	725	877	1,157
Insured unemployment [4] (average weekly volume)	1,059	1,209	1,178	1,255	1,339	1,472	1,535	1,491	1,144	881	800	875	980	1,602
Rate of insured unemployment [5]	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.6	4.6
Weeks of unemployment compensated	4,286	4,293	4,503	4,896	5,122	5,775	5,499	5,287	3,787	3,015	2,824	3,358	3,858	6,099
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment	$27.04	$26.93	$26.79	$26.69	$27.02	$27.13	$26.95	$26.61	$26.10	$25.85	$26.01	$26.11	$25.06	$25.02
Total benefits paid	$112,207	$111,708	$116,052	$125,786	$133,926	$151,998	$143,923	$135,722	$95,153	$74,674	$70,091	$83,169	$92,834	$162,653
Unemployment compensation for veterans: [6]														
Initial claims [3]	27	27	29	20	21	26	30	37	32	27	21	24	37	37
Insured unemployment [4] (average weekly volume)	42	41	37	35	44	57	61	58	47	37	35	47	60	85
Weeks of unemployment compensated	211	187	166	175	214	271	292	252	197	156	161	247	289	381
Total benefits paid [7]	$5,630	$4,970	$4,452	$4,694	$5,722	$7,274	$7,050	$6,726	$5,230	$4,132	$4,243	$6,528	$7,681	$10,230
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications [8]	23	97	18	5	5	7	10	21	21	17	11	11	15	32
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume)	57	66	19	25	36	48	55	57	47	37	29	28	28	92
Number of payments [9]	173	85	50	69	95	126	124	129	107	73	61	65	70	231
Average amount of benefit payment [9]	$58.23	$48.89	$52.66	$53.03	$54.70	$57.40	$57.67	$55.33	$54.82	$55.59	$55.45	$55.30	$54.25	$51.55
Total benefits paid [10]	$10,201	$4,145	$2,571	$3,604	$5,144	$7,242	$7,112	$7,162	$5,791	$3,917	$3,328	$3,466	$3,731	$11,800
All programs: [11]														
Insured unemployment [4]	1,158	1,316	1,234	1,316	1,439	1,578	1,651	1,606	1,238	956	864	951	1,068	1,871

[1] Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.

[2] Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.

[3] An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.

[4] Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[5] The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.

[6] Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.

[7] Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at $26.

[8] An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.

[9] Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recoveries of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.

[10] Adjusted for recoveries of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.

[11] Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

*Revised.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover [1]

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accession													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8					
Total separation													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	4.2					
Quit													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2					
Discharge													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3					
Layoff													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4					
Miscellaneous, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2					

[1] Data for the current month are preliminary.

NOTE.—Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are reported for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months, when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rate because of rounding.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B–2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Aug. 1956	July 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.2	2.2	1.5	0.3	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.3	2.2	1.5	.3	.3	1.6	1.3	.2	.3
Nondurable goods	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.0	2.3	1.5	.3	.2	1.1	1.0	.2	.2
Ordnance and accessories	4.0	2.9	5.0	3.9	1.9	1.2	.3	.1	2.7	2.2	.2	.3
Food and kindred products	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.8	2.0	1.4	.3	.3	2.1	2.0	.2	.2
Meat products	3.3	3.9	4.4	3.1	1.4	.9	.3	.2	2.4	1.8	.3	.2
Grain-mill products	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.0	2.0	1.4	.4	.6	1.8	1.8	.1	.2
Bakery products	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.0	.3	.4	.4	.9	.1	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	(1)	4.0	(1)	4.7	(1)	.6	(1)	.2	(1)	3.8	(1)	.2
Tobacco manufactures	3.8	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.5	.5	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2
Cigarettes	4.0	2.5	3.1	1.5	2.1	1.0	.5	.2	.2	(2)	.3	.2
Cigars	4.0	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	.5	.1	.1	.1	(2)	.1
Tobacco and snuff	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.0	.4	.3	(2)	.4	.5	.4
Textile-mill products	3.9	3.1	4.2	3.4	2.5	1.9	.3	.2	1.2	1.2	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills	4.5	3.3	5.1	3.9	2.7	2.1	.3	.3	2.0	1.4	.1	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.3	2.7	4.2	3.4	2.3	1.9	.3	.2	1.3	1.1	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.2	2.6	4.0	3.3	2.4	1.9	.3	.2	1.0	.9	.3	.2
Woolen and worsted	3.7	3.1	5.3	4.5	2.1	1.9	.4	.3	2.8	2.1	.1	.2
Knitting mills	5.1	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.1	.2	.2	.8	1.2	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.7	.2	.2	.3	.5	.2	.1
Seamless hosiery	5.6	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.6	1.7	.2	.2	.8	1.6	(2)	(2)
Knit underwear	(1)	3.7	(1)	3.9	(1)	2.5	(1)	.1	(1)	1.2	(1)	(2)
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.8	2.2	2.2	3.3	1.4	1.0	.3	.1	.4	2.0	.2	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(1)	3.7	(1)	2.2	(1)	1.3	(1)	.2	(1)	.5	(1)	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	4.4	3.5	4.5	3.8	3.3	2.6	.3	.2	.9	.9	.1	.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.0	2.0	.1	.2	.4	.8	.2	.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	4.7	3.4	4.8	3.7	3.7	2.6	.3	.2	.8	.7	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	15.3	5.3	5.9	5.5	3.8	3.7	.4	.4	1.6	1.2	.2	.1
Logging camps and contractors	(1)	7.9	(1)	6.7	(1)	5.1	(1)	.5	(1)	1.1	(1)	.1
Sawmills and planing mills	5.1	4.7	6.5	4.5	3.8	2.6	.4	.5	2.0	1.3	.2	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.3	3.6	4.4	2.9	2.5	1.9	.4	.3	1.4	.5	.2	.1
Furniture and fixtures	5.3	4.0	4.5	3.4	2.6	1.9	.5	.4	1.1	.9	.2	.2
Household furniture	5.5	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.8	2.0	.6	.4	.6	1.0	.2	.2
Other furniture and fixtures	4.8	3.7	5.2	2.8	2.2	1.7	.5	.3	2.2	.7	.3	.2
Paper and allied products	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.3	.3	.3	.6	.5	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.3	.8	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.0	3.2	4.5	3.3	3.0	1.9	.6	.5	.7	.7	.2	.2
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	1.9	2.7	1.5	1.7	.8	.2	.2	.6	.4	.2	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.4	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.5	.8	.2	.2	.2	.3	.5	.3
Industrial organic chemicals	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.2	.5	.1	.1	.5	.3	.2	.2
Synthetic fibers	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.0	.8	.4	.1	.1	.8	.4	.2	.1
Drugs and medicines	1.1	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.5	.9	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.2	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.7	.8	.2	.1	.4	.2	.2	.1
Products of petroleum and coal	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.3	.5	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.2
Petroleum refining	1.0	.8	1.4	.7	1.1	.3	(2)	(2)	.1	.2	.2	.2
Rubber products	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.0	.2	.2	.5	.6	.2	.3
Tires and inner tubes	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.2	.7	.2	.1	.1	.3	.2	.4
Rubber footwear	3.4	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.3	1.5	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	.3
Other rubber products	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.5	1.7	1.2	.3	.2	.9	1.0	.2	.2
Leather and leather products	4.2	3.9	5.5	3.7	3.1	2.2	.4	.2	1.8	1.0	.2	.3
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	3.2	2.9	3.3	4.4	1.4	1.1	.2	.1	1.3	2.6	.4	.6
Footwear (except rubber)	4.3	4.1	5.8	3.6	3.4	2.4	.4	.2	1.8	.7	.2	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.0	2.7	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.2	.2	.2	1.9	1.5	.2	.2
Glass and glass products	4.0	3.5	6.5	3.5	1.7	.9	.2	.2	4.4	2.1	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic	1.4	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.7	.8	.2	.3	.1	.3	.3	.3
Structural clay products	2.1	2.6	3.7	3.7	1.8	1.6	.3	.3	1.3	1.6	.3	.1
Pottery and related products	4.5	3.1	2.9	3.9	2.2	1.4	.3	.3	.3	2.1	.1	.1
Primary metal industries	2.5	2.0	2.8	2.3	1.4	.9	.2	.2	.8	.9	.3	.3
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	1.8	1.0	2.2	1.3	1.3	.5	.1	.1	.5	.4	.4	.2
Iron and steel foundries	3.5	2.4	3.1	3.4	2.0	1.4	.4	.3	.5	1.4	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries	3.6	2.2	3.2	2.7	1.9	1.3	.4	.3	.8	1.0	.1	.1
Malleable-iron foundries	3.2	2.1	3.1	6.6	1.9	1.4	.2	.3	.6	4.5	.4	.3
Steel foundries	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.1	1.5	.5	.4	.2	.7	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.8	2.5	3.1	1.7	2.1	1.0	.4	.2	.2	.1	.5	.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.4	.9	2.4	1.9	.8	.5	.2	.1	1.2	.9	.3	.4
Nonferrous foundries	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.5	1.7	1.4	.4	.3	1.9	1.4	.3	.4
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	4.7	2.6	3.7	2.8	1.8	1.1	.3	.2	1.3	1.2	.2	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Aug. 1956	July 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4.1	3.6	5.2	4.1	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.3	2.3	2.0	0.3	0.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	4.3	2.0	4.3	3.4	2.5	1.4	.4	.2	1.1	1.4	.3	.3
Cutlery and edge tools	3.7	1.3	4.7	2.5	2.6	1.4	.3	.1	1.4	.9	.3	(2)
Handtools	3.1	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.7	.9	.2	.2	.4	.5	.2	.3
Hardware	4.9	2.3	5.1	4.3	2.9	1.7	.4	.3	1.4	2.0	.4	.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.2	2.1	1.5	.5	.4	1.1	1.1	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	3.1	1.4	3.5	3.4	1.9	1.2	.3	.3	1.2	1.6	.1	.3
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.1	2.2	1.7	.5	.5	1.1	.8	.2	.2
Fabricated structural metal products	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.2	1.6	.4	.4	.9	1.7	.2	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	4.0	5.1	6.6	5.9	1.9	1.4	.4	.3	4.0	3.7	.3	.5
Machinery (except electrical)	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.6	1.8	1.1	.3	.3	.8	1.0	.2	.3
Engines and turbines	2.1	2.2	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.1	.3	.2	.5	.4	.3	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(1)	1.8	(1)	3.8	(1)	1.0	(1)	.2	(1)	2.2	(1)	.5
Construction and mining machinery	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.3	.4	.3	.3	.4	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery	2.3	2.1	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.0	.3	.3	.5	.3	.2	.2
Machine tools	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	.3	.2	.4	.1	.1	.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.2	1.7	3.0	1.6	1.9	.9	.3	.3	.7	.3	.2	.2
Machine-tool accessories	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.2	2.0	1.2	.5	.3	.6	.5	.3	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.1	.4	.3	.6	.5	.2	.2
General industrial machinery	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.0	1.3	.4	.3	.6	.5	.3	.2
Office and store machines and devices	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.0	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2	.2
Service-industry and household machines	3.2	2.2	5.3	5.3	1.5	1.0	.3	.3	3.2	3.6	.3	.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.1	2.2	2.7	2.6	1.8	1.1	.2	.3	.6	1.0	.2	.3
Electrical machinery	5.2	3.0	4.0	2.5	2.5	1.4	.4	.2	.9	.6	.2	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.2	.3	.2	.4	.5	.1	.2
Communication equipment	(1)	3.2	(1)	2.5	(1)	1.7	(1)	.2	(1)	.5	(1)	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	9.0	4.4	5.4	3.1	3.4	1.8	.5	.2	1.1	.8	.3	.3
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	(1)	1.3	(1)	1.5	(1)	1.0	(1)	.2	(1)	(2)	(1)	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	5.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	1.9	1.5	.2	.2	.8	1.3	.4	.3
Transportation equipment	4.3	4.5	5.6	3.6	1.8	1.2	.2	.2	3.3	1.8	.3	.4
Automobiles	4.6	4.5	5.6	4.1	1.1	.8	.2	.1	3.9	2.4	.4	.7
Aircraft and parts	3.1	3.5	3.0	1.8	2.2	1.3	.2	.2	.5	.2	.1	.2
Aircraft	3.1	3.6	2.9	1.8	2.4	1.4	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	.2	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts	(1)	3.4	(1)	1.1	(1)	.7	(1)	.2	(1)	.1	(1)	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	4.0	4.2	6.7	3.5	2.4	1.7	.7	.4	3.4	1.3	.2	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	(1)	11.2	(1)	8.3	(1)	2.8	(1)	.4	(1)	4.7	(1)	.4
Railroad equipment	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Locomotives and parts	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Railroad and street cars	(1)	3.2	(1)	10.5	(1)	.7	(1)	.2	(1)	9.4	(1)	.2
Other transportation equipment	8.8	6.6	6.3	2.2	5.2	1.8	.9	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1
Instruments and related products	(1)	2.7	(1)	1.9	(1)	1.2	(1)	.2	(1)	.4	(1)	.2
Photographic apparatus	(1)	3.2	(1)	1.1	(1)	.7	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.2
Watches and clocks	3.6	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.0	.2	.1	.8	.7	.2	.3
Professional and scientific instruments	(1)	2.5	(1)	2.0	(1)	1.3	(1)	.3	(1)	.3	(1)	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.9	4.6	4.6	3.9	2.9	2.0	.4	.3	1.1	1.4	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.5	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.0	1.3	.2	.1	.4	1.2	.2	.4
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	(1)	4.6	(1)	4.1	(1)	2.8	(1)	.7	(1)	.1	(1)	.5
Iron mining	2.3	.9	1.2	.5	.9	.2	.1	.1	(2)	.1	.2	.2
Copper mining	(1)	4.3	(1)	4.3	(1)	3.1	(1)	.3	(1)	(2)	(1)	.8
Lead and zinc mining	2.1	3.4	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.3	.3	.4	.1	.4	.2	.2
Anthracite mining	1.7	1.3	2.4	1.9	1.0	.7	(2)	(2)	1.0	.9	.4	.2
Bituminous-coal mining	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.8	.9	.6	.1	.1	.3	1.1	.1	.1
Communication:												
Telephone	(1)	3.1	(1)	1.8	(1)	1.5	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	.1
Telegraph [3]	(1)	2.1	(1)	1.6	(1)	1.0	(1)	.1	(1)	.3	(1)	.2

[1] Not available.
[2] Less than 0.05.
[3] Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

NOTE.—See footnote 1 and NOTE on table B-1, p. 1346. For industries included in the durable- and nondurable-goods categories, see table A-2, footnotes 2 and 3 (exceptions are contained in the note to table B-1).

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees[1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$84.46	40.8	$2.07	$82.03	37.8	$2.17	$87.13	42.5	$2.05	$76.92	40.7	$1.89	$75.05	29.9	$2.51	$80.85	32.6	$2.48
1955: Average	92.42	42.2	2.19	92.46	40.2	2.30	95.70	44.1	2.17	83.82	41.7	2.01	84.50	33.4	2.53	96.26	37.6	2.56
August	94.95	42.2	2.25	97.88	41.3	2.37	98.06	43.2	2.27	83.22	41.2	2.02	85.76	33.5	2.56	94.50	37.5	2.52
September	96.73	42.8	2.26	100.06	41.7	2.40	99.68	44.3	2.25	86.73	42.1	2.06	85.77	33.9	2.53	96.73	36.5	2.65
October	97.58	42.8	2.28	101.94	42.3	2.41	98.10	43.6	2.25	87.78	42.2	2.08	93.53	35.7	2.62	99.86	37.4	2.67
November	96.25	42.4	2.27	100.56	41.9	2.40	96.73	42.8	2.26	86.11	41.8	2.06	83.90	32.9	2.55	96.03	36.1	2.66
December	98.04	43.0	2.28	99.36	41.4	2.40	98.99	43.8	2.26	88.62	42.4	2.09	88.23	34.6	2.55	103.73	39.6	2.67
1956: January	98.93	43.2	2.29	98.49	40.7	2.42	102.60	45.2	2.27	88.83	42.3	2.10	91.96	35.1	2.62	104.22	38.6	2.70
February	96.48	42.5	2.27	95.91	40.3	2.38	99.67	44.1	2.26	86.74	41.7	2.08	85.58	33.3	2.57	103.18	38.5	2.68
March	95.11	41.9	2.27	92.34	38.8	2.38	99.21	43.9	2.26	88.62	42.0	2.11	71.32	28.3	2.52	102.38	38.2	2.68
April	96.67	42.4	2.28	96.24	40.1	2.40	99.65	43.9	2.27	90.10	42.5	2.12	80.34	30.9	2.60	105.46	37.8	2.79
May	98.50	43.2	2.28	100.62	42.1	2.39	99.89	44.2	2.26	89.89	42.2	2.13	70.66	29.2	2.42	106.02	38.0	2.79
June	97.36	42.7	2.28	98.23	41.1	2.39	100.32	44.0	2.28	88.17	41.2	2.14	88.63	33.7	2.63	107.82	38.1	2.83
July	96.02	42.3	2.27	89.05	36.2	2.46	100.39	42.9	2.34	90.30	42.0	2.15	92.20	35.6	2.59	102.16	36.1	2.83
August	98.18	42.5	2.31	99.80	40.9	2.44	99.49	42.7	2.33	91.15	42.2	2.16	87.25	33.3	2.62	102.58	36.9	2.78

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction											
										Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$91.94	40.5	$2.27	$77.44	44.0	$1.76	$93.98	37.0	$2.54	$92.86	40.2	$2.31	$86.88	40.6	$2.14	$97.36	39.9	$2.44
1955: Average	94.19	40.6	2.32	80.99	44.5	1.82	95.94	36.9	2.60	94.87	40.2	2.36	91.05	41.2	2.21	98.50	39.4	2.50
August	92.63	40.1	2.31	84.73	45.8	1.85	98.14	37.6	2.61	99.01	41.6	2.38	96.75	43.0	2.25	101.15	40.3	2.51
September	95.88	40.8	2.35	85.83	45.9	1.87	100.61	38.4	2.62	102.29	42.8	2.39	102.13	44.6	2.29	102.75	41.1	2.50
October	96.35	41.0	2.35	84.36	45.6	1.85	98.10	37.3	2.63	99.36	41.4	2.40	96.90	42.5	2.28	101.40	40.4	2.51
November	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.43	44.8	1.84	93.81	35.4	2.65	92.64	38.6	2.40	89.21	39.3	2.27	95.76	38.0	2.52
December	94.13	40.4	2.33	80.96	44.0	1.84	97.99	36.7	2.67	94.95	39.4	2.41	87.47	39.4	2.22	101.12	39.5	2.56
1956: January	99.96	42.0	2.38	80.41	43.0	1.87	95.41	35.6	2.68	93.17	38.5	2.42	85.19	38.9	2.19	98.43	38.3	2.57
February	97.93	40.3	2.43	81.35	43.5	1.87	96.84	36.0	2.69	94.43	38.7	2.44	86.14	38.8	2.22	99.85	38.7	2.58
March	99.38	40.4	2.46	81.27	43.0	1.89	94.50	35.0	2.70	91.88	37.5	2.45	84.90	37.4	2.27	96.38	37.5	2.57
April	103.25	41.3	2.50	83.92	44.4	1.89	98.19	36.5	2.69	94.86	39.2	2.42	88.65	39.4	2.25	100.10	39.1	2.56
May	99.94	40.3	2.48	85.69	45.1	1.90	100.44	37.2	2.70	99.31	40.7	2.44	94.16	41.3	2.28	103.86	40.1	2.59
June	99.60	40.0	2.49	88.59	45.9	1.93	103.25	38.1	2.71	104.90	42.3	2.48	102.49	43.8	2.34	106.75	40.9	2.61
July	106.01	41.9	2.53	88.01	45.6	1.93	103.09	37.9	2.72	105.15	42.4	2.48	102.70	43.7	2.35	107.68	41.1	2.62
August	106.04	40.5	2.47	87.62	45.4	1.93	104.78	38.1	2.75	106.42	42.4	2.51	104.68	43.8	2.39	108.09	41.1	2.63

Year and month	Building construction																	
						Special-trade contractors												
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$94.12	36.2	$2.60	$89.41	36.2	$2.47	$97.38	36.2	$2.69	$102.71	37.9	$2.71	$90.39	34.5	$2.62	$112.71	38.6	$2.92
1955: Average	96.03	36.1	2.66	90.22	35.8	2.52	100.83	36.4	2.77	106.68	38.1	2.80	94.38	34.7	2.72	116.82	39.2	2.98
August	97.99	36.7	2.67	92.23	36.6	2.52	102.03	36.7	2.78	107.34	38.2	2.81	96.72	35.3	2.74	118.60	39.8	2.98
September	100.23	37.4	2.68	93.61	37.0	2.53	105.28	37.6	2.80	109.80	38.8	2.83	99.25	35.7	2.78	120.90	39.9	3.03
October	98.01	36.3	2.70	91.55	35.9	2.55	102.76	36.7	2.80	108.99	38.5	2.83	97.30	35.0	2.78	121.30	39.9	3.04
November	94.04	34.7	2.71	88.24	34.2	2.58	98.28	35.1	2.80	105.28	37.2	2.83	91.58	33.3	2.75	117.43	38.5	3.05
December	98.19	36.1	2.72	92.11	35.7	2.58	102.93	36.5	2.82	109.42	38.8	2.82	96.26	34.5	2.79	122.00	40.0	3.05
1956: January	96.17	35.1	2.74	88.75	34.4	2.58	101.10	35.6	2.84	109.16	38.3	2.85	94.24	33.9	2.78	120.26	39.3	3.06
February	97.27	35.5	2.74	90.30	35.0	2.58	102.03	35.8	2.85	107.82	37.7	2.86	94.92	33.9	2.80	122.36	39.6	3.09
March	95.15	34.6	2.75	87.98	34.1	2.58	99.81	34.9	2.86	108.58	37.7	2.88	95.26	33.9	2.81	120.12	39.0	3.08
April	99.00	36.0	2.75	92.20	35.6	2.59	103.82	36.3	2.86	108.00	37.5	2.88	97.57	34.6	2.82	120.74	39.2	3.08
May	100.74	36.5	2.76	93.96	36.0	2.61	105.62	36.8	2.87	111.45	38.3	2.91	99.62	35.2	2.83	122.22	39.3	3.11
June	103.42	37.2	2.78	96.42	36.8	2.62	108.38	37.5	2.89	113.00	38.7	2.92	101.24	35.9	2.82	124.66	39.7	3.14
July	103.23	37.0	2.79	96.52	36.7	2.63	107.59	37.1	2.90	113.58	38.5	2.95	100.04	35.1	2.85	124.03	39.5	3.14
August	104.53	37.2	2.81	97.68	37.0	2.64	109.29	37.3	2.93	114.64	38.6	2.97	103.39	35.9	2.88	126.72	39.6	3.20

Year and month	Special-trade contractors—Continued			Manufacturing											
														Food and kindred products	
	Other special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods[3]			Nondurable goods[3]			Total: Ordnance and accessories	Total: Food and kindred products	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$93.19	35.3	$2.64	$71.86	39.7	$1.81	$77.18	40.2	$1.92	$64.74	39.0	$1.66	$79.60	40.2	$1.98	$68.47	41.0	$1.67
1955: Average	96.21	35.5	2.71	76.52	40.7	1.88	83.21	41.4	2.01	68.06	39.8	1.71	83.44	40.7	2.05	72.10	41.2	1.75
August	97.73	35.8	2.73	76.33	40.6	1.88	82.61	41.1	2.01	67.83	39.9	1.70	82.42	40.4	2.04	71.10	41.1	1.73
September	101.28	37.1	2.73	77.71	40.9	1.90	84.66	41.5	2.04	68.97	40.1	1.72	85.28	41.0	2.08	72.80	41.6	1.75
October	97.54	35.6	2.74	78.50	41.1	1.91	85.07	41.7	2.04	69.32	40.3	1.72	85.28	41.0	2.08	73.22	41.6	1.76
November	92.89	33.9	2.74	79.52	41.2	1.93	85.69	41.8	2.05	70.12	40.3	1.74	86.73	41.3	2.10	74.70	41.5	1.80
December	97.23	35.1	2.77	79.71	41.3	1.93	86.52	42.0	2.06	70.30	40.4	1.74	86.73	41.3	2.10	75.66	41.8	1.81
1956: January	94.58	33.9	2.79	78.55	40.7	1.93	84.87	41.2	2.06	69.53	39.9	1.75	87.56	41.3	2.12	76.36	41.5	1.84
February	96.88	34.6	2.80	78.17	40.5	1.93	84.05	41.0	2.05	69.65	39.8	1.75	88.19	41.6	2.12	74.48	40.7	1.83
March	93.01	33.1	2.81	78.78	40.4	1.95	84.25	40.9	2.06	70.49	39.6	1.78	88.80	41.3	2.15	75.11	40.6	1.85
April	100.04	35.6	2.81	78.99	40.3	1.96	85.49	41.1	2.08	70.17	39.2	1.79	90.29	41.8	2.16	74.37	40.2	1.85
May	101.44	36.1	2.81	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.86	40.8	2.08	70.38	39.1	1.80	90.71	41.8	2.17	75.11	40.6	1.85
June	104.80	36.9	2.84	79.19	40.2	1.97	85.27	40.8	2.09	70.95	39.2	1.81	91.52	41.6	2.20	76.22	41.2	1.85
July	103.94	36.6	2.84	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.25	40.7	2.07	71.71	39.4	1.82	91.74	41.7	2.20	76.22	41.2	1.85
August	105.33	36.7	2.87	79.60	40.2	1.98	85.47	40.7	2.10	71.50	39.5	1.81	91.05	41.2	2.21	75.17	41.3	1.82

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products [4]			*Meatpacking, wholesale*			*Sausages and casings*			Dairy products [4]			*Condensed and evaporated milk*			*Ice cream and ices*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$76.86	41.1	$1.87	$79.71	41.3	$1.93	$76.22	41.2	$1.85	$70.04	43.5	$1.61	$72.05	45.6	$1.58	$71.14	42.6	$1.67
1955: Average	83.16	42.0	1.98	86.92	42.4	2.05	80.90	41.7	1.94	72.65	43.5	1.67	74.46	45.4	1.64	74.90	42.8	1.75
August	83.62	41.6	2.01	86.94	41.6	2.09	83.23	42.9	1.94	72.98	43.7	1.67	74.33	45.6	1.63	76.65	43.8	1.75
September	87.52	42.9	2.04	92.44	43.4	2.13	84.51	42.9	1.97	73.95	43.5	1.70	76.19	45.9	1.66	77.69	43.4	1.79
October	87.74	42.8	2.05	92.45	43.2	2.14	83.78	42.1	1.99	72.24	43.0	1.68	73.64	44.9	1.64	75.83	42.6	1.78
November	94.34	44.5	2.12	100.79	45.4	2.22	84.80	42.4	2.00	71.83	42.5	1.69	74.20	44.7	1.66	74.46	41.6	1.79
December	93.01	44.5	2.09	98.52	45.4	2.17	85.85	42.5	2.02	72.42	42.6	1.70	73.81	44.2	1.67	75.78	42.1	1.80
1956: January	91.54	43.8	2.09	96.98	44.9	2.16	84.25	41.5	2.03	73.02	42.7	1.71	75.21	44.5	1.69	75.00	41.9	1.79
February	85.08	41.3	2.06	88.40	41.7	2.12	82.62	40.9	2.02	73.62	42.8	1.72	75.21	44.5	1.69	77.53	42.6	1.82
March	86.11	41.6	2.07	89.67	42.1	2.13	83.03	40.9	2.03	73.44	42.7	1.72	75.31	44.3	1.70	76.26	41.9	1.82
April	83.42	40.3	2.07	86.27	40.5	2.13	81.40	39.9	2.04	73.18	42.3	1.73	75.34	43.8	1.72	75.58	41.3	1.83
May	84.46	40.8	2.07	87.31	40.8	2.14	84.86	41.6	2.04	73.62	42.8	1.72	75.68	44.0	1.72	76.44	42.0	1.82
June	86.94	41.8	2.08	90.07	41.7	2.16	88.37	42.9	2.06	75.86	43.6	1.74	78.82	45.3	1.74	78.87	43.1	1.83
July	86.32	41.5	2.08	89.44	41.6	2.15	87.34	42.4	2.06	75.95	43.4	1.75	77.43	44.5	1.74	78.69	43.0	1.83
August	84.66	40.9	2.07	87.72	40.8	2.15	85.69	41.8	2.05	74.30	42.7	1.74	76.73	44.1	1.74	77.28	42.0	1.84
	Canning and preserving [4]			*Seafood, canned and cured*			*Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups*			Grain-mill products [4]			*Flour and other grain-mill products*			*Prepared feeds*		
1954: Average	$54.57	38.7	$1.41	$46.82	30.4	$1.54	$56.82	40.3	$1.41	$74.42	44.3	$1.68	$79.30	44.8	$1.77	$71.87	45.2	$1.59
1955: Average	56.65	38.8	1.46	50.55	32.2	1.57	58.65	39.9	1.47	77.18	44.1	1.75	82.70	44.7	1.85	74.25	45.0	1.65
August	56.45	39.2	1.44	49.92	32.0	1.56	58.25	39.9	1.46	77.70	44.4	1.75	84.04	44.7	1.88	74.29	45.3	1.64
September	58.65	39.9	1.47	49.68	32.9	1.51	60.75	40.5	1.50	80.28	45.1	1.78	87.61	46.6	1.88	77.11	45.9	1.68
October	59.05	39.9	1.48	50.62	34.2	1.48	61.61	40.8	1.51	79.21	44.5	1.78	89.36	46.3	1.93	74.09	44.9	1.65
November	53.66	36.5	1.47	50.53	29.9	1.69	54.90	37.6	1.46	77.94	43.3	1.80	86.14	45.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.69
December	57.83	38.3	1.51	59.85	34.2	1.75	58.74	38.9	1.51	77.40	43.0	1.80	84.93	44.7	1.90	74.12	43.6	1.70
1956: January	59.36	38.8	1.53	56.11	33.2	1.69	61.75	40.1	1.54	78.74	43.5	1.81	84.17	44.3	1.90	75.75	44.3	1.71
February	58.75	38.4	1.53	50.06	30.9	1.62	61.78	39.6	1.56	75.90	42.4	1.79	78.44	42.4	1.85	73.61	43.3	1.70
March	59.63	37.5	1.59	53.57	31.7	1.69	62.86	38.8	1.62	77.35	42.5	1.82	82.03	43.4	1.89	73.79	42.9	1.72
April	59.68	37.3	1.60	54.74	32.2	1.70	63.14	38.5	1.64	78.51	42.9	1.83	81.65	43.2	1.89	76.04	43.7	1.74
May	60.67	38.4	1.58	50.53	29.9	1.69	64.15	39.6	1.62	79.06	43.2	1.83	81.03	43.1	1.88	75.77	43.8	1.73
June	60.06	39.0	1.54	49.59	32.2	1.54	62.88	39.8	1.58	79.79	43.6	1.83	82.40	43.6	1.89	77.33	44.7	1.73
July	61.54	39.7	1.55	49.77	31.3	1.59	64.27	41.2	1.56	80.85	43.7	1.85	82.99	43.0	1.93	78.05	44.6	1.75
August	65.31	41.6	1.57	49.59	30.8	1.61	68.64	42.9	1.60	79.92	43.2	1.85	85.02	43.6	1.95	75.69	43.5	1.74
	Bakery products [4]			*Bread and other bakery products*			*Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels*			Sugar [4]			*Cane-sugar refining*			*Beet sugar*		
1954: Average	$67.89	40.9	$1.66	$69.22	41.2	$1.68	$61.45	39.9	$1.54	$73.01	43.2	$1.69	$76.26	41.0	$1.86	$73.08	43.5	$1.68
1955: Average	70.35	40.9	1.72	71.93	41.1	1.75	62.73	39.7	1.58	77.17	43.6	1.77	84.12	42.7	1.97	73.43	42.2	1.74
August	70.35	40.9	1.72	72.45	41.4	1.75	61.23	39.0	1.57	77.19	41.5	1.86	86.63	44.2	1.96	64.08	35.6	1.80
September	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.86	41.4	1.76	64.72	40.2	1.61	81.65	43.2	1.89	91.30	45.2	2.02	73.12	40.4	1.81
October	71.34	41.0	1.74	72.92	41.2	1.77	64.64	40.4	1.60	76.08	42.5	1.79	99.42	47.8	2.08	63.43	39.4	1.61
November	71.98	40.9	1.76	74.16	41.2	1.80	63.68	39.8	1.60	80.16	50.1	1.60	86.09	42.2	2.04	82.00	49.4	1.66
December	71.40	40.8	1.75	73.16	41.1	1.78	63.83	39.4	1.62	76.79	47.4	1.62	84.04	41.4	2.03	76.44	45.5	1.68
1956: January	71.10	40.4	1.76	72.50	40.5	1.79	65.76	40.1	1.64	78.40	41.7	1.88	85.91	41.5	2.07	73.53	40.4	1.82
February	72.09	40.5	1.78	73.67	40.7	1.81	65.44	39.9	1.64	77.36	40.5	1.91	83.44	40.9	2.04	73.68	39.4	1.87
March	71.33	40.3	1.77	72.72	40.4	1.80	65.11	39.7	1.64	76.61	39.9	1.92	82.21	40.3	2.04	72.19	37.6	1.92
April	71.73	40.3	1.78	73.12	40.4	1.81	65.51	39.7	1.65	79.39	40.3	1.97	84.05	41.2	2.04	76.44	38.8	1.97
May	73.26	40.7	1.80	75.03	41.0	1.83	65.18	39.5	1.65	76.83	39.4	1.95	81.80	40.1	2.04	73.73	38.4	1.92
June	74.03	40.9	1.81	76.04	41.1	1.85	65.84	39.9	1.65	81.14	41.4	1.96	87.35	42.2	2.07	76.33	40.6	1.88
July	74.21	41.0	1.81	75.85	41.0	1.85	67.08	40.9	1.64	84.60	42.3	2.00	93.01	44.5	2.09	75.66	38.6	1.96
August	73.89	40.6	1.82	75.70	40.7	1.86	66.66	40.4	1.65	80.38	40.8	1.97	87.14	42.3	2.06	72.94	37.6	1.94
	Confectionery and related products [4]			*Confectionery*			Beverages [4]			*Bottled soft drinks*			*Malt liquors*			*Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors*		
1954: Average	$55.81	39.3	$1.42	$53.70	39.2	$1.37	$78.59	40.3	$1.95	$61.57	41.6	$1.48	$92.80	40.0	$2.32	$74.69	38.5	$1.94
1955: Average	58.11	39.8	1.46	55.98	39.7	1.41	82.22	40.5	2.03	65.27	41.9	1.51	97.84	40.1	2.44	78.56	38.7	2.03
August	56.94	39.0	1.46	54.71	38.8	1.41	85.28	41.4	2.06	67.14	43.6	1.54	101.34	40.7	2.49	78.54	38.5	2.04
September	59.39	40.4	1.47	57.23	40.3	1.42	84.87	41.0	2.07	66.34	42.8	1.55	99.45	40.1	2.48	81.37	39.5	2.06
October	60.53	40.9	1.48	58.90	40.9	1.44	82.00	40.0	2.05	61.95	41.3	1.50	98.72	39.0	2.48	81.18	39.6	2.05
November	58.98	40.4	1.46	57.37	40.4	1.42	82.19	39.9	2.06	61.76	40.9	1.51	97.61	39.2	2.49	81.89	39.9	2.05
December	59.39	40.4	1.47	57.77	40.4	1.43	82.59	39.9	2.07	64.58	41.4	1.56	98.50	39.4	2.50	75.95	37.6	2.02
1956: January	59.70	39.8	1.50	57.71	39.8	1.45	82.18	39.7	2.07	62.17	40.9	1.52	97.61	39.2	2.49	80.13	38.9	2.06
February	60.25	39.9	1.51	58.51	39.8	1.47	82.78	39.8	2.08	61.86	40.7	1.52	99.04	39.3	2.52	81.16	39.4	2.06
March	59.74	39.3	1.52	58.02	39.2	1.48	84.59	39.9	2.12	63.40	40.9	1.55	100.73	39.5	2.55	80.11	38.7	2.07
April	60.83	39.5	1.54	59.10	39.4	1.50	84.40	40.0	2.11	63.65	40.8	1.56	101.35	39.9	2.54	79.87	38.4	2.08
May	60.92	39.3	1.55	59.19	39.2	1.51	84.82	40.2	2.11	64.33	41.5	1.55	102.14	39.9	2.56	79.31	38.5	2.06
June	61.86	39.4	1.57	60.13	39.3	1.53	87.72	40.8	2.15	66.14	41.6	1.59	106.34	40.9	2.60	79.66	38.3	2.08
July	62.17	39.6	1.57	58.98	38.8	1.52	89.62	41.3	2.17	66.36	42.0	1.58	110.24	41.6	2.65	81.48	38.8	2.10
August	61.54	39.7	1.55	59.80	39.6	1.51	87.72	40.8	2.15	66.83	42.3	1.58	106.92	40.5	2.64	79.66	38.3	2.08

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products [4]			*Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch*			*Manufactured ice*			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$66.36	42.0	$1.58	$83.30	42.5	$1.96	$65.64	45.9	$1.43	$49.01	37.7	$1.30	$63.27	39.3	$1.61	$42.32	36.8	$1.15
1955: Average	67.97	41.7	1.63	83.16	42.0	1.98	66.28	45.4	1.46	51.60	38.8	1.33	67.30	40.3	1.67	44.27	37.2	1.19
August	69.04	42.1	1.64	88.91	43.8	2.03	67.45	46.2	1.46	49.91	39.3	1.27	67.80	40.6	1.67	43.90	37.2	1.18
September	69.81	41.8	1.67	83.63	41.4	2.02	66.60	44.7	1.49	50.34	40.6	1.24	65.13	39.0	1.67	46.20	38.5	1.20
October	70.90	42.2	1.68	87.33	42.6	2.05	67.50	45.3	1.49	51.09	41.2	1.24	67.56	40.7	1.66	45.84	38.2	1.20
November	70.06	41.7	1.68	84.03	41.6	2.02	66.44	44.0	1.51	50.81	38.2	1.33	68.14	40.8	1.67	47.19	39.0	1.21
December	70.14	41.5	1.69	84.85	41.8	2.03	67.20	45.1	1.49	53.70	39.2	1.37	71.72	41.7	1.72	46.08	38.4	1.20
1956: January	70.21	41.3	1.70	83.02	41.1	2.02	66.30	45.1	1.47	52.96	38.1	1.39	70.45	41.2	1.71	44.65	36.9	1.21
February	70.97	41.5	1.71	83.02	41.1	2.02	67.35	45.2	1.49	50.87	36.6	1.39	61.66	36.7	1.68	46.00	37.4	1.23
March	71.45	41.3	1.73	83.01	41.3	2.01	68.98	44.5	1.55	55.57	37.8	1.47	67.03	39.2	1.71	46.61	36.7	1.27
April	70.18	40.8	1.72	83.22	41.2	2.02	67.89	43.8	1.55	56.47	37.9	1.49	68.34	39.5	1.73	47.10	36.8	1.28
May	71.10	41.1	1.73	84.25	41.5	2.03	67.55	43.3	1.56	58.20	38.8	1.50	72.16	41.0	1.76	47.24	37.2	1.27
June	72.21	41.5	1.74	85.49	41.7	2.05	71.84	44.9	1.60	59.19	39.2	1.51	73.81	41.7	1.77	47.74	37.3	1.28
July	72.22	40.8	1.77	80.70	38.8	2.08	71.71	45.1	1.59	58.59	38.8	1.51	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.74	37.3	1.28
August	73.39	41.0	1.79	90.23	41.2	2.19	70.88	44.3	1.60	55.52	39.1	1.42	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.87	37.4	1.28

Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued						Textile-mill products											
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills [4]			*Yarn mills*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$52.73	37.4	$1.41	$38.96	37.1	$1.05	$52.09	38.3	$1.36	$60.53	38.8	$1.56	$46.00	36.8	$1.25	$45.75	36.6	$1.25
1955: Average	54.17	37.1	1.46	42.19	39.8	1.06	55.74	40.1	1.39	63.55	41.0	1.55	50.04	39.4	1.27	50.04	39.4	1.27
August	55.42	37.7	1.47	40.19	40.6	.99	55.48	40.2	1.38	63.50	41.5	1.53	49.90	39.6	1.26	50.27	39.9	1.26
September	55.42	37.7	1.47	42.58	43.9	.97	56.70	40.5	1.40	65.72	42.4	1.55	50.99	39.5	1.29	51.08	39.6	1.29
October	55.86	38.0	1.47	43.17	44.5	.97	57.53	40.8	1.41	62.24	39.9	1.56	51.22	39.4	1.30	51.35	39.5	1.30
November	53.36	36.3	1.47	36.75	35.0	1.05	58.50	41.2	1.42	65.03	40.9	1.59	52.66	40.2	1.31	52.79	40.3	1.31
December	55.80	37.7	1.48	42.86	37.6	1.14	58.50	41.2	1.42	66.10	42.1	1.57	53.19	40.6	1.31	53.45	40.8	1.31
1956: January	55.65	37.1	1.50	41.99	36.2	1.16	57.37	40.4	1.42	65.63	41.8	1.57	53.06	40.5	1.31	53.32	40.7	1.31
February	53.87	36.4	1.48	40.72	35.1	1.16	57.51	40.5	1.42	66.57	42.4	1.57	52.66	40.2	1.31	53.46	40.5	1.32
March	56.42	36.4	1.55	50.27	37.8	1.33	57.06	39.9	1.43	64.58	41.4	1.56	52.01	39.4	1.32	52.67	39.6	1.33
April	55.96	36.1	1.55	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.20	39.3	1.43	63.11	40.2	1.57	51.47	38.7	1.33	51.74	38.9	1.33
May	57.04	36.8	1.55	52.25	38.7	1.35	56.02	38.9	1.44	65.60	41.0	1.60	50.67	38.1	1.33	50.67	38.1	1.33
June	56.52	36.7	1.54	53.18	39.1	1.36	55.73	38.7	1.44	66.17	41.1	1.61	50.54	38.0	1.33	50.41	37.9	1.33
July	55.39	36.2	1.53	51.05	38.1	1.34	55.73	38.7	1.44	70.84	44.0	1.61	51.19	38.2	1.34	51.05	38.1	1.34
August	57.82	37.3	1.55	46.37	39.3	1.18	56.45	39.2	1.44	68.48	42.8	1.60	51.60	38.8	1.33	51.60	38.8	1.33

Year and month	*Thread mills*			Broad-woven fabric mills [4]			*Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber*									*Woolen and worsted*		
							United States			North			South					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$47.37	37.3	$1.27	$50.69	38.4	$1.32	$49.28	38.2	$1.29	$55.10	38.8	$1.42	$47.88	38.0	$1.26	$61.05	39.9	$1.53
1955: Average	51.74	39.8	1.30	54.27	40.5	1.34	52.79	40.3	1.31	57.63	40.3	1.43	51.99	40.3	1.29	63.38	41.7	1.52
August	50.70	39.3	1.29	54.13	40.7	1.33	52.65	40.5	1.30	57.37	40.4	1.42	51.84	40.5	1.28	63.27	41.9	1.51
September	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.17	41.0	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	57.77	40.4	1.43	54.40	40.9	1.33	63.99	42.1	1.52
October	53.20	40.0	1.33	56.44	41.2	1.37	55.49	41.1	1.35	58.03	40.3	1.44	54.93	41.3	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53
November	53.46	40.5	1.32	57.41	41.6	1.38	56.58	41.6	1.36	58.90	40.9	1.44	55.88	41.7	1.34	64.11	41.9	1.53
December	52.40	40.0	1.31	57.27	41.8	1.37	56.30	41.7	1.35	59.76	41.5	1.44	55.46	41.7	1.33	65.03	42.5	1.53
1956: January	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.31	41.1	1.37	55.35	41.0	1.35	59.04	41.0	1.44	54.53	41.0	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53
February	52.27	39.9	1.31	56.17	41.0	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	58.75	40.8	1.44	54.26	40.8	1.33	64.72	42.3	1.53
March	52.54	39.8	1.32	56.17	40.7	1.38	54.94	40.4	1.36	57.46	39.9	1.44	54.27	40.5	1.34	65.18	42.6	1.53
April	52.40	39.7	1.32	55.07	40.2	1.37	53.87	39.9	1.35	56.74	39.4	1.44	53.20	40.0	1.33	64.83	42.1	1.54
May	51.22	38.8	1.32	55.18	39.7	1.39	53.06	39.3	1.35	57.66	38.7	1.49	52.40	39.4	1.33	66.83	42.3	1.58
June	52.13	38.9	1.34	53.96	39.1	1.38	52.11	38.6	1.35	56.92	38.2	1.49	51.08	38.7	1.32	66.36	42.0	1.58
July	53.45	39.3	1.36	53.68	38.9	1.38	52.11	38.6	1.35	58.80	39.2	1.50	50.82	38.5	1.32	64.53	41.1	1.57
August	53.72	39.5	1.36	54.23	39.3	1.38	52.65	39.0	1.35	57.90	38.6	1.50	51.61	39.1	1.32	64.53	41.1	1.57

Year and month	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills [4]			*Full-fashioned hosiery*									*Seamless hosiery*		
							United States			North			South			United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$54.37	39.4	$1.38	$48.60	37.1	$1.31	$55.50	37.5	$1.48	$55.50	37.0	$1.50	$55.80	37.7	$1.48	$40.77	36.4	$1.12
1955: Average	56.28	40.2	1.40	50.81	38.2	1.33	56.39	38.1	1.48	54.90	37.6	1.46	56.68	38.3	1.48	42.80	36.9	1.16
August	55.04	39.6	1.39	50.95	38.6	1.32	55.13	37.5	1.47	54.60	37.4	1.46	55.13	37.5	1.47	43.13	37.5	1.15
September	56.40	40.0	1.41	51.21	38.5	1.33	54.24	36.9	1.47	53.00	36.3	1.46	54.54	37.1	1.47	44.60	37.8	1.18
October	57.06	39.9	1.43	53.19	39.4	1.35	58.26	39.1	1.49	57.13	38.6	1.48	58.95	39.3	1.50	45.93	38.6	1.19
November	58.18	40.4	1.44	53.46	39.6	1.35	59.70	39.8	1.50	59.45	39.9	1.49	60.10	39.8	1.51	46.17	38.8	1.19
December	58.63	41.0	1.43	52.52	38.9	1.35	58.95	39.3	1.50	58.31	39.4	1.48	59.19	39.2	1.51	45.58	38.3	1.19
1956: January	57.77	40.4	1.43	51.79	37.8	1.37	59.98	39.2	1.53	59.89	39.4	1.52	59.82	39.1	1.53	43.56	36.3	1.20
February	58.06	40.6	1.43	52.88	38.6	1.37	61.29	39.8	1.54	60.44	39.5	1.53	61.45	39.9	1.54	45.38	37.2	1.22
March	57.89	40.2	1.44	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.76	39.2	1.55	58.29	38.6	1.51	61.62	39.5	1.56	44.93	35.1	1.28
April	58.29	40.2	1.45	52.11	36.7	1.42	58.13	37.5	1.55	57.22	37.4	1.53	58.50	37.5	1.56	43.55	33.5	1.30
May	57.28	39.5	1.45	52.82	37.2	1.42	57.97	37.4	1.55	58.14	38.0	1.53	58.03	37.2	1.56	44.51	34.5	1.29
June	58.25	39.9	1.46	52.88	37.5	1.41	57.13	37.1	1.54	57.91	38.1	1.52	56.89	36.7	1.55	45.57	35.6	1.28
July	57.77	39.3	1.47	52.73	37.4	1.41	56.76	37.1	1.53	56.77	38.1	1.49	56.52	36.7	1.54	45.31	35.4	1.28
August	58.31	39.4	1.48	53.30	37.8	1.41	57.38	37.5	1.53	58.67	38.6	1.52	56.98	37.0	1.54	46.70	36.2	1.29

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						*Knit outerwear*			*Knit underwear*			Dyeing and finishing textiles [4]			*Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)*		
	North			South														
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$43.31	36.7	$1.18	$40.52	36.5	$1.11	$51.85	37.3	$1.39	$44.17	36.5	$1.21	$61.61	40.8	$1.51	$61.50	41.0	$1.50
1955: Average	46.34	38.3	1.21	42.57	36.7	1.16	53.76	38.4	1.40	48.46	39.4	1.23	65.14	42.3	1.54	64.87	42.4	1.53
August	47.43	39.2	1.21	42.52	37.3	1.14	54.23	39.3	1.38	48.58	39.9	1.22	63.38	41.7	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.51
September	48.09	39.1	1.23	43.99	37.6	1.17	54.99	39.0	1.41	49.60	40.0	1.24	65.60	42.6	1.54	65.18	42.6	1.53
October	49.08	39.9	1.23	45.31	38.4	1.18	56.06	39.2	1.43	49.88	39.9	1.25	67.67	43.1	1.57	67.67	43.1	1.57
November	49.08	39.9	1.23	45.67	38.7	1.18	56.45	39.2	1.44	51.44	40.5	1.27	70.24	43.9	1.60	70.40	44.0	1.60
December	49.48	39.9	1.24	44.96	38.1	1.18	53.77	37.6	1.43	50.15	39.8	1.26	68.89	43.6	1.58	69.05	43.7	1.58
1956: January	47.24	38.1	1.24	43.32	36.1	1.20	52.20	36.5	1.43	49.53	39.0	1.27	65.63	41.8	1.57	65.63	41.8	1.57
February	47.88	38.0	1.26	44.89	37.1	1.21	53.91	37.7	1.43	50.04	39.4	1.27	66.25	42.2	1.57	66.25	42.2	1.57
March	47.32	36.4	1.30	44.67	34.9	1.28	55.42	37.7	1.47	51.74	39.2	1.32	64.43	41.3	1.56	64.27	41.2	1.56
April	48.75	37.5	1.30	42.90	33.0	1.30	54.75	37.5	1.46	50.69	38.4	1.32	63.18	40.5	1.56	63.02	40.4	1.56
May	49.27	37.9	1.30	43.99	34.1	1.29	56.30	38.3	1.47	50.57	38.6	1.31	61.31	39.3	1.56	60.76	39.2	1.55
June	49.79	38.3	1.30	45.06	35.2	1.28	56.21	38.5	1.46	49.91	38.1	1.31	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.21	40.9	1.57
July	49.79	38.6	1.29	44.80	35.0	1.28	57.72	39.0	1.48	48.86	37.3	1.31	64.15	40.6	1.58	63.59	40.5	1.57
August	49.79	38.6	1.29	46.31	35.9	1.29	57.42	38.8	1.48	49.28	38.2	1.29	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.37	41.0	1.57
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings [4]			*Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn*			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods [4]			*Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)* †			*Lace goods*		
1954: Average	$69.95	40.2	$1.74	$67.12	38.8	$1.73	$54.66	36.2	$1.51	$62.56	40.1	$1.56	$69.25	39.8	$1.74	$60.80	37.3	$1.63
1955: Average	73.74	41.9	1.76	71.23	40.7	1.75	57.88	37.1	1.56	67.14	41.7	1.61	74.46	41.6	1.79	63.69	38.6	1.65
August	74.16	41.9	1.77	71.23	40.7	1.75	60.83	38.5	1.58	66.56	41.6	1.60	75.60	42.0	1.80	65.30	39.1	1.67
September	75.47	42.4	1.78	71.93	41.1	1.75	58.81	37.7	1.56	67.88	41.9	1.62	75.42	41.9	1.80	64.96	38.9	1.67
October	76.72	43.1	1.78	73.74	41.9	1.76	54.48	34.7	1.57	67.88	41.9	1.62	77.11	42.6	1.81	64.62	39.4	1.64
November	76.90	43.2	1.78	74.27	42.2	1.76	58.72	36.7	1.60	69.54	42.4	1.64	79.61	43.5	1.83	64.80	38.8	1.67
December	76.46	43.2	1.77	75.05	42.4	1.77	61.66	38.3	1.61	69.86	42.6	1.64	77.17	42.4	1.82	64.02	38.8	1.65
1956: January	75.47	42.4	1.78	73.92	42.0	1.76	60.16	37.6	1.60	67.57	41.2	1.64	70.30	41.6	1.69	64.90	38.4	1.69
February	74.76	42.0	1.78	73.69	41.4	1.78	62.37	38.5	1.62	66.02	40.5	1.63	68.00	40.0	1.70	65.28	38.4	1.70
March	75.00	41.9	1.79	73.16	41.1	1.78	55.17	34.7	1.59	65.69	40.3	1.63	66.02	39.3	1.68	65.84	38.5	1.71
April	73.98	41.1	1.80	71.91	40.4	1.78	51.95	33.3	1.56	65.20	40.0	1.63	65.46	39.2	1.67	64.33	37.4	1.72
May	71.60	40.0	1.79	71.20	40.0	1.78	57.32	35.6	1.61	65.11	39.7	1.64	68.78	39.3	1.75	65.77	37.8	1.74
June	67.06	38.1	1.76	67.97	38.4	1.77	60.09	36.2	1.66	65.51	39.7	1.65	68.08	38.9	1.75	66.05	38.4	1.72
July	71.56	40.2	1.78	71.68	39.6	1.81	58.03	35.6	1.63	65.18	39.5	1.65	67.20	38.4	1.75	66.64	38.3	1.74
August	74.82	41.8	1.79	73.85	40.8	1.81	61.15	36.4	1.68	67.70	40.3	1.68	70.80	40.0	1.77	66.88	38.0	1.76
	Textile-mill products—Continued												Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Paddings and upholstery filling			*Processed waste and recovered fibers*			*Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics*			*Cordage and twine*			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats		
1954: Average	$67.73	40.8	$1.66	$51.05	41.5	$1.23	$79.24	43.3	$1.83	$52.90	38.9	$1.36	$48.06	35.6	$1.35	$55.71	34.6	$1.61
1955: Average	73.27	43.1	1.70	51.91	42.2	1.23	88.78	46.0	1.93	55.72	39.8	1.40	49.41	36.6	1.35	59.86	36.5	1.64
August	73.27	43.1	1.70	51.29	41.7	1.23	83.73	44.3	1.89	56.54	40.1	1.41	49.82	36.9	1.35	60.72	36.8	1.65
September	70.72	41.6	1.70	50.63	41.5	1.22	92.12	47.0	1.96	56.68	40.2	1.41	50.05	36.8	1.36	61.92	37.3	1.66
October	74.02	43.8	1.69	52.03	42.3	1.23	89.70	46.0	1.95	54.85	38.9	1.41	50.59	37.2	1.36	60.56	36.7	1.65
November	74.39	43.5	1.71	51.29	41.7	1.23	95.41	47.0	2.03	57.08	40.2	1.42	50.32	37.0	1.36	60.23	36.5	1.65
December	75.51	43.9	1.72	51.17	41.6	1.23	96.02	47.3	2.03	59.18	41.1	1.44	50.83	37.1	1.37	62.54	37.9	1.65
1956: January	67.37	40.1	1.68	51.75	41.4	1.25	91.86	45.7	2.01	57.74	40.1	1.44	50.37	36.5	1.38	61.22	37.1	1.65
February	64.30	38.5	1.67	52.45	42.3	1.24	86.68	44.0	1.97	57.31	39.8	1.44	51.61	37.4	1.38	62.32	38.0	1.64
March	66.36	39.5	1.68	53.54	41.5	1.29	83.61	43.1	1.94	57.86	39.9	1.45	52.48	36.7	1.43	62.29	37.3	1.67
April	66.63	39.9	1.67	53.41	41.4	1.29	80.54	41.3	1.95	58.00	40.0	1.45	51.77	36.2	1.43	61.62	36.9	1.67
May	65.35	38.9	1.68	53.02	41.1	1.29	81.12	41.6	1.95	57.13	39.4	1.45	50.69	35.7	1.42	61.42	37.0	1.66
June	66.53	39.6	1.68	54.13	40.7	1.33	82.26	42.4	1.94	56.26	38.8	1.45	51.12	35.5	1.44	63.18	36.1	1.75
July	67.89	39.7	1.71	52.53	40.1	1.31	85.41	43.8	1.95	55.58	38.6	1.44	51.91	35.8	1.45	62.11	35.9	1.73
August	70.28	41.1	1.71	53.47	40.2	1.33	88.75	44.6	1.99	56.36	38.6	1.46	53.29	36.5	1.46	64.44	36.2	1.78
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing [4]			*Shirts, collars, and nightwear*			*Separate trousers*			*Work shirts*			Women's outerwear [4]			*Women's dresses*		
1954: Average	$40.81	35.8	$1.14	$41.04	36.0	$1.14	$43.20	36.0	$1.20	$33.63	35.4	$0.95	$51.70	34.7	$1.49	$52.20	34.8	$1.50
1955: Average	41.92	37.1	1.13	42.29	37.1	1.14	43.52	37.2	1.17	36.29	37.8	.96	52.90	35.5	1.49	53.40	35.6	1.50
August	42.22	37.7	1.12	41.92	37.1	1.13	43.27	37.3	1.16	38.29	40.3	.95	54.21	35.9	1.51	54.00	36.0	1.50
September	42.83	37.9	1.13	43.43	38.1	1.14	43.52	37.2	1.17	37.91	39.9	.95	52.59	34.6	1.52	53.90	35.0	1.54
October	43.66	38.3	1.14	44.51	38.7	1.15	43.38	37.4	1.16	39.00	39.8	.98	53.00	35.1	1.51	54.25	35.0	1.55
November	43.21	37.9	1.14	44.31	38.2	1.16	43.38	37.4	1.16	38.51	39.3	.98	52.30	35.1	1.49	52.70	34.9	1.51
December	42.86	37.6	1.14	43.50	37.5	1.16	44.58	38.1	1.17	36.96	38.1	.97	53.91	35.7	1.51	53.66	35.3	1.52
1956: January	42.67	37.1	1.15	42.82	36.6	1.17	44.37	37.6	1.18	38.12	38.9	.98	54.62	35.7	1.53	53.81	35.4	1.52
February	43.36	37.7	1.15	43.38	37.4	1.16	45.46	38.2	1.19	37.73	38.5	.98	56.30	36.8	1.53	55.33	36.4	1.52
March	45.76	36.9	1.24	45.51	36.7	1.24	47.25	37.8	1.25	42.00	37.5	1.12	56.83	36.2	1.57	57.67	36.5	1.58
April	45.38	36.3	1.25	44.64	36.0	1.24	46.88	37.5	1.25	41.40	36.0	1.15	55.65	35.9	1.55	59.29	36.6	1.62
May	44.64	36.0	1.24	43.77	35.3	1.24	47.00	37.3	1.26	41.58	36.8	1.13	53.63	34.6	1.55	55.36	34.6	1.60
June	44.76	36.1	1.24	44.39	35.8	1.24	47.10	36.8	1.28	39.93	36.3	1.10	53.04	34.0	1.56	51.46	33.2	1.55
July	45.00	36.0	1.25	44.89	36.2	1.24	46.75	37.1	1.26	39.96	36.0	1.11	55.65	35.0	1.59	53.48	34.5	1.55
August	45.75	36.6	1.25	46.00	37.1	1.24	46.34	36.2	1.28	40.54	36.2	1.12	57.48	35.7	1.61	56.80	35.8	1.60

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	*Household apparel*			*Women's suits, coats, and skirts*			Women's and children's undergarments [4]			*Underwear and nightwear, except corsets*			*Corsets and allied garments*			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$39.82	36.2	$1.10	$63.31	32.3	$1.96	$44.04	36.1	$1.22	$41.27	36.2	$1.14	$48.24	36.0	$1.34	$58.00	35.8	$1.62
1955: Average	40.52	36.5	1.11	64.27	33.3	1.93	44.77	36.7	1.22	42.32	36.8	1.15	48.78	36.4	1.34	57.15	36.4	1.57
August	39.35	36.1	1.09	69.34	35.2	1.97	44.16	36.8	1.20	41.92	37.1	1.13	48.41	36.4	1.33	60.70	37.7	1.61
September	40.07	36.1	1.11	63.56	32.1	1.98	45.38	37.2	1.22	43.24	37.6	1.15	49.41	36.6	1.35	61.06	38.4	1.59
October	41.78	37.3	1.12	62.21	31.9	1.95	47.50	38.0	1.25	45.43	38.5	1.18	50.46	37.1	1.36	61.60	38.5	1.60
November	41.70	36.9	1.13	62.21	32.4	1.92	47.38	37.9	1.25	44.58	38.1	1.17	51.51	37.6	1.37	51.01	32.7	1.56
December	41.89	37.4	1.12	67.03	34.2	1.96	45.51	37.0	1.23	42.80	36.9	1.16	50.09	37.1	1.35	55.14	34.9	1.58
1956: January	41.36	36.6	1.13	70.00	35.0	2.00	45.49	36.1	1.26	42.12	36.0	1.17	50.68	36.2	1.40	61.22	37.1	1.65
February	42.26	37.4	1.13	70.35	35.0	2.01	46.37	36.8	1.26	43.41	37.1	1.17	51.04	36.2	1.41	70.64	40.6	1.74
March	45.88	36.7	1.25	65.14	32.9	1.98	48.18	36.5	1.32	45.75	36.6	1.25	51.55	36.3	1.42	64.21	36.9	1.74
April	46.75	37.1	1.26	59.17	30.5	1.94	47.35	35.6	1.33	44.48	35.3	1.26	51.62	36.1	1.43	57.87	35.5	1.63
May	44.98	35.7	1.26	60.29	31.4	1.92	46.46	35.2	1.32	43.38	34.7	1.25	51.34	35.9	1.43	51.50	31.4	1.64
June	43.72	34.7	1.26	66.92	33.8	1.98	46.98	35.3	1.33	43.75	35.0	1.25	51.55	35.8	1.44	53.94	32.3	1.67
July	43.88	35.1	1.25	73.03	35.8	2.04	47.12	35.7	1.32	44.63	35.7	1.25	50.69	35.7	1.42	61.75	35.9	1.72
August	44.98	35.7	1.26	73.03	35.8	2.04	48.55	36.5	1.33	46.24	36.7	1.26	51.91	36.3	1.43	64.90	38.4	1.69

Year and month	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products [4]			*Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings*			*Textile bags*			*Canvas products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$45.14	36.7	$1.23	$43.68	36.1	$1.21	$47.99	37.2	$1.29	$42.80	36.9	$1.16	$50.79	37.9	$1.34	$52.38	38.8	$1.35
1955: Average	45.38	37.2	1.22	45.14	37.0	1.22	50.94	38.3	1.33	45.60	38.0	1.20	53.79	38.7	1.39	53.72	39.5	1.36
August	46.62	37.6	1.24	44.65	36.9	1.21	50.03	37.9	1.32	44.37	37.6	1.18	53.27	38.6	1.38	54.35	39.1	1.39
September	45.38	36.6	1.24	47.12	38.0	1.24	52.13	38.9	1.34	47.31	39.1	1.21	55.70	39.5	1.41	51.59	38.5	1.34
October	45.51	36.7	1.24	47.24	38.1	1.24	55.48	40.2	1.38	49.17	40.3	1.22	56.14	40.1	1.40	53.41	38.7	1.38
November	46.62	37.6	1.24	47.63	38.1	1.25	55.32	39.8	1.39	48.56	39.8	1.22	56.00	40.0	1.40	54.23	39.3	1.38
December	45.63	37.1	1.23	48.76	38.7	1.26	52.50	38.6	1.36	47.07	38.9	1.21	55.04	39.6	1.39	55.04	39.6	1.39
1956: January	47.12	37.1	1.27	47.00	37.6	1.25	50.42	36.8	1.37	43.67	35.5	1.23	56.12	39.8	1.41	54.46	38.9	1.40
February	47.12	37.4	1.26	47.75	37.9	1.26	51.41	37.8	1.36	46.38	37.4	1.24	55.70	39.5	1.41	53.65	38.6	1.39
March	47.21	36.6	1.29	49.37	37.4	1.32	52.50	37.5	1.40	47.60	36.9	1.29	56.77	39.7	1.43	54.74	39.1	1.40
April	46.93	36.1	1.30	49.04	36.6	1.34	51.94	37.1	1.40	45.80	35.5	1.29	56.34	39.4	1.43	54.99	39.0	1.41
May	47.16	36.0	1.31	48.64	36.3	1.34	51.38	36.7	1.40	44.80	35.0	1.28	55.54	38.3	1.45	55.81	39.3	1.42
June	48.71	36.9	1.32	48.68	36.6	1.33	52.03	36.9	1.41	45.44	35.5	1.28	56.60	38.5	1.47	57.20	40.0	1.43
July	49.18	36.7	1.34	49.08	36.9	1.33	52.68	37.1	1.42	45.67	35.4	1.29	57.92	39.4	1.47	57.63	40.3	1.43
August	49.45	36.9	1.34	50.76	37.6	1.35	52.78	37.7	1.40	48.00	37.5	1.28	59.05	39.9	1.48	55.38	39.0	1.42

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)

Year and month	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills [4]			*Sawmills and planing mills, general*								
										United States			South			West		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$66.18	40.6	$1.63	$73.72	38.0	$1.94	$66.83	41.0	$1.63	$67.40	41.1	$1.64	$44.20	42.5	$1.04	$85.06	39.2	$2.17
1955: Average	69.29	41.0	1.69	75.04	37.9	1.98	69.97	41.4	1.69	70.38	41.4	1.70	46.76	43.7	1.07	88.43	39.3	2.25
August	72.21	41.5	1.74	81.59	39.8	2.05	72.83	42.1	1.73	73.25	42.1	1.74	46.44	43.4	1.07	92.62	40.8	2.27
September	70.93	41.0	1.73	78.93	38.5	2.05	71.62	41.4	1.73	72.04	41.4	1.74	47.95	44.4	1.08	88.69	38.9	2.28
October	71.10	41.1	1.73	78.36	38.6	2.03	71.80	41.5	1.73	72.21	41.5	1.74	48.18	44.2	1.09	90.06	39.5	2.28
November	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.33	38.7	1.97	69.97	41.4	1.69	70.38	41.4	1.70	47.74	43.8	1.09	88.59	39.2	2.26
December	68.47	41.0	1.67	70.27	36.6	1.92	69.89	41.6	1.68	70.30	41.6	1.69	47.74	43.8	1.09	88.37	39.1	2.26
1956: January	66.73	40.2	1.66	71.23	37.1	1.92	67.80	40.6	1.67	68.04	40.5	1.68	46.43	42.6	1.09	86.49	38.1	2.27
February	66.80	40.0	1.67	69.56	37.2	1.87	67.37	40.1	1.68	67.60	40.0	1.69	45.76	41.6	1.10	87.10	38.2	2.28
March	67.72	39.6	1.71	64.83	34.3	1.89	69.25	39.8	1.74	69.65	39.8	1.75	48.08	40.4	1.19	87.32	38.3	2.28
April	70.22	39.9	1.76	77.17	37.1	2.08	70.80	40.0	1.77	71.20	40.0	1.78	48.79	41.0	1.19	90.64	38.9	2.33
May	71.38	40.1	1.78	76.91	36.8	2.09	73.26	40.7	1.80	73.67	40.7	1.81	49.86	41.9	1.19	92.20	39.4	2.34
June	73.71	40.5	1.82	80.39	38.1	2.11	75.62	41.1	1.84	76.04	41.1	1.85	49.68	41.4	1.20	95.99	40.5	2.37
July	72.54	40.3	1.80	79.00	39.5	2.00	73.75	40.3	1.83	74.15	40.3	1.84	49.68	41.4	1.20	92.51	39.2	2.36
August	74.75	41.3	1.81	81.79	41.1	1.99	76.96	41.6	1.85	77.38	41.6	1.86	50.52	42.1	1.20	97.88	41.3	2.37

Year and month	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products [4]			*Millwork*			*Plywood*			Wooden containers [4]			*Wooden boxes, other than cigars*			Miscellaneous wood products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$70.97	41.5	$1.71	$70.98	42.0	$1.69	$72.91	41.9	$1.74	$50.00	40.0	$1.25	$49.48	39.9	$1.24	$54.95	40.7	$1.35
1955: Average	73.81	41.7	1.77	72.56	41.7	1.74	78.19	43.2	1.81	52.48	41.0	1.28	53.12	41.5	1.28	57.82	41.6	1.39
August	74.40	41.8	1.78	73.68	42.1	1.75	77.53	42.6	1.82	52.79	40.3	1.31	52.91	40.7	1.30	57.96	41.4	1.40
September	75.00	41.9	1.79	73.68	42.1	1.75	78.81	43.3	1.82	53.32	40.7	1.31	53.43	41.1	1.30	58.80	41.7	1.41
October	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.16	41.9	1.77	77.76	43.2	1.80	54.63	41.7	1.31	55.15	42.1	1.31	58.38	41.7	1.40
November	72.62	40.8	1.78	71.81	40.8	1.76	77.04	42.8	1.80	53.28	41.3	1.29	53.92	41.8	1.29	57.68	41.2	1.40
December	74.23	41.7	1.78	72.86	41.4	1.76	80.18	44.3	1.81	54.31	42.1	1.29	54.95	42.6	1.29	58.52	41.8	1.40
1956: January	72.85	40.7	1.79	71.28	40.5	1.76	77.35	42.5	1.82	52.63	40.8	1.29	53.63	41.9	1.28	56.99	41.0	1.39
February	72.85	40.7	1.79	70.93	40.3	1.76	78.32	42.8	1.83	53.43	41.1	1.30	53.66	41.6	1.29	57.82	41.3	1.40
March	74.30	40.6	1.83	71.78	40.1	1.79	79.90	42.5	1.88	56.71	40.8	1.39	56.44	41.2	1.37	58.49	40.9	1.43
April	74.70	40.6	1.84	72.14	40.3	1.79	79.38	42.0	1.89	57.26	40.9	1.40	57.13	41.4	1.38	59.04	41.0	1.44
May	74.34	40.4	1.84	73.44	40.8	1.80	75.36	40.3	1.87	57.67	40.9	1.41	56.71	40.8	1.39	59.45	41.0	1.45
June	75.07	40.8	1.84	74.75	41.3	1.81	75.52	40.6	1.86	57.53	40.8	1.41	57.26	40.9	1.40	60.30	41.3	1.46
July	74.74	40.4	1.85	73.53	40.4	1.82	74.52	40.5	1.84	57.94	40.8	1.42	57.40	41.0	1.40	60.53	40.9	1.48
August	75.26	40.9	1.84	75.21	41.1	1.83	74.80	41.1	1.82	58.32	40.5	1.44	57.37	40.4	1.42	60.27	41.0	1.47

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Furniture and fixtures

Year and month	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture [4]			*Wood household furniture (except upholstered)*			*Wood household furniture, upholstered*			*Mattresses and bedsprings*			Office, public-building, and professional furniture [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$62.96	40.1	$1.57	$60.25	39.9	$1.51	$54.54	40.4	$1.35	$64.45	39.3	$1.64	$66.70	39.7	$1.68	$71.10	41.1	$1.73
1955: Average	67.23	41.5	1.62	63.76	41.4	1.54	58.10	42.1	1.38	69.36	40.8	1.70	70.99	40.8	1.74	75.96	42.2	1.80
August	68.46	42.0	1.63	64.79	41.8	1.55	58.37	42.3	1.38	70.38	41.4	1.70	73.92	42.0	1.76	77.58	43.1	1.80
September	69.80	42.3	1.65	66.14	42.4	1.56	59.08	42.5	1.39	72.41	42.1	1.72	77.70	43.9	1.77	77.53	42.6	1.82
October	69.96	42.4	1.65	67.47	42.7	1.58	60.76	43.4	1.40	74.03	42.3	1.75	74.46	41.6	1.79	77.41	42.3	1.83
November	69.30	42.0	1.65	66.41	42.3	1.57	60.48	43.2	1.40	74.27	42.2	1.76	70.27	39.7	1.77	78.63	42.5	1.85
December	69.37	42.3	1.64	66.41	42.3	1.57	60.34	43.1	1.40	75.05	42.4	1.77	72.50	40.5	1.79	81.10	43.6	1.86
1956: January	67.32	40.8	1.65	63.90	40.7	1.57	58.80	42.0	1.40	68.08	38.9	1.75	70.77	39.1	1.81	79.10	42.3	1.87
February	67.82	41.1	1.65	64.78	41.0	1.58	58.24	41.9	1.39	71.73	40.3	1.78	70.95	39.2	1.81	79.85	42.7	1.87
March	68.47	41.0	1.67	65.44	40.9	1.60	59.63	41.7	1.43	72.32	40.4	1.79	70.02	38.9	1.80	80.09	42.6	1.88
April	67.13	40.2	1.67	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.63	41.0	1.43	70.35	39.3	1.79	65.86	37.0	1.78	78.73	42.1	1.87
May	66.63	39.9	1.67	62.81	39.5	1.59	58.34	40.8	1.43	67.82	38.1	1.78	66.04	37.1	1.78	77.83	41.4	1.88
June	67.70	40.3	1.68	63.68	39.8	1.60	57.63	40.3	1.43	68.74	38.4	1.79	72.62	39.9	1.82	78.96	42.0	1.88
July	67.13	40.2	1.67	63.28	39.8	1.59	57.79	40.7	1.42	66.55	37.6	1.77	72.36	40.2	1.80	78.25	41.4	1.89
August	70.21	41.3	1.70	66.17	41.1	1.61	59.35	41.5	1.43	71.60	40.0	1.79	77.89	42.1	1.85	80.37	42.3	1.90

Furniture and fixtures—Continued

Year and month	*Wood office furniture*			*Metal office furniture*			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$59.00	39.6	$1.49	$77.93	40.8	$1.91	$74.82	39.8	$1.88	$64.58	41.4	$1.56
1955: Average	65.68	42.1	1.56	84.18	42.3	1.99	80.78	40.8	1.98	65.83	41.4	1.59
August	69.68	44.1	1.58	84.15	42.5	1.98	85.04	42.1	2.02	66.30	41.7	1.59
September	68.53	43.1	1.59	85.45	42.3	2.02	86.31	41.9	2.06	66.49	41.3	1.61
October	67.20	42.8	1.57	85.67	42.2	2.03	84.65	41.7	2.03	65.76	41.1	1.60
November	71.56	43.9	1.63	87.33	42.6	2.05	82.42	40.8	2.02	64.96	40.6	1.60
December	74.37	44.8	1.66	89.59	43.7	2.05	81.77	41.3	1.98	65.44	40.9	1.60
1956: January	73.87	44.5	1.66	89.22	43.1	2.07	79.80	40.1	1.99	66.42	41.0	1.62
February	74.48	44.6	1.67	87.96	42.7	2.06	80.40	40.0	2.01	66.91	41.3	1.62
March	74.59	44.4	1.68	86.92	42.4	2.05	79.20	39.6	2.00	67.16	41.2	1.63
April	73.75	43.9	1.68	84.86	41.6	2.04	81.81	40.5	2.02	64.80	40.0	1.62
May	71.45	43.3	1.65	85.90	41.7	2.06	83.03	40.7	2.04	65.36	40.1	1.63
June	71.28	43.2	1.65	86.32	41.7	2.07	85.28	41.6	2.05	66.02	40.5	1.63
July	67.39	41.6	1.62	85.69	41.0	2.09	84.05	41.0	2.05	66.26	40.9	1.62
August	70.52	43.0	1.64	86.74	41.7	2.08	87.36	41.8	2.09	65.61	40.5	1.6

Paper and allied products

Year and month	Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mill		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$74.03	42.3	$1.75	$80.04	43.5	$1.84
1955: Average	78.87	43.1	1.83	85.94	44.3	1.94
August	79.92	43.2	1.85	87.02	44.4	1.96
September	81.10	43.6	1.86	88.11	44.5	1.98
October	81.35	43.5	1.87	88.31	44.6	1.98
November	81.35	43.5	1.87	88.90	44.9	1.98
December	81.97	43.6	1.88	89.75	45.1	1.99
1956: January	81.46	43.1	1.89	89.60	44.8	2.00
February	79.85	42.7	1.87	87.32	44.1	1.98
March	81.27	43.0	1.89	88.80	44.4	2.00
April	81.32	42.8	1.90	88.40	44.2	2.00
May	80.98	42.4	1.91	88.68	43.9	2.02
June	82.41	42.7	1.93	90.61	44.2	2.05
July	84.28	43.0	1.96	93.21	44.6	2.09
August	84.12	42.7	1.97	92.40	44.0	2.10

Paper and allied products—Continued

Year and month	Paperboard containers and boxes [4]			*Paperboard boxes*			*Fiber cans, tubes, and drums*			Other paper and allied products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$68.97	41.3	$1.67	$68.31	41.4	$1.65	$72.65	39.7	$1.83	$66.67	40.9	$1.63
1955: Average	73.85	42.2	1.75	73.60	42.3	1.74	77.68	41.1	1.89	69.80	41.3	1.69
August	75.23	42.5	1.77	74.98	42.6	1.76	77.11	40.8	1.89	70.14	41.5	1.69
September	76.64	43.3	1.77	76.38	43.4	1.76	80.45	41.9	1.92	71.23	41.9	1.70
October	77.87	43.5	1.79	77.61	43.6	1.78	80.29	41.6	1.93	70.21	41.3	1.70
November	75.58	42.7	1.77	75.33	42.8	1.76	79.46	41.6	1.91	71.38	41.5	1.72
December	74.62	42.4	1.76	74.38	42.5	1.75	78.09	41.1	1.90	72.73	41.8	1.74
1956: January	73.87	41.5	1.78	73.46	41.5	1.77	78.69	41.2	1.91	71.51	41.1	1.74
February	72.75	41.1	1.77	72.34	41.1	1.76	78.12	40.9	1.91	71.45	41.3	1.73
March	74.70	41.5	1.80	74.46	41.6	1.79	78.74	40.8	1.93	72.56	41.7	1.74
April	75.35	41.4	1.82	74.93	41.4	1.81	78.72	41.0	1.92	71.69	41.2	1.74
May	74.03	40.9	1.81	73.62	40.9	1.80	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.23	40.7	1.75
June	74.98	41.2	1.82	74.75	41.3	1.81	77.97	40.4	1.93	72.57	41.0	1.77
July	75.81	41.2	1.84	75.76	41.4	1.83	75.66	39.2	1.93	73.87	41.5	1.78
August	76.96	41.6	1.85	76.73	41.7	1.84	77.76	40.5	1.92	73.16	41.1	1.78

Printing, publishing, and allied industries

Year and month	Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$87.17	38.4	$2.27	$92.98	35.9	$2.59
1955: Average	91.42	38.9	2.35	96.65	36.2	2.67
August	91.42	38.9	2.35	95.49	35.9	2.66
September	93.14	39.3	2.37	98.28	36.4	2.70
October	92.67	39.1	2.37	98.82	36.6	2.70
November	92.28	39.1	2.36	99.36	36.8	2.70
December	94.25	39.6	2.38	100.81	37.2	2.71
1956: January	91.72	38.7	2.37	94.52	35.4	2.67
February	91.87	38.6	2.38	95.30	35.8	2.69
March	93.60	39.0	2.40	98.74	36.3	2.72
April	93.51	38.8	2.41	99.46	36.3	2.74
May	93.65	38.7	2.42	100.55	36.3	2.77
June	93.80	38.6	2.43	101.00	36.2	2.79
July	93.80	38.6	2.43	98.73	35.9	2.75
August	94.04	38.7	2.43	99.08	35.9	2.76

Year and month	Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$88.70	39.6	$2.24	$76.44	39.4	$1.94	$85.72	39.5	$2.17	$87.20	40.0	$2.18	$53.06	37.9	$1.40	$67.82	39.2	$1.73
1955: Average	92.97	39.9	2.33	80.40	40.0	2.01	90.23	40.1	2.25	91.66	40.2	2.28	56.68	38.3	1.48	70.09	39.6	1.77
August	98.40	41.0	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	90.23	40.1	2.25	93.79	40.6	2.31	54.81	37.8	1.45	69.87	39.7	1.76
September	97.44	40.6	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	91.94	40.5	2.27	95.76	41.1	2.33	56.74	38.6	1.47	70.62	39.9	1.77
October	99.22	41.0	2.42	81.20	40.4	2.01	91.03	40.1	2.27	93.84	40.8	2.30	56.74	38.6	1.47	70.40	40.0	1.76
November	91.87	39.6	2.32	82.01	40.4	2.03	91.03	40.1	2.27	91.48	40.3	2.27	57.48	39.1	1.47	70.80	40.0	1.77
December	93.60	40.0	2.34	82.21	40.3	2.04	93.30	41.1	2.27	93.20	40.7	2.29	59.36	38.8	1.53	72.90	40.5	1.80
1956: January	93.37	39.9	2.34	82.62	40.3	2.05	91.88	40.3	2.28	91.87	39.6	2.32	59.52	38.4	1.55	71.46	39.7	1.80
February	92.50	39.7	2.33	82.41	40.2	2.05	91.20	40.0	2.28	91.41	39.4	2.32	59.97	38.2	1.57	70.59	39.0	1.81
March	95.20	40.0	2.38	82.62	40.3	2.05	92.69	40.3	2.30	93.53	40.1	2.34	61.37	38.6	1.59	70.98	39.0	1.82
April	92.82	39.0	2.38	83.02	40.3	2.06	92.00	40.0	2.30	92.90	39.7	2.34	63.24	38.8	1.63	71.86	39.7	1.81
May	94.17	39.4	2.39	83.63	40.4	2.07	92.17	39.9	2.31	93.13	39.8	2.34	62.15	38.6	1.61	71.71	39.4	1.82
June	96.80	40.0	2.42	84.45	40.6	2.08	91.25	39.5	2.31	94.80	40.0	2.37	60.48	37.8	1.60	71.16	39.1	1.82
July	95.60	40.0	2.39	83.81	40.1	2.09	92.73	39.8	2.33	96.56	40.4	2.39	62.69	38.7	1.62	71.71	39.4	1.82
August	100.04	41.0	2.44	84.66	40.7	2.08	91.71	39.7	2.31	96.56	40.4	2.39	60.26	37.9	1.59	73.78	40.1	1.84

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products														
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals [4]			*Alkalies and chlorine*			Industrial organic chemicals [4]			*Plastics, except synthetic rubber*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$104.91	39.0	$2.69	$78.50	41.1	$1.91	$86.09	40.8	$2.11	$83.81	40.1	$2.09	$83.23	40.6	$2.05	$83.60	41.8	$2.00
1955: Average	108.78	39.7	2.74	82.39	41.4	1.99	89.98	40.9	2.20	87.67	40.4	2.17	87.33	41.0	2.13	88.41	42.3	2.09
August	106.90	39.3	2.72	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.17	40.8	2.21	88.44	40.2	2.20	86.90	40.8	2.13	87.36	42.0	2.08
September	111.11	40.7	2.73	84.25	41.5	2.03	91.62	40.9	2.24	88.66	40.3	2.20	89.60	41.1	2.18	91.16	42.4	2.15
October	110.09	39.6	2.78	83.42	41.5	2.01	90.54	40.6	2.23	89.95	40.7	2.21	88.13	40.8	2.16	90.74	42.6	2.13
November	109.85	39.8	2.76	85.07	41.7	2.04	92.48	41.1	2.25	90.83	41.1	2.21	90.03	41.3	2.18	92.02	43.2	2.13
December	109.53	39.4	2.78	84.85	41.8	2.03	93.56	41.4	2.26	91.88	41.2	2.23	90.25	41.4	2.18	92.23	42.7	2.16
1956: January	108.19	39.2	2.76	84.87	41.4	2.05	93.75	41.3	2.27	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.23	41.2	2.19	90.09	41.9	2.15
February	110.64	39.8	2.78	84.67	41.3	2.05	93.71	41.1	2.28	91.62	40.9	2.24	89.57	40.9	2.19	89.24	41.7	2.14
March	111.44	39.8	2.80	84.46	41.2	2.05	93.48	41.0	2.28	90.76	40.7	2.23	89.54	40.7	2.20	90.50	41.9	2.16
April	108.74	39.4	2.76	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.25	40.9	2.28	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.98	40.8	2.23	91.56	42.0	2.18
May	107.59	38.7	2.78	86.32	41.3	2.09	94.30	41.0	2.30	92.43	40.9	2.26	91.62	40.9	2.24	92.64	42.3	2.19
June	108.03	39.0	2.77	87.14	41.3	2.11	94.71	41.0	2.31	92.84	40.9	2.27	93.34	41.3	2.26	95.02	42.8	2.22
July	109.20	39.0	2.80	87.54	41.1	2.13	94.42	40.7	2.32	92.92	40.4	2.30	93.07	41.0	2.27	93.68	42.2	2.22
August	110.94	39.2	2.83	87.33	41.0	2.13	96.17	41.1	2.34	95.53	41.0	2.33	92.62	40.8	2.27	95.37	42.2	2.26
	Synthetic rubber			*Synthetic fibers*			*Explosives*			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations [4]			*Soap and glycerin*		
1954: Average	$90.76	40.7	$2.23	$72.98	40.1	$1.82	$78.01	39.5	$1.96	$72.16	41.0	$1.76	$81.59	41.0	$1.99	$88.97	41.0	$2.17
1955: Average	97.81	41.8	2.34	75.36	40.3	1.87	81.40	40.1	2.03	75.07	40.8	1.84	85.07	40.9	2.08	91.88	40.3	2.28
August	99.96	42.0	2.38	74.21	39.9	1.86	82.00	40.0	2.05	74.56	40.3	1.85	87.36	41.6	2.10	94.76	41.2	2.30
September	100.08	41.7	2.40	77.18	40.2	1.92	83.85	40.9	2.05	75.89	40.8	1.86	88.83	41.9	2.12	96.23	41.3	2.33
October	[2]98.83	41.7	2.37	74.84	39.6	1.89	83.42	40.3	2.07	76.67	41.0	1.87	87.57	41.5	2.11	95.58	41.2	2.32
November	100.14	41.9	2.39	76.57	40.3	1.90	83.62	40.2	2.08	79.68	41.5	1.92	84.61	40.1	2.11	90.39	39.3	2.30
December	100.98	41.9	2.41	77.36	40.5	1.91	83.82	40.3	2.08	77.42	41.4	1.87	87.33	41.0	2.13	94.54	40.4	2.34
1956: January	101.88	42.1	2.42	77.76	40.5	1.92	85.26	40.6	2.10	76.92	40.7	1.89	86.88	40.6	2.14	93.83	40.1	2.34
February	101.57	41.8	2.43	77.01	39.9	1.93	82.76	39.6	2.09	77.90	41.0	1.90	88.17	41.2	2.14	94.89	40.9	2.32
March	102.51	41.5	2.47	76.03	39.6	1.92	84.00	40.0	2.10	77.71	40.9	1.90	89.64	41.5	2.16	97.17	41.0	2.37
April	102.75	41.6	2.47	76.24	39.5	1.93	85.63	40.2	2.13	77.74	40.7	1.91	89.79	41.0	2.19	97.85	40.6	2.41
May	103.00	41.2	2.50	77.42	39.7	1.95	86.27	40.5	2.13	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.94	40.8	2.18	97.85	40.6	2.41
June	103.41	41.2	2.51	80.40	40.4	1.99	87.74	41.0	2.14	78.34	40.8	1.92	91.52	41.6	2.20	100.43	41.5	2.42
July	103.75	41.5	2.50	79.20	39.8	1.99	86.18	39.9	2.16	78.57	40.5	1.94	90.86	41.3	2.20	100.19	41.4	2.42
August	108.03	42.2	2.56	76.83	39.4	1.95	87.05	40.3	2.16	78.00	40.0	1.95	90.67	41.4	2.19	99.70	41.2	2.42
	Paints, pigments, and fillers [4]			*Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels*			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats [4]			*Vegetable oils*		
1954: Average	$77.68	41.1	$1.89	$76.07	40.9	$1.86	$67.52	42.2	$1.60	$61.48	42.4	$1.45	$68.24	45.8	$1.49	$63.16	46.1	$1.37
1955: Average	84.18	42.3	1.99	82.29	42.2	1.95	71.98	43.1	1.67	63.75	42.5	1.50	71.14	45.6	1.56	65.07	45.5	1.43
August	85.40	42.7	2.00	84.12	42.7	1.97	73.15	43.8	1.67	62.47	41.1	1.52	72.82	44.4	1.64	66.10	43.2	1.53
September	84.22	41.9	2.01	82.15	41.7	1.97	74.36	44.0	1.69	66.14	42.4	1.56	71.46	46.1	1.55	64.64	46.5	1.39
October	85.22	42.4	2.01	83.36	42.1	1.98	70.05	42.2	1.66	64.57	42.2	1.53	71.10	47.4	1.50	66.10	48.6	1.36
November	87.13	42.5	2.05	85.22	42.4	2.01	73.87	42.7	1.73	64.37	41.8	1.54	72.06	47.1	1.53	66.24	48.0	1.38
December	85.67	42.2	2.03	83.78	42.1	1.99	71.83	42.5	1.69	66.46	42.6	1.56	72.38	47.0	1.54	65.89	47.4	1.39
1956: January	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.20	41.1	2.00	73.78	43.4	1.70	64.79	41.8	1.55	71.92	46.4	1.55	64.96	46.4	1.40
February	85.69	41.8	2.05	82.40	41.2	2.00	73.01	43.2	1.69	65.52	42.0	1.56	71.57	45.3	1.58	64.75	45.6	1.42
March	85.07	41.7	2.04	82.20	41.1	2.00	72.93	42.9	1.70	64.45	42.4	1.52	73.37	44.2	1.66	66.58	43.8	1.52
April	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.40	41.2	2.00	75.69	43.5	1.74	68.02	43.6	1.56	73.35	43.4	1.69	66.19	42.7	1.55
May	85.70	41.6	2.06	82.81	41.2	2.01	78.95	43.4	1.75	70.36	43.7	1.61	75.34	43.8	1.72	67.62	42.8	1.58
June	86.53	41.6	2.08	83.21	41.4	2.01	77.51	43.3	1.79	70.13	42.5	1.65	76.65	43.8	1.75	69.37	42.3	1.64
July	87.57	41.7	2.10	83.63	41.4	2.02	77.70	43.9	1.77	69.30	42.0	1.65	78.14	44.4	1.76	70.36	42.9	1.64
August	87.57	41.7	2.10	84.46	41.4	2.04	76.86	42.7	1.80	67.65	41.5	1.63	76.13	43.5	1.75	67.62	42.0	1.61
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued												Products of petroleum and coal					
	Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals [4]			*Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics*			*Compressed and liquified gases*			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining		
1954: Average	$77.46	45.3	$1.71	$71.51	40.4	$1.77	$60.37	38.7	$1.56	$81.73	41.7	$1.96	$92.62	40.8	$2.27	$96.22	40.6	$2.37
1955: Average	81.17	45.6	1.78	75.07	40.8	1.84	63.18	39.0	1.62	87.52	42.9	2.04	96.76	41.0	2.36	100.37	40.8	2.46
August	82.06	46.1	1.78	74.30	40.6	1.83	61.44	38.4	1.60	88.54	43.4	2.04	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.79	40.4	2.47
September	83.08	45.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	63.34	39.1	1.62	88.99	43.2	2.06	100.36	41.3	2.43	102.82	40.8	2.52
October	81.63	45.1	1.81	76.86	41.1	1.87	63.83	39.4	1.62	88.80	42.9	2.07	99.84	41.6	2.40	103.09	41.4	2.49
November	83.99	45.4	1.85	76.89	40.9	1.88	64.62	39.4	1.64	90.29	43.2	2.09	98.81	41.0	2.41	102.91	41.0	2.51
December	83.62	46.2	1.81	77.64	41.3	1.88	66.00	40.0	1.65	88.99	43.2	2.06	98.40	41.0	2.40	102.09	41.0	2.49
1956: January	84.73	46.3	1.83	77.90	41.0	1.90	65.35	38.9	1.68	88.82	42.7	2.08	99.95	41.3	2.42	103.66	41.3	2.51
February	83.14	44.7	1.86	76.36	40.4	1.89	64.18	38.2	1.68	88.62	42.2	2.10	99.72	40.7	2.45	103.68	40.5	2.56
March	84.41	44.9	1.88	77.14	40.6	1.90	65.57	38.8	1.69	88.83	42.5	2.09	103.82	41.2	2.52	107.18	40.6	2.64
April	84.55	44.5	1.90	77.95	40.6	1.92	65.96	38.8	1.70	89.46	42.2	2.12	104.65	41.2	2.54	110.27	41.3	2.67
May	84.79	45.1	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	66.13	38.9	1.70	89.68	42.3	2.12	102.97	40.7	2.53	107.73	40.5	2.65
June	85.27	45.6	1.87	77.38	40.3	1.92	64.39	38.1	1.69	90.95	42.5	2.14	104.81	41.1	2.55	108.67	40.7	2.67
July	86.67	46.1	1.88	77.99	40.2	1.94	65.11	38.3	1.70	89.88	42.0	2.14	107.01	41.8	2.56	111.22	41.5	2.68
August	86.07	45.3	1.90	77.59	40.2	1.93	66.08	39.1	1.69	89.67	41.9	2.14	103.48	40.9	2.53	107.06	40.4	2.65

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Products of petroleum and coal—Continued: Coke, other petroleum, and coal products			Rubber products: Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Leather and leather products: Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$80.93	41.5	$1.95	$78.21	39.7	$1.97	$87.85	38.7	$2.27	$67.26	39.8	$1.69	$71.91	40.4	$1.78	$50.92	36.9	$1.38
1955: Average	86.31	41.9	2.06	87.57	41.7	2.10	101.09	41.6	2.43	70.70	40.4	1.75	78.35	41.9	1.87	53.44	37.9	1.41
August	89.88	42.8	2.10	86.32	41.3	2.09	102.72	42.1	2.44	67.25	39.1	1.72	75.85	41.0	1.85	53.24	38.3	1.39
September	92.88	43.0	2.16	87.15	41.5	2.10	101.02	41.4	2.44	67.60	39.3	1.72	78.96	42.0	1.88	52.45	37.2	1.41
October	89.46	42.2	2.12	89.04	42.0	2.12	103.74	42.0	2.47	69.20	40.0	1.73	80.56	42.4	1.90	53.39	37.6	1.42
November	86.50	40.8	2.12	92.01	42.4	2.17	106.26	42.0	2.53	77.89	42.1	1.85	83.03	42.8	1.94	54.58	37.9	1.44
December	86.51	41.0	2.11	89.21	41.3	2.16	99.50	39.8	2.50	74.89	40.7	1.84	83.69	42.7	1.96	55.91	39.1	1.43
1956: January	87.77	41.4	2.12	87.91	40.7	2.16	101.00	40.4	2.50	74.37	40.2	1.85	79.73	41.1	1.94	56.35	39.0	1.45
February	87.56	41.3	2.12	85.81	40.1	2.14	97.71	39.4	2.48	74.74	40.4	1.85	77.95	40.6	1.92	57.67	39.5	1.46
March	92.66	42.9	2.16	84.93	39.5	2.15	97.25	38.9	2.50	71.34	39.2	1.82	76.99	40.1	1.92	56.92	38.2	1.49
April	86.90	40.8	2.13	85.79	39.9	2.15	98.00	39.2	2.50	72.25	39.7	1.82	77.95	40.6	1.92	54.90	36.6	1.50
May	88.17	41.2	2.14	86.18	39.9	2.16	99.63	39.7	2.51	72.25	39.7	1.82	76.99	40.1	1.92	54.75	36.5	1.50
June	92.00	42.2	2.18	84.93	39.5	2.15	98.25	39.3	2.50	70.53	39.4	1.79	76.02	39.8	1.91	55.95	37.3	1.50
July	92.67	43.1	2.15	86.15	39.7	2.17	98.14	39.1	2.51	71.28	39.6	1.80	77.78	40.3	1.93	57.00	38.0	1.50
August	91.80	42.5	2.16	87.85	40.3	2.18	101.45	40.1	2.53	70.35	39.3	1.79	78.76	40.6	1.94	56.25	37.5	1.50

Year and month	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$69.17	39.3	$1.76	$66.30	39.7	$1.67	$49.71	37.1	$1.34	$48.15	36.2	$1.33	$56.78	37.6	$1.51	$48.00	38.4	$1.25
1955: Average	72.40	40.0	1.81	72.45	41.4	1.75	51.82	38.1	1.36	49.98	37.3	1.34	60.28	39.4	1.53	48.30	38.1	1.27
August	71.86	39.7	1.81	70.00	40.0	1.75	52.11	38.6	1.35	50.67	38.1	1.33	58.47	37.9	1.49	47.88	38.0	1.26
September	72.58	40.1	1.81	73.28	41.4	1.77	51.14	37.6	1.36	49.01	36.3	1.35	61.85	39.9	1.55	49.02	38.0	1.29
October	73.57	40.2	1.83	74.38	42.5	1.75	50.78	36.8	1.38	49.41	36.6	1.35	65.44	40.9	1.60	51.09	39.0	1.31
November	74.74	40.4	1.85	75.72	42.3	1.79	51.99	37.4	1.39	50.69	37.0	1.37	65.67	41.3	1.59	50.95	38.6	1.32
December	75.48	40.8	1.85	74.44	40.9	1.82	54.51	39.5	1.38	53.16	38.8	1.37	61.07	38.9	1.57	49.54	38.4	1.29
1956: January	74.19	40.1	1.85	76.96	41.6	1.85	55.58	39.7	1.40	54.21	39.0	1.39	59.97	38.2	1.57	49.39	37.7	1.31
February	74.19	40.1	1.85	74.26	40.8	1.82	54.74	39.1	1.40	55.98	39.7	1.41	60.83	38.5	1.58	50.70	38.7	1.31
March	74.00	40.0	1.85	69.60	39.1	1.78	52.40	36.9	1.42	55.39	38.2	1.45	60.20	38.1	1.58	50.63	37.5	1.35
April	73.08	39.5	1.85	68.53	38.5	1.78	50.62	35.4	1.43	52.20	36.0	1.45	61.94	39.2	1.58	49.23	36.2	1.36
May	73.84	39.7	1.86	69.30	39.6	1.75	53.28	37.0	1.44	51.91	35.8	1.45	62.09	39.3	1.58	48.36	35.3	1.37
June	73.87	39.5	1.87	70.71	39.5	1.79	54.58	37.9	1.44	53.22	36.7	1.45	62.17	39.6	1.57	50.73	37.3	1.36
July	73.49	39.3	1.87	71.20	40.0	1.78	54.05	37.8	1.43	54.96	37.9	1.45	61.69	38.8	1.59	50.09	37.1	1.35
August	74.07	39.4	1.88	69.45	38.8	1.79	53.25	37.5	1.42	54.02	37.0	1.46	62.73	39.7	1.58	50.76	37.6	1.35

Stone, clay, and glass products

Year and month	Leather and leather products—Continued: Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown [4]			*Glass containers*			*Pressed and blown glass*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$44.64	36.0	$1.24	$71.86	40.6	$1.77	$100.86	41.0	$2.46	$70.38	39.1	$1.80	$72.47	39.6	$1.83	$67.97	38.4	$1.77
1955: Average	46.38	37.1	1.25	76.78	41.5	1.85	114.38	43.0	2.66	74.82	39.8	1.88	76.00	40.0	1.90	73.08	39.5	1.85
August	46.50	37.5	1.24	77.93	41.9	1.86	112.83	42.1	2.68	75.17	40.2	1.87	77.16	40.4	1.91	72.04	39.8	1.81
September	46.00	37.1	1.24	79.19	41.9	1.89	115.45	42.6	2.71	75.62	39.8	1.90	76.02	39.8	1.91	74.64	39.7	1.88
October	47.63	37.8	1.26	78.77	41.9	1.88	116.03	42.5	2.73	75.98	40.2	1.89	76.38	40.2	1.90	75.39	40.1	1.88
November	48.26	38.3	1.26	79.04	41.6	1.90	122.69	42.9	2.86	77.20	40.0	1.93	76.81	39.8	1.93	77.99	40.2	1.94
December	48.89	38.8	1.26	79.19	41.9	1.89	118.80	43.2	2.75	77.57	40.4	1.92	77.76	40.5	1.92	77.38	40.3	1.92
1956: January	46.49	36.9	1.26	78.12	40.9	1.91	120.25	43.1	2.79	76.64	39.3	1.95	75.47	38.7	1.95	77.60	40.0	1.94
February	46.75	37.1	1.26	77.90	41.0	1.90	112.48	41.2	2.73	76.80	40.0	1.92	76.61	39.9	1.92	77.20	40.0	1.93
March	48.47	37.0	1.31	78.31	41.0	1.91	110.02	40.3	2.73	78.99	40.3	1.96	80.39	40.6	1.98	77.41	39.9	1.94
April	47.84	36.8	1.30	79.32	41.1	1.93	109.76	40.5	2.71	78.80	39.6	1.99	80.99	39.7	2.04	75.65	39.4	1.92
May	48.34	36.9	1.31	80.51	41.5	1.94	112.19	41.4	2.71	80.20	40.1	2.00	83.44	40.7	2.05	75.66	39.2	1.93
June	48.10	37.0	1.30	80.73	41.4	1.95	110.16	40.8	2.70	80.40	40.0	2.01	82.82	40.4	2.05	76.44	39.4	1.94
July	47.82	36.5	1.31	80.36	41.0	1.96	112.06	41.2	2.72	80.79	39.8	2.03	83.63	40.4	2.07	75.66	38.8	1.95
August	49.88	37.5	1.33	80.95	41.3	1.96	110.30	40.7	2.71	79.19	39.4	2.01	81.97	39.6	2.07	75.07	39.1	1.92

Year and month	Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products [4]			*Brick and hollow tile*			*Floor and wall tile*			*Sewer pipe*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$60.75	40.5	$1.50	$75.71	41.6	$1.82	$66.10	40.8	$1.62	$64.63	42.8	$1.51	$68.34	40.2	$1.70	$66.90	40.3	$1.66
1955: Average	65.35	41.1	1.59	78.85	41.5	1.90	69.80	41.3	1.69	67.94	43.0	1.58	69.43	39.9	1.74	70.00	40.7	1.72
August	66.72	41.7	1.60	79.49	41.4	1.92	70.89	41.7	1.70	69.32	43.6	1.59	69.43	40.6	1.71	71.51	41.1	1.74
September	66.82	41.5	1.61	82.76	41.8	1.98	71.55	41.6	1.72	70.52	43.8	1.61	68.90	39.6	1.74	71.98	40.9	1.76
October	68.79	42.2	1.63	79.68	41.5	1.92	72.31	41.8	1.73	70.20	43.6	1.61	70.31	39.5	1.78	72.63	41.5	1.75
November	69.14	41.9	1.65	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.51	41.1	1.74	68.69	42.4	1.62	70.88	39.6	1.79	70.82	40.7	1.74
December	70.72	42.6	1.66	78.69	41.2	1.91	71.80	41.5	1.73	68.64	42.9	1.60	72.18	40.1	1.80	70.07	40.5	1.73
1956: January	68.06	41.5	1.64	79.07	41.4	1.91	70.99	40.8	1.74	66.88	41.8	1.60	72.58	40.1	1.81	68.85	39.8	1.73
February	68.48	41.5	1.65	78.69	41.2	1.91	70.99	40.8	1.74	66.40	41.5	1.60	74.03	40.9	1.81	69.25	39.8	1.74
March	67.32	41.3	1.63	78.69	41.2	1.91	72.57	41.0	1.77	68.81	41.7	1.65	73.85	40.8	1.81	71.69	40.5	1.77
April	66.83	40.5	1.65	78.34	40.8	1.92	73.10	41.3	1.77	71.14	42.6	1.67	74.80	41.1	1.82	67.69	38.9	1.74
May	66.58	40.6	1.64	82.20	41.1	2.00	74.29	41.5	1.79	71.83	42.5	1.69	73.38	40.1	1.83	73.85	42.2	1.75
June	67.80	40.6	1.67	85.49	41.1	2.08	73.93	41.3	1.79	71.40	42.5	1.68	72.80	40.0	1.82	75.48	40.8	1.85
July	67.20	40.0	1.68	87.78	41.8	2.10	73.57	41.1	1.79	71.99	42.6	1.69	74.52	40.5	1.84	76.59	41.4	1.85
August	68.68	40.4	1.70	85.90	41.3	2.08	73.98	41.1	1.80	71.40	42.5	1.68	76.07	40.9	1.86	74.56	40.3	1.85

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	*Clay refractories*			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products [4]			*Concrete products*			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$67.34	37.0	$1.82	$61.69	36.5	$1.69	$73.92	44.0	$1.68	$71.88	44.1	$1.63	$64.53	41.1	$1.57	$73.84	39.7	$1.86
1955: Average	75.08	38.7	1.94	66.00	37.5	1.76	78.40	44.8	1.75	75.15	45.0	1.67	67.94	42.2	1.61	81.12	41.6	1.95
August	76.02	38.2	1.99	67.26	38.0	1.77	80.71	45.6	1.77	78.20	46.0	1.70	69.39	43.1	1.61	81.93	41.8	1.96
September	77.37	38.3	2.02	66.55	37.6	1.77	81.17	45.6	1.78	78.83	46.1	1.71	69.93	42.9	1.63	83.80	41.9	2.00
October	78.99	39.3	2.01	68.29	38.8	1.76	79.47	44.9	1.77	76.39	45.2	1.69	70.03	42.7	1.64	84.00	42.0	2.00
November	79.39	39.3	2.02	70.49	39.6	1.78	77.62	44.1	1.76	73.48	44.0	1.67	68.20	42.1	1.62	82.39	41.4	1.99
December	80.39	39.6	2.03	71.02	39.9	1.78	78.77	44.5	1.77	74.15	44.4	1.67	69.34	42.8	1.62	81.97	41.4	1.98
1956: January	80.99	39.7	2.04	67.89	37.3	1.82	76.38	43.4	1.76	72.31	43.3	1.67	66.42	40.5	1.64	80.99	40.7	1.99
February	81.00	39.9	2.03	69.17	37.8	1.83	78.40	43.8	1.79	75.07	43.9	1.71	67.56	40.7	1.66	80.38	40.8	1.97
March	80.40	39.8	2.02	70.49	37.9	1.86	78.84	43.8	1.80	76.12	44.0	1.73	67.54	40.2	1.68	80.59	40.7	1.98
April	81.00	39.9	2.03	71.62	38.3	1.87	80.55	44.5	1.81	77.60	44.6	1.74	69.46	41.1	1.69	82.21	40.9	2.01
May	80.60	39.9	2.02	70.50	37.7	1.87	82.63	45.4	1.82	80.15	45.8	1.75	70.55	41.5	1.70	82.21	40.9	2.01
June	80.19	39.5	2.03	69.75	37.1	1.88	83.90	45.6	1.84	81.42	46.0	1.77	70.21	41.3	1.70	82.01	40.6	2.02
July	74.77	37.2	2.01	67.07	35.3	1.90	82.35	45.0	1.83	81.07	45.8	1.77	69.63	41.2	1.69	79.99	39.6	2.02
August	77.16	38.2	2.02	71.63	38.1	1.88	84.55	45.7	1.85	82.06	46.1	1.78	69.83	40.6	1.72	81.40	40.1	2.03

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Primary metal industries

Year and month	*Abrasive products*			*Asbestos products*			*Nonclay refractories*			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills [4]			*Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products*		
1954: Average	$76.44	38.8	$1.97	$77.83	41.4	$1.88	$68.06	34.2	$1.99	$80.88	38.7	$2.09	$83.38	37.9	$2.20	$83.16	37.8	$2.20
1955: Average	87.15	41.5	2.10	84.67	43.2	1.96	82.35	38.3	2.15	92.29	41.2	2.24	95.99	40.5	2.37	96.39	40.5	2.38
August	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.10	43.2	1.97	84.37	38.7	2.18	91.94	40.5	2.27	96.96	39.9	2.43	97.36	39.9	2.44
September	87.97	41.3	2.13	87.60	43.8	2.00	92.27	39.6	2.33	97.81	41.8	2.34	103.91	41.4	2.51	104.33	41.4	2.52
October	91.14	42.0	2.17	88.27	43.7	2.02	86.63	38.5	2.25	96.10	41.6	2.31	99.06	40.6	2.44	99.47	40.6	2.45
November	90.49	41.7	2.17	83.82	41.7	2.01	91.43	40.1	2.28	96.10	41.6	2.31	99.72	40.7	2.45	100.12	40.7	2.46
December	90.07	41.7	2.16	81.16	41.2	1.97	90.85	40.2	2.26	97.21	41.9	2.32	101.60	41.3	2.46	102.01	41.3	2.47
1956: January	86.24	40.3	2.14	80.77	41.0	1.97	93.26	40.2	2.32	97.63	41.9	2.33	103.25	41.8	2.47	103.66	41.8	2.48
February	85.65	40.4	2.12	80.77	41.0	1.97	92.40	40.0	2.31	95.35	41.1	2.32	99.38	40.4	2.46	99.79	40.4	2.47
March	85.79	39.9	2.15	82.15	41.7	1.97	90.40	40.0	2.26	95.12	41.0	2.32	99.14	40.3	2.46	99.54	40.3	2.47
April	87.02	40.1	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	91.98	40.7	2.26	96.00	41.2	2.33	99.79	40.4	2.47	100.19	40.4	2.48
May	86.40	40.0	2.16	83.00	41.5	2.00	92.21	40.8	2.26	95.53	41.0	2.33	100.60	40.6	2.48	101.09	40.6	2.49
June	86.63	39.2	2.21	83.63	41.4	2.02	89.55	39.8	2.25	95.71	40.9	2.34	100.94	40.7	2.48	101.34	40.7	2.49
July	87.52	39.6	2.21	82.21	40.7	2.02	73.59	33.0	2.23	91.48	40.3	2.27	96.47	38.9	2.48	97.25	38.9	2.50
August	85.75	38.8	2.21	88.19	42.4	2.08	78.40	35.8	2.19	92.75	39.3	2.36	95.13	37.9	2.51	95.51	37.9	2.52

Year and month	*Electrometallurgical products*			Iron and steel foundries [4]			*Gray-iron foundries*			*Malleable-iron foundries*			*Steel foundries*			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals [4]		
1954: Average	$80.20	40.3	$1.99	$74.30	38.9	$1.91	$73.70	39.2	$1.88	$73.92	38.5	$1.92	$75.82	38.1	$1.99	$80.00	40.2	$1.99
1955: Average	87.14	41.3	2.11	84.64	41.9	2.02	84.00	42.0	2.00	84.02	41.8	2.01	87.99	41.7	2.11	84.45	40.6	2.08
August	87.76	41.2	2.13	83.83	41.5	2.02	82.59	41.5	1.99	81.59	41.0	1.99	88.62	42.0	2.11	82.08	38.9	2.11
September	88.37	41.1	2.15	86.51	42.2	2.05	85.48	42.3	2.02	84.65	41.7	2.03	91.15	42.2	2.16	89.62	41.3	2.17
October	87.72	40.8	2.15	88.40	42.5	2.08	87.96	42.7	2.06	82.82	41.0	2.02	93.51	42.7	2.19	88.99	41.2	2.16
November	87.51	40.7	2.15	89.03	42.6	2.09	87.96	42.7	2.06	85.90	41.9	2.05	93.52	42.9	2.18	88.37	41.1	2.15
December	87.91	40.7	2.16	88.40	42.5	2.08	85.88	42.1	2.04	86.93	42.2	2.06	95.92	43.6	2.20	88.80	41.3	2.15
1956: January	86.88	40.6	2.14	86.32	41.5	2.08	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.32	41.7	2.07	95.04	43.2	2.20	89.64	41.5	2.16
February	86.88	40.6	2.14	85.70	41.4	2.07	83.23	41.0	2.03	84.26	41.1	2.05	94.16	42.8	2.20	88.34	40.9	2.16
March	86.88	40.6	2.14	86.53	41.4	2.09	83.64	41.0	2.04	83.85	40.9	2.05	95.24	42.9	2.22	88.99	41.2	2.16
April	86.65	40.3	2.15	87.36	41.8	2.09	85.07	41.7	2.04	83.23	40.8	2.04	95.22	42.7	2.23	89.86	41.6	2.16
May	88.73	40.7	2.18	85.70	41.2	2.08	82.62	40.7	2.03	81.00	39.9	2.03	96.10	42.9	2.24	89.62	41.3	2.17
June	88.91	40.6	2.19	85.27	40.8	2.09	82.42	40.4	2.04	78.38	38.8	2.02	95.87	42.8	2.24	90.45	41.3	2.19
July	85.53	38.7	2.21	85.26	40.6	2.10	82.41	40.2	2.05	81.19	39.8	2.04	93.66	42.0	2.23	93.41	41.7	2.24
August	85.53	38.7	2.21	86.30	40.9	2.11	84.05	40.8	2.06	80.96	39.3	2.06	93.41	41.7	2.24	91.39	40.8	2.24

Year and month	*Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc*			*Primary refining of aluminum*			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals [4]			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper*			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum*		
1954: Average	$76.80	40.0	$1.92	$84.84	40.4	$2.10	$74.80	41.1	$1.82	$80.80	40.4	$2.00	$81.20	40.2	$2.02	$79.79	40.3	$1.98
1955: Average	81.61	40.6	2.01	88.88	40.4	2.20	82.03	42.5	1.93	89.89	42.2	2.13	93.31	43.4	2.15	86.09	40.8	2.11
August	75.95	37.6	2.02	89.42	40.1	2.23	82.71	42.2	1.96	84.84	40.4	2.10	83.62	40.2	2.08	84.80	40.0	2.12
September	87.57	41.7	2.10	92.06	40.2	2.29	86.13	43.5	1.98	92.21	42.3	2.18	96.14	43.9	2.19	88.91	40.6	2.19
October	85.70	41.4	2.07	93.32	40.4	2.31	85.97	43.2	1.99	94.61	43.2	2.19	99.22	45.1	2.20	90.64	41.2	2.20
November	85.91	41.5	2.07	92.29	40.3	2.29	84.58	42.5	1.99	94.81	42.9	2.21	101.25	45.0	2.25	88.91	40.6	2.19
December	86.32	41.5	2.08	92.97	40.6	2.29	86.23	42.9	2.01	96.56	43.3	2.23	101.93	45.1	2.26	91.05	41.2	2.21
1956: January	87.99	41.9	2.10	91.94	40.5	2.27	85.57	43.0	1.99	97.22	43.4	2.24	104.42	45.8	2.28	89.13	40.7	2.19
February	85.48	40.9	2.09	93.43	40.8	2.29	86.40	43.2	2.00	96.11	43.1	2.23	101.47	44.9	2.26	89.79	41.0	2.19
March	86.32	41.3	2.09	93.02	40.8	2.28	84.18	42.3	1.99	95.22	42.7	2.23	98.78	43.9	2.25	90.64	41.2	2.20
April	87.78	42.0	2.09	93.15	40.5	2.30	85.80	42.9	2.00	95.20	42.5	2.24	99.21	43.9	2.26	90.17	40.8	2.21
May	87.57	41.7	2.10	93.79	40.6	2.31	82.57	41.7	1.98	92.13	41.5	2.22	93.91	42.3	2.22	89.28	40.4	2.21
June	87.14	41.3	2.11	94.83	40.7	2.33	82.78	41.6	1.99	91.21	40.9	2.23	91.02	41.0	2.22	89.65	40.2	2.23
July	92.42	42.2	2.19	94.54	40.4	2.34	83.21	41.4	2.01	89.91	40.5	2.23	90.32	40.8	2.23	89.24	40.2	2.22
August	90.49	41.7	2.17	92.79	38.5	2.41	86.11	41.8	2.06	89.55	39.8	2.25	90.35	40.7	2.22	87.86	38.2	2.30

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued															Fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		
	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries [4]			*Iron and steel forgings*			*Wire drawing*			*Welded and heavy-riveted pipe*			Total: Fabricated metal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$80.60	39.9	$2.02	$84.74	39.6	$2.14	$86.75	38.9	$2.23	$85.03	40.3	$2.11	$83.79	39.9	$2.10	$77.33	40.7	$1.90
1955: Average	85.89	40.9	2.10	97.33	42.5	2.29	101.28	42.2	2.40	96.32	43.0	2.24	91.46	41.2	2.22	82.37	41.6	1.98
August	84.03	40.4	2.08	95.72	41.8	2.29	100.38	43.0	2.39	94.75	42.3	2.24	89.33	39.7	2.25	82.78	41.6	1.99
September	87.56	41.3	2.12	99.96	42.9	2.33	104.30	42.4	2.46	98.29	43.3	2.27	94.16	41.3	2.28	84.02	41.8	2.01
October	91.14	42.0	2.17	101.72	43.1	2.36	106.21	43.0	2.47	99.39	43.4	2.29	94.81	41.4	2.29	85.67	42.2	2.03
November	88.60	41.4	2.14	101.72	43.1	2.36	106.32	42.7	2.49	100.07	43.7	2.29	96.60	42.0	2.30	85.06	41.9	2.03
December	89.44	41.6	2.15	103.05	43.3	2.38	106.82	42.9	2.49	101.18	43.8	2.31	98.09	42.1	2.33	85.06	41.9	2.03
1956: January	85.84	40.3	2.13	102.38	43.2	2.37	108.25	43.3	2.50	100.51	43.7	2.30	93.90	40.3	2.33	83.03	40.9	2.03
February	87.10	40.7	2.14	100.84	42.6	2.36	105.90	42.7	2.48	97.78	42.7	2.29	94.16	41.3	2.28	83.02	41.1	2.02
March	87.10	40.7	2.14	99.64	42.4	2.35	105.65	42.6	2.48	96.25	42.4	2.27	94.43	41.6	2.27	83.23	41.0	2.03
April	87.51	40.7	2.15	99.17	42.2	2.35	103.91	41.9	2.48	96.48	42.5	2.27	94.85	41.6	2.28	83.84	41.1	2.04
May	87.29	40.6	2.15	98.70	42.0	2.35	103.49	41.9	2.47	95.57	42.1	2.27	93.94	41.2	2.28	83.23	40.8	2.04
June	87.05	40.3	2.16	98.47	41.9	2.35	101.68	41.5	2.45	95.76	42.0	2.28	97.63	41.9	2.33	84.46	41.0	2.06
July	89.13	40.9	2.19	96.64	41.3	2.34	101.93	41.1	2.48	93.60	41.6	2.25	94.16	41.3	2.28	83.64	40.8	2.05
August	89.57	40.9	2.19	96.35	41.0	2.35	100.37	40.8	2.46	94.62	41.5	2.28	93.90	40.3	2.33	84.04	40.6	2.07
	Tin can and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware [4]			*Cutlery and edge tools*			*Handtools*			*Hardware*			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies [4]		
1954: Average	$80.95	41.3	$1.96	$74.15	40.3	$1.84	$66.23	39.9	$1.66	$72.86	39.6	$1.84	$77.52	40.8	$1.90	$74.24	39.7	$1.87
1955: Average	85.69	41.8	2.05	79.30	41.3	1.92	69.87	41.1	1.70	77.95	40.6	1.92	82.78	41.6	1.99	78.18	40.3	1.94
August	90.23	43.8	2.06	79.32	41.1	1.93	67.97	40.7	1.67	76.97	40.3	1.91	84.03	41.6	2.02	77.97	40.4	1.93
September	86.72	42.3	2.05	79.73	41.1	1.94	70.72	41.6	1.70	81.16	41.2	1.97	81.80	40.9	2.00	81.56	41.4	1.97
October	89.04	42.0	2.12	82.74	42.0	1.97	72.07	41.9	1.72	82.39	41.4	1.99	85.87	42.3	2.03	81.77	41.3	1.98
November	85.47	40.7	2.10	81.93	41.8	1.96	73.78	42.4	1.74	81.77	41.3	1.98	84.44	41.8	2.02	79.19	40.2	1.97
December	89.25	41.9	2.13	82.54	41.9	1.97	75.15	42.7	1.76	82.19	41.3	1.99	85.26	42.0	2.03	80.60	40.5	1.99
1956: January	86.05	40.4	2.13	79.37	40.7	1.95	73.22	41.6	1.76	81.38	41.1	1.98	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.20	39.8	1.99
February	88.38	41.3	2.14	79.37	40.7	1.95	72.69	41.3	1.76	81.99	41.2	1.99	80.00	40.2	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99
March	90.09	41.9	2.15	78.78	40.4	1.95	70.88	40.5	1.75	81.59	41.0	1.99	79.60	40.0	1.99	79.40	39.5	2.01
April	93.31	43.2	2.16	78.59	40.3	1.95	72.57	41.0	1.77	81.59	41.0	1.99	79.20	39.6	1.99	79.59	39.4	2.02
May	90.07	41.7	2.16	78.39	40.2	1.95	71.98	40.9	1.76	80.79	40.6	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.00	39.5	2.00
June	92.01	42.4	2.17	79.00	40.1	1.97	70.58	40.1	1.76	81.00	40.5	2.00	80.60	39.9	2.02	78.80	39.4	2.00
July	93.52	42.9	2.18	78.80	40.0	1.97	71.33	40.3	1.77	79.80	40.1	1.99	80.79	39.8	2.03	78.39	39.0	2.01
August	93.52	42.9	2.18	80.40	40.4	1.99	70.62	39.9	1.77	83.03	40.9	2.03	82.21	40.3	2.04	80.00	39.8	2.01
	Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			*Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified*			Fabricated structural metal products [4]			*Structural steel and ornamental metal work*			*Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim*			*Boiler-shop products*		
1954: Average	$77.22	39.6	$1.95	$73.05	39.7	$1.84	$79.52	41.2	$1.93	$80.45	41.9	$1.92	$78.38	40.4	$1.94	$79.35	40.9	$1.94
1955: Average	82.21	40.3	2.04	76.17	40.3	1.89	83.01	41.3	2.01	83.00	41.5	2.00	82.82	41.0	2.02	81.40	40.7	2.00
August	79.60	39.6	2.01	77.11	40.8	1.89	84.65	41.7	2.03	85.68	42.0	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	82.41	41.0	2.01
September	84.87	41.0	2.07	80.10	41.5	1.93	86.31	41.9	2.06	88.18	42.6	2.07	83.64	40.8	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03
October	86.72	41.1	2.11	79.90	41.4	1.93	86.94	42.0	2.07	87.77	42.4	2.07	83.03	40.7	2.04	84.26	41.1	2.05
November	85.67	40.6	2.11	76.40	40.0	1.91	85.70	41.6	2.06	86.53	41.8	2.07	82.42	40.6	2.03	84.05	41.0	2.05
December	87.12	40.9	2.13	77.38	40.3	1.92	85.90	41.7	2.06	84.25	41.3	2.04	85.90	41.7	2.06	85.49	41.5	2.06
1956: January	84.40	40.0	2.11	77.02	39.7	1.94	86.32	41.5	2.08	85.28	41.2	2.07	85.28	41.0	2.08	86.11	41.6	2.07
February	84.02	40.2	2.09	76.82	39.6	1.94	85.49	41.3	2.07	84.87	41.2	2.06	83.84	40.5	2.07	86.11	41.6	2.07
March	83.10	39.2	2.12	77.62	39.6	1.96	85.49	41.3	2.07	85.70	41.4	2.07	83.23	40.6	2.05	85.90	41.3	2.08
April	84.32	39.4	2.14	77.22	39.4	1.96	86.94	41.8	2.08	86.32	41.7	2.07	84.46	41.0	2.00	86.94	41.8	2.08
May	82.71	39.2	2.11	77.22	39.6	1.95	87.15	41.7	2.09	86.74	41.7	2.08	79.78	39.3	2.03	87.15	41.7	2.09
June	80.01	38.1	2.10	78.40	40.0	1.96	87.99	41.9	2.10	87.57	41.9	2.09	88.20	41.8	2.11	87.35	41.4	2.11
July	80.89	37.8	2.14	77.03	39.5	1.95	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.49	41.3	2.07	82.21	40.3	2.04	85.05	40.5	2.10
August	82.14	39.3	2.09	78.80	40.0	1.97	85.63	40.2	2.13	82.26	38.8	2.12	83.16	39.6	2.10	87.74	41.0	2.14
	Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving [4]			*Vitreous enameled products*			*Stamped and pressed metal products*			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products		
1954: Average	$78.76	40.6	$1.94	$80.57	40.9	$1.97	$61.34	38.1	$1.61	$83.02	41.1	$2.02	$73.38	40.1	$1.83	$73.53	40.4	$1.82
1955: Average	84.85	41.8	2.03	86.10	42.0	2.05	65.27	39.8	1.64	89.25	42.3	2.11	78.53	40.9	1.92	77.87	41.2	1.89
August	86.31	42.1	2.05	85.28	41.6	2.05	68.80	41.2	1.67	89.04	42.0	2.12	78.53	40.9	1.92	76.89	40.9	1.88
September	87.36	42.0	2.08	85.28	41.6	2.05	70.64	41.8	1.69	87.57	41.5	2.11	80.29	41.6	1.93	78.06	41.3	1.89
October	90.08	43.1	2.09	87.14	42.3	2.06	68.78	40.7	1.69	89.89	42.4	2.12	82.71	42.2	1.96	79.27	41.5	1.91
November	87.98	42.3	2.08	88.40	42.5	2.08	65.40	39.4	1.66	91.81	42.7	2.15	84.74	42.8	1.98	79.68	41.5	1.92
December	89.46	42.6	2.10	87.99	42.1	2.09	63.34	37.7	1.68	91.80	42.5	2.16	78.91	41.1	1.92	80.48	41.7	1.93
1956: January	87.99	42.1	2.09	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.56	36.0	1.71	85.24	40.4	2.11	75.05	39.5	1.90	80.12	41.3	1.94
February	85.91	41.5	2.07	85.07	40.9	2.08	66.02	39.3	1.68	87.53	40.9	2.14	72.13	39.2	1.84	79.32	41.1	1.93
March	86.53	41.6	2.08	86.10	41.0	2.10	65.57	38.8	1.69	89.21	41.3	2.16	71.76	39.0	1.84	78.74	40.8	1.93
April	88.62	42.2	2.10	85.48	40.9	2.09	66.80	40.0	1.67	88.37	41.1	2.15	73.49	39.3	1.87	79.73	41.1	1.94
May	90.31	42.8	2.11	84.00	40.0	2.10	63.71	37.7	1.69	86.83	40.2	2.16	74.26	39.5	1.88	78.76	40.6	1.94
June	90.31	42.6	2.12	87.12	40.9	2.13	65.62	38.6	1.70	90.86	41.3	2.20	74.86	39.4	1.90	79.93	41.2	1.94
July	89.46	42.0	2.13	86.71	40.9	2.12	67.13	40.2	1.67	91.05	41.2	2.21	75.60	40.0	1.89	77.16	40.4	1.91
August	90.72	42.0	2.16	86.09	40.8	2.11	67.83	39.9	1.70	90.42	41.1	2.20	76.59	40.1	1.91	79.37	40.7	1.95

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products [4]			*Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails*			*Steel springs*			*Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets*			*Screw-machine products*			Machinery (except electrical) Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$75.70	40.7	$1.86	$83.23	40.8	$2.04	$77.81	39.1	$1.99	$76.17	40.3	$1.89	$75.44	41.0	$1.84	$81.61	40.6	$2.01
1955: Average	84.28	43.0	1.96	90.74	42.4	2.14	89.25	41.9	2.13	88.48	43.8	2.02	82.51	43.2	1.91	87.36	41.8	2.09
August	83.73	42.5	1.97	93.74	43.4	2.16	85.05	40.5	2.10	87.70	43.2	2.03	80.79	42.3	1.91	86.94	41.6	2.09
September	85.17	42.8	1.99	94.13	42.4	2.22	83.10	39.2	2.12	90.02	43.7	2.06	82.56	43.0	1.92	88.83	42.1	2.11
October	87.64	43.6	2.01	92.18	41.9	2.20	88.34	40.9	2.16	93.42	44.7	2.09	86.19	44.2	1.95	90.10	42.3	2.13
November	87.03	43.3	2.01	89.40	41.2	2.17	92.40	42.0	2.20	90.67	43.8	2.07	87.32	44.1	1.98	91.16	42.4	2.15
December	88.48	43.8	2.02	91.27	41.3	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22	92.77	44.6	2.08	88.06	44.7	1.97	93.31	43.2	2.16
1956: January	86.83	43.2	2.01	90.91	41.7	2.18	88.88	40.4	2.20	90.67	43.8	2.07	86.88	44.1	1.97	92.66	42.7	2.17
February	86.43	43.0	2.01	91.32	41.7	2.19	88.97	41.0	2.17	89.22	43.1	2.07	86.68	44.0	1.97	92.44	42.6	2.17
March	85.65	42.4	2.02	97.44	43.5	2.24	87.72	40.8	2.15	87.98	42.5	2.07	84.51	42.9	1.97	92.01	42.4	2.17
April	85.45	42.3	2.02	99.90	44.4	2.25	89.38	41.0	2.18	86.93	42.2	2.06	84.74	42.8	1.98	92.65	42.5	2.18
May	84.64	41.9	2.02	100.35	44.8	2.24	88.32	40.7	2.17	86.11	41.6	2.07	84.15	42.5	1.98	92.00	42.2	2.18
June	84.45	41.6	2.03	105.34	45.8	2.30	88.73	40.7	2.18	84.05	41.0	2.05	82.37	41.6	1.98	91.98	42.0	2.19
July	84.04	41.4	2.03	107.87	46.1	2.34	88.07	40.4	2.18	83.23	41.0	2.03	82.60	41.3	2.00	91.74	41.7	2.20
August	84.25	41.3	2.04	95.37	42.2	2.26	87.74	41.0	2.14	84.86	40.8	2.08	83.20	41.6	2.00	91.94	41.6	2.21

Year and month	Engines and turbines [4]			*Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels*			*Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified*			Agricultural machinery and tractors [4]			*Tractors*			*Agricultural machinery (except tractors)*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$85.65	40.4	$2.12	$94.94	41.1	$2.31	$82.41	40.2	$2.05	$78.21	39.5	$1.98	$80.98	39.5	$2.05	$76.03	39.6	$1.92
1955: Average	91.08	41.4	2.20	92.20	39.4	2.34	90.72	42.0	2.16	83.84	40.5	2.07	87.53	40.9	2.14	79.80	40.1	1.99
August	88.51	40.6	2.18	91.25	39.5	2.31	87.74	41.0	2.14	82.61	40.1	2.06	88.56	41.0	2.16	75.85	39.1	1.94
September	93.21	41.8	2.23	96.70	40.8	2.37	92.00	42.2	2.18	83.02	40.3	2.06	88.73	40.7	2.18	77.60	40.0	1.94
October	93.83	41.7	2.25	94.80	40.0	2.37	93.68	42.2	2.22	86.48	40.6	2.13	91.69	41.3	2.22	80.60	39.9	2.02
November	92.74	41.4	2.24	93.30	39.7	2.35	92.80	41.8	2.22	85.86	40.5	2.12	90.17	40.8	2.21	81.40	40.1	2.03
December	95.40	42.4	2.25	97.75	40.9	2.39	94.79	42.7	2.22	87.53	40.9	2.14	91.24	41.1	2.22	83.64	40.6	2.06
1956: January	93.86	41.9	2.24	94.47	40.2	2.35	93.68	42.2	2.22	88.13	40.8	2.16	92.93	41.3	2.25	83.42	40.3	2.07
February	94.50	42.0	2.25	97.64	41.2	2.37	94.11	42.2	2.23	87.29	40.6	2.15	91.58	40.7	2.25	82.62	40.5	2.04
March	95.60	42.3	2.26	99.96	42.0	2.38	94.98	42.4	2.24	86.67	40.5	2.14	90.35	40.7	2.22	82.81	40.2	2.06
April	95.57	42.1	2.27	98.83	41.7	2.37	94.95	42.2	2.25	85.60	40.0	2.14	88.84	40.2	2.21	81.78	39.7	2.06
May	93.56	41.4	2.26	96.64	41.3	2.34	92.74	41.4	2.24	84.99	39.9	2.13	88.44	40.2	2.20	80.98	39.5	2.05
June	94.62	41.5	2.28	96.88	41.4	2.34	94.21	41.5	2.27	85.60	40.0	2.14	88.62	40.1	2.21	82.40	40.0	2.06
July	94.16	41.3	2.28	97.11	41.5	2.34	93.52	41.2	2.27	85.14	39.6	2.15	88.44	40.2	2.20	81.30	38.9	2.09
August	92.97	40.6	2.29	96.88	40.2	2.41	91.98	40.7	2.26	86.55	39.7	2.18	89.04	39.4	2.26	83.81	40.1	2.09

Year and month	Construction and mining machinery [4]			*Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields*			*Oilfield machinery and tools*			Metalworking machinery [4]			*Machine tools*			*Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$79.17	40.6	$1.95	$77.99	40.2	$1.94	$81.76	41.5	$1.97	$92.87	42.6	$2.18	$89.03	42.6	$2.09	$85.08	41.1	$2.07
1955: Average	86.92	42.4	2.05	87.14	42.3	2.06	86.90	42.6	2.04	98.10	43.6	2.25	95.27	43.7	2.18	92.02	42.6	2.16
August	88.80	42.9	2.07	88.39	42.7	2.07	89.61	43.5	2.06	99.20	43.7	2.27	96.14	44.1	2.18	93.95	42.9	2.19
September	90.51	43.1	2.10	90.09	42.9	2.10	90.92	43.5	2.09	98.08	43.4	2.26	93.73	42.8	2.19	95.47	43.2	2.21
October	89.56	42.9	2.09	89.46	42.6	2.10	90.69	43.6	2.08	101.22	44.2	2.29	100.33	45.4	2.21	97.90	43.9	2.23
November	88.83	42.3	2.10	88.41	42.3	2.09	89.46	42.4	2.11	101.64	44.0	2.31	98.33	43.7	2.25	97.67	43.8	2.23
December	91.80	43.1	2.13	91.16	43.0	2.12	92.45	43.2	2.14	106.70	45.6	2.34	106.25	46.6	2.28	99.90	44.6	2.24
1956: January	91.80	43.1	2.13	92.66	43.3	2.14	90.31	42.6	2.12	106.91	45.3	2.36	105.80	46.2	2.29	98.34	43.9	2.24
February	92.45	43.2	2.14	93.53	43.5	2.15	90.10	42.5	2.12	107.62	45.6	2.36	105.79	46.4	2.28	99.90	44.4	2.25
March	92.88	43.2	2.15	93.96	43.5	2.16	89.46	42.4	2.11	108.07	45.6	2.37	104.19	45.9	2.27	98.56	44.0	2.24
April	93.10	43.1	2.16	93.74	43.2	2.17	91.16	43.0	2.12	108.77	45.7	2.38	105.80	46.2	2.29	97.67	43.8	2.23
May	93.10	43.1	2.16	93.31	43.0	2.17	92.44	43.4	2.13	108.96	45.4	2.40	105.80	46.0	2.30	97.88	43.5	2.25
June	92.66	42.7	2.17	92.43	42.4	2.18	92.23	43.3	2.13	107.76	44.9	2.40	104.42	45.4	2.30	96.32	43.0	2.24
July	89.24	41.7	2.14	88.15	41.0	2.15	92.87	43.6	2.13	106.80	44.5	2.40	103.28	45.1	2.29	96.73	42.8	2.26
August	90.91	41.7	2.18	89.21	41.3	2.16	94.59	42.8	2.21	106.76	44.3	2.41	103.49	44.8	2.31	94.73	42.1	2.25

Year and month	*Machine-tool accessories*			Special-industry machinery (except metal working machinery) [4]			*Food-products machinery*			*Textile-machinery*			*Paper-industries machinery*			*Printing-trades machinery and equipment*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$98.72	43.3	$2.28	$79.54	41.0	$1.94	$81.36	41.3	$1.97	$70.22	39.9	$1.76	$82.94	43.2	$1.92	$89.01	41.4	$2.15
1955: Average	102.52	44.0	2.33	83.38	41.9	1.99	84.66	41.5	2.04	74.29	41.5	1.79	89.00	44.5	2.00	92.60	41.9	2.21
August	102.93	43.8	2.35	82.17	41.5	1.98	84.66	41.5	2.04	73.16	41.1	1.78	89.80	44.9	2.00	90.45	41.3	2.19
September	102.05	43.8	2.33	84.80	42.4	2.00	87.14	42.3	2.06	73.93	41.3	1.79	90.50	44.8	2.02	93.04	42.1	2.21
October	102.90	43.6	2.36	86.05	42.6	2.02	86.52	42.0	2.06	74.52	41.4	1.80	91.15	44.9	2.03	97.20	43.2	2.25
November	105.88	44.3	2.39	85.85	42.5	2.02	85.91	41.5	2.07	75.48	41.7	1.81	93.23	45.7	2.04	97.41	43.1	2.26
December	110.32	45.4	2.43	88.33	43.3	2.04	88.19	42.4	2.08	76.62	42.1	1.82	97.03	47.1	2.06	100.53	43.9	2.29
1956: January	111.48	45.5	2.45	87.74	42.8	2.05	88.62	42.2	2.10	75.48	41.7	1.81	94.71	46.2	2.05	100.72	43.6	2.31
February	113.13	45.8	2.47	88.36	43.1	2.05	90.74	42.8	2.12	75.66	41.8	1.81	92.62	45.4	2.04	101.87	44.1	2.31
March	114.79	46.1	2.49	88.58	43.0	2.06	90.52	42.7	2.12	75.95	41.5	1.83	94.35	45.8	2.06	101.38	43.7	2.32
April	116.46	46.4	2.51	88.17	42.8	2.06	87.78	41.6	2.11	76.54	41.6	1.84	94.60	45.7	2.07	100.05	43.5	2.30
May	115.67	45.9	2.52	89.23	42.9	2.08	89.04	42.0	2.12	76.18	41.4	1.84	95.89	46.1	2.08	102.93	43.8	2.35
June	115.37	45.6	2.53	88.82	42.7	2.08	87.99	41.7	2.11	75.62	41.1	1.84	98.37	46.4	2.12	102.93	43.8	2.35
July	114.30	45.0	2.54	89.04	42.4	2.10	90.94	42.1	2.16	75.67	40.9	1.85	96.98	46.4	2.09	104.75	44.2	2.37
August	114.75	45.0	2.55	89.04	42.4	2.10	89.44	41.6	2.15	76.63	41.2	1.86	97.44	46.4	2.10	100.62	43.0	2.34

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	General industrial machinery [4]			*Pumps, air and gas compressors*			*Conveyors and conveying equipment*			*Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans*			*Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.*			*Mechanical power-transmission equipment*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$80.19	40.5	$1.98	$79.18	40.4	$1.96	$81.20	40.6	$2.00	$74.77	40.2	$1.86	$77.03	39.3	$1.96	$80.80	40.4	$2.00
1955: Average	86.73	41.9	2.07	84.45	41.6	2.03	87.56	41.3	2.12	80.15	41.1	1.95	86.92	42.4	2.05	90.31	42.8	2.11
August	85.70	41.6	2.06	82.19	41.3	1.99	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.20	42.1	2.00	85.90	41.9	2.05	88.83	42.3	2.10
September	88.41	42.3	2.09	86.31	41.9	2.06	90.73	42.2	2.15	84.80	42.4	2.00	87.34	42.4	2.06	92.45	43.2	2.14
October	90.74	42.6	2.13	89.04	42.4	2.10	91.56	42.0	2.18	83.00	41.5	2.00	93.05	44.1	2.11	96.36	43.8	2.20
November	90.95	42.7	2.13	88.62	42.4	2.09	92.00	42.2	2.18	83.23	41.0	2.03	91.98	43.8	2.10	96.80	44.2	2.19
December	93.09	43.5	2.14	88.62	42.4	2.09	96.14	43.9	2.19	85.67	42.2	2.03	96.04	45.3	2.12	98.12	44.6	2.20
1956: January	91.38	42.7	2.14	89.24	42.7	2.09	95.91	43.4	2.21	84.03	41.6	2.02	91.81	42.9	2.14	96.14	43.5	2.21
February	91.81	42.7	2.15	90.73	43.0	2.11	93.94	42.7	2.20	84.45	41.6	2.03	90.09	42.1	2.14	94.61	43.2	2.19
March	91.59	42.6	2.15	90.94	43.1	2.11	95.24	42.9	2.22	84.85	41.8	2.03	88.18	41.4	2.13	93.09	42.7	2.18
April	92.23	42.7	2.16	90.52	42.9	2.11	95.67	42.9	2.23	85.48	41.9	2.04	90.09	41.9	2.15	93.52	42.9	2.18
May	92.88	42.8	2.17	89.68	42.5	2.11	95.44	42.8	2.23	84.66	41.5	2.04	90.73	42.2	2.15	94.38	42.9	2.20
June	92.87	42.6	2.18	90.31	42.6	2.12	98.76	43.7	2.26	86.94	41.8	2.08	87.33	41.0	2.13	93.29	42.6	2.19
July	90.69	41.6	2.18	87.34	41.2	2.12	95.34	42.0	2.27	87.57	41.7	2.10	83.92	39.4	2.13	91.54	41.8	2.19
August	92.84	42.2	2.20	89.24	41.7	2.14	98.04	43.0	2.28	86.94	41.4	2.10	88.10	40.6	2.17	96.35	43.4	2.22

Year and month	*Mechanical stokers, and industrial furnaces and ovens*			Office and store machines and devices [4]			*Computing machines and cash registers*			*Typewriters*			Service—industry and household machines [4]			*Domestic laundry equipment*		
1954: Average	$80.60	40.3	$2.00	$79.20	39.8	$1.99	$85.17	39.8	$2.14	$73.60	40.0	$1.84	$77.82	39.5	$1.97	$79.60	39.8	$2.00
1955: Average	85.70	41.6	2.06	82.41	40.2	2.05	88.84	40.2	2.21	76.19	40.1	1.90	83.64	40.8	2.05	85.07	40.9	2.08
August	85.08	41.3	2.06	82.39	39.8	2.07	90.90	40.4	2.25	74.47	39.4	1.89	81.81	40.3	2.03	81.59	39.8	2.05
September	85.70	41.2	2.08	84.04	40.6	2.07	89.65	40.2	2.23	77.95	40.6	1.92	83.41	40.1	2.08	91.16	42.8	2.13
October	89.68	42.5	2.11	85.48	40.9	2.09	92.21	40.8	2.26	79.93	41.2	1.94	84.65	40.5	2.09	89.67	41.9	2.14
November	87.78	41.8	2.10	85.06	40.7	2.09	91.13	40.5	2.25	80.70	41.6	1.94	88.60	41.4	2.14	88.54	40.8	2.17
December	91.81	42.7	2.15	87.14	41.3	2.11	93.11	41.2	2.26	81.34	41.5	1.96	91.16	42.4	2.15	97.90	43.9	2.23
1956: January	87.98	41.5	2.12	86.30	40.9	2.11	92.03	40.9	2.25	79.79	40.5	1.97	89.46	42.0	2.13	90.71	41.8	2.17
February	92.02	42.6	2.16	85.88	40.7	2.11	92.21	40.8	2.26	79.79	40.5	1.97	87.77	41.4	2.12	92.84	42.2	2.20
March	89.45	41.8	2.14	85.46	40.5	2.11	91.98	40.7	2.26	79.19	40.2	1.97	85.47	40.7	2.10	87.53	40.9	2.14
April	90.52	42.3	2.14	87.13	41.1	2.12	93.52	41.2	2.27	79.77	40.7	1.96	87.13	41.1	2.12	87.67	40.4	2.17
May	91.38	42.5	2.15	87.12	40.9	2.13	94.81	41.4	2.29	78.60	40.1	1.96	83.13	39.4	2.11	84.38	39.8	2.12
June	91.56	42.0	2.18	87.48	40.5	2.16	94.42	40.7	2.32	79.19	40.2	1.97	84.59	39.9	2.12	83.67	39.1	2.14
July	88.94	40.8	2.18	90.03	41.3	2.18	99.22	42.4	2.34	80.60	40.5	1.99	85.65	40.4	2.12	87.02	40.1	2.17
August	91.54	41.8	2.19	87.91	40.7	2.16	95.76	41.1	2.33	80.57	40.9	1.97	84.96	39.7	2.14	86.41	39.1	2.21

Year and month	*Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines*			*Sewing machines*			*Refrigerators and air-conditioning units*			Miscellaneous machinery parts [4]			*Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves*			*Ball and roller bearings*		
1954: Average	$74.00	40.0	$1.85	$79.60	39.8	$2.00	$77.81	39.3	$1.98	$78.00	40.0	$1.95	$78.60	39.9	$1.97	$76.25	39.1	$1.95
1955: Average	79.19	41.9	1.89	82.81	40.2	2.06	84.46	40.8	2.07	85.88	42.1	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	90.92	43.5	2.09
August	78.81	41.7	1.89	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.00	40.0	2.05	85.28	41.6	2.05	81.81	40.5	2.02	90.94	43.1	2.11
September	81.70	43.0	1.90	84.42	40.2	2.10	81.51	39.0	2.09	88.39	42.7	2.07	85.28	41.6	2.05	94.57	44.4	2.13
October	81.41	42.4	1.92	84.65	40.5	2.09	84.19	39.9	2.11	88.40	42.5	2.08	86.32	41.7	2.07	92.66	43.5	2.13
November	81.45	42.2	1.93	87.77	41.4	2.12	90.06	41.5	2.17	90.51	43.1	2.10	86.53	41.8	2.07	97.20	45.0	2.16
December	83.10	42.4	1.96	86.09	40.8	2.11	92.44	42.6	2.17	92.01	43.4	2.12	87.99	42.1	2.09	97.65	45.0	2.17
1956: January	83.27	42.7	1.95	86.50	40.8	2.12	91.58	42.4	2.16	90.10	42.5	2.12	87.35	41.4	2.11	92.66	43.3	2.14
February	80.70	41.6	1.94	88.81	41.5	2.14	87.34	41.2	2.12	88.41	41.9	2.11	86.31	41.1	2.10	92.02	42.8	2.15
March	82.10	42.1	1.95	89.02	41.6	2.14	84.84	40.4	2.10	87.57	41.5	2.11	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.15	41.5	2.10
April	81.14	41.4	1.96	89.62	41.3	2.17	88.17	41.2	2.14	89.03	41.8	2.13	89.02	41.6	2.14	88.82	41.7	2.13
May	80.18	40.7	1.97	88.78	41.1	2.16	82.04	38.7	2.12	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.12	40.9	2.13	84.85	40.6	2.09
June	79.79	40.5	1.97	88.13	40.8	2.16	84.56	39.7	2.13	87.76	41.2	2.13	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.44	40.3	2.12
July	80.56	41.1	1.96	93.50	42.5	2.20	84.80	40.0	2.12	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.81	40.1	2.14	85.01	40.1	2.12
August	80.56	41.1	1.96	86.37	39.8	2.17	85.54	39.6	2.16	87.51	40.7	2.15	87.02	40.1	2.17	84.61	40.1	2.11

Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery														
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus [4]			*Wiring devices and supplies*			*Carbon and graphite products (electrical)*			*Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments*		
1954: Average	$79.32	41.1	$1.93	$72.44	39.8	$1.82	$77.59	40.2	$1.93	$67.72	39.6	$1.71	$74.61	39.9	$1.87	$72.62	39.9	$1.82
1955: Average	85.45	42.3	2.02	76.52	40.7	1.88	80.98	40.9	1.98	71.15	40.2	1.77	79.13	41.0	1.93	74.56	40.3	1.85
August	84.03	41.6	2.02	76.14	40.5	1.88	79.59	40.4	1.97	70.09	39.6	1.77	79.73	41.1	1.94	74.30	40.6	1.83
September	87.54	42.7	2.05	76.55	40.5	1.89	79.80	39.7	2.01	71.38	40.1	1.78	79.90	41.4	1.93	71.78	38.8	1.85
October	87.55	42.5	2.06	79.46	41.6	1.91	84.45	41.6	2.03	74.03	40.9	1.81	80.32	41.4	1.94	75.93	40.4	1.88
November	89.66	42.9	2.09	79.46	41.6	1.91	83.83	41.5	2.02	74.57	41.2	1.81	83.89	42.8	1.96	76.89	40.9	1.88
December	91.35	43.5	2.10	79.68	41.5	1.92	84.85	41.8	2.03	74.98	41.2	1.82	85.80	42.9	2.00	77.68	41.1	1.89
1956: January	90.94	43.1	2.11	78.94	40.9	1.93	84.86	41.6	2.04	74.66	40.8	1.83	84.62	42.1	2.01	77.23	41.3	1.87
February	88.62	42.2	2.10	78.36	40.6	1.93	84.46	41.4	2.04	75.03	41.0	1.83	82.61	41.1	2.01	77.14	40.6	1.90
March	88.41	41.9	2.11	78.96	40.7	1.94	84.05	41.2	2.04	74.52	40.5	1.84	83.82	41.7	2.01	76.55	40.5	1.89
April	89.25	42.3	2.11	80.36	41.0	1.96	87.36	41.8	2.09	76.59	41.4	1.85	83.03	40.9	2.03	80.56	41.1	1.96
May	89.67	42.1	2.13	80.18	40.7	1.97	86.74	41.5	2.09	76.07	40.9	1.86	83.23	40.8	2.04	79.56	40.8	1.95
June	89.67	42.1	2.13	79.98	40.6	1.97	87.36	41.6	2.10	75.14	40.4	1.86	83.44	40.9	2.04	82.74	42.0	1.97
July	89.25	41.9	2.13	79.40	40.1	1.98	87.14	41.3	2.11	75.55	40.4	1.87	84.66	40.7	2.08	78.39	40.2	1.95
August	90.30	42.0	2.15	80.60	40.5	1.99	87.33	41.0	2.13	74.80	40.0	1.87	84.25	40.7	2.07	79.37	40.7	1.95

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			*Power and distribution transformers*			*Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls*			*Electrical welding apparatus*			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$82.62	40.3	$2.05	$78.39	40.2	$1.95	$75.95	40.4	$1.88	$83.62	41.6	$2.01	$75.65	39.4	$1.92	$70.30	40.4	$1.74
1955: Average	85.90	41.1	2.09	84.23	41.7	2.02	79.98	40.6	1.97	92.42	43.8	2.11	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.04	42.1	1.83
August	84.65	40.5	2.09	82.81	41.2	2.01	77.62	39.6	1.96	95.82	45.2	2.12	78.57	40.5	1.94	74.75	41.3	1.81
September	84.93	39.5	2.15	87.56	42.3	2.07	75.06	38.1	1.97	94.80	44.3	2.14	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.75	42.8	1.84
October	88.81	41.5	2.14	87.35	42.2	2.07	86.09	42.2	2.04	96.55	44.7	2.16	81.16	41.2	1.97	81.03	43.1	1.88
November	88.60	41.4	2.14	81.80	40.1	2.04	86.50	42.4	2.04	93.31	43.0	2.17	81.56	41.4	1.97	83.10	44.2	1.88
December	90.30	42.0	2.15	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.09	42.2	2.04	93.53	43.5	2.15	80.16	40.9	1.96	84.42	44.2	1.91
1956: January	90.29	41.8	2.16	84.87	41.4	2.05	85.07	41.7	2.04	98.33	44.9	2.19	77.03	39.3	1.96	82.51	43.2	1.91
February	89.01	41.4	2.15	84.05	41.0	2.05	85.48	41.9	2.04	101.02	44.7	2.26	78.41	39.8	1.97	80.70	42.7	1.89
March	87.95	41.1	2.14	86.94	41.8	2.08	84.86	41.6	2.04	101.24	44.6	2.27	78.01	39.6	1.97	81.18	42.5	1.91
April	89.86	41.6	2.16	92.23	42.7	2.16	90.95	42.3	2.15	103.05	45.0	2.29	81.00	40.1	2.02	84.00	43.3	1.94
May	88.56	41.0	2.16	92.87	42.6	2.18	91.37	42.3	2.16	105.56	45.5	2.32	80.00	39.8	2.01	83.27	42.7	1.95
June	90.25	41.4	2.18	92.20	42.1	2.19	90.73	42.2	2.15	103.73	45.1	2.30	78.79	39.2	2.01	82.45	42.5	1.94
July	90.01	41.1	2.19	93.72	42.6	2.20	90.29	41.8	2.16	102.56	44.4	2.31	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.98	41.7	1.99
August	90.09	40.4	2.23	96.53	42.9	2.25	89.24	41.7	2.14	98.67	42.9	2.30	81.60	40.0	2.04	83.78	42.1	1.99
	Electrical equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment [4]			*Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment*			*Radio tubes*			*Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment*		
1954: Average	$75.84	39.5	$1.92	$83.07	39.2	$1.66	$68.68	39.7	$1.73	$87.49	39.7	$1.70	$63.60	39.5	$1.61	$80.20	40.3	$1.99
1955: Average	83.64	41.2	2.03	69.37	40.1	1.73	72.50	40.5	1.79	69.77	40.1	1.74	66.40	40.0	1.66	90.94	43.1	2.11
August	85.08	41.3	2.06	67.32	39.6	1.70	72.32	40.4	1.79	69.43	39.9	1.74	65.74	39.6	1.66	92.63	43.9	2.11
September	82.42	40.4	2.04	60.19	35.2	1.71	74.34	41.3	1.80	70.30	40.4	1.74	69.89	41.6	1.68	95.21	44.7	2.13
October	85.49	41.3	2.07	72.51	41.2	1.76	75.12	41.5	1.81	71.40	40.8	1.75	70.35	41.7	1.70	96.09	44.9	2.14
November	85.07	40.9	2.08	74.40	41.8	1.78	75.53	41.5	1.82	71.81	40.8	1.76	70.47	41.7	1.69	95.47	44.2	2.16
December	85.90	41.3	2.08	74.82	41.8	1.79	75.17	41.3	1.82	71.46	40.6	1.76	68.38	40.7	1.68	96.57	44.5	2.17
1956: January	83.01	40.1	2.07	75.42	41.9	1.80	74.70	40.6	1.84	70.80	40.0	1.77	66.76	39.5	1.69	97.02	43.9	2.21
February	77.93	38.2	2.04	75.06	41.7	1.80	74.93	40.5	1.85	70.84	39.8	1.78	65.91	39.0	1.69	97.90	44.3	2.21
March	83.01	40.1	2.07	75.42	41.9	1.80	74.96	40.3	1.86	71.82	39.9	1.80	65.52	39.0	1.68	95.04	43.2	2.20
April	80.58	39.5	2.04	78.86	42.4	1.86	75.52	40.6	1.86	72.00	40.0	1.80	67.49	39.7	1.70	95.26	43.3	2.20
May	79.58	39.2	2.03	75.26	40.9	1.84	75.55	40.4	1.87	72.22	39.9	1.81	67.83	39.9	1.70	93.94	42.7	2.20
June	80.55	39.1	2.06	73.75	40.3	1.83	74.59	40.1	1.86	72.40	40.0	1.81	65.40	38.7	1.69	92.62	42.1	2.20
July	81.56	39.4	2.07	71.50	39.5	1.81	73.30	39.2	1.87	72.83	39.8	1.83	63.61	37.2	1.71	84.89	39.3	2.16
August	83.79	39.9	2.10	72.22	39.9	1.81	75.58	40.2	1.88	73.20	40.0	1.83	67.47	39.0	1.73	92.82	42.0	2.21
	Electrical machinery—Continued												Transportation equipment					
	Miscellaneous electrical products [4]			*Storage batteries*			*Primary batteries (dry and wet)*			*X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes*			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles [4]		
1954: Average	$68.95	39.4	$1.75	$76.82	39.6	$1.94	$58.89	39.0	$1.51	$78.96	40.7	$1.94	$86.27	40.5	$2.13	$88.91	40.6	$2.19
1955: Average	74.48	40.7	1.83	85.07	41.7	2.04	61.07	39.4	1.55	82.62	40.9	2.02	93.44	41.9	2.23	97.78	42.7	2.29
August	73.75	40.3	1.83	86.31	42.1	2.05	61.62	39.5	1.56	80.80	40.2	2.01	92.06	41.1	2.24	95.45	41.5	2.30
September	77.61	41.5	1.87	92.59	44.3	2.09	61.15	39.2	1.56	84.67	41.3	2.05	93.11	41.2	2.26	96.23	41.3	2.33
October	78.54	42.0	1.87	93.05	44.1	2.11	61.31	39.3	1.56	82.82	40.6	2.04	94.21	41.5	2.27	98.05	41.9	2.34
November	79.48	42.5	1.87	90.93	43.3	2.10	63.52	40.2	1.58	86.11	41.6	2.07	98.21	42.7	2.30	104.96	44.1	2.38
December	79.46	41.6	1.91	90.50	43.3	2.09	64.08	39.8	1.61	86.31	41.1	2.10	95.53	41.9	2.28	98.09	42.1	2.33
1956: January	77.93	40.8	1.91	85.28	41.0	2.08	63.52	39.7	1.60	83.20	40.0	2.08	91.35	40.6	2.25	90.97	39.9	2.28
February	77.55	40.6	1.91	82.58	39.7	2.08	65.77	40.6	1.62	88.18	41.4	2.13	89.38	39.9	2.24	87.55	38.4	2.28
March	76.92	40.7	1.89	83.82	40.3	2.08	64.32	40.2	1.60	88.61	41.6	2.13	90.90	40.4	2.25	89.67	39.5	2.27
April	76.70	40.8	1.88	83.21	40.2	2.07	64.88	40.3	1.61	87.34	41.2	2.12	91.76	40.6	2.26	90.97	39.9	2.28
May	76.36	40.4	1.89	82.99	39.9	2.08	64.40	40.0	1.61	88.38	41.3	2.14	89.89	39.6	2.27	85.73	37.6	2.28
June	76.57	40.3	1.90	83.77	39.7	2.11	64.16	40.1	1.60	87.56	41.3	2.12	91.37	39.9	2.29	88.47	38.3	2.31
July	76.38	40.2	1.90	83.77	39.7	2.11	63.20	40.0	1.58	86.67	40.5	2.14	93.84	40.8	2.30	92.97	39.9	2.33
August	77.55	40.6	1.91	87.12	40.9	2.13	63.36	39.6	1.60	90.27	41.6	2.17	94.66	40.8	2.32	92.66	39.6	2.34
	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			*Truck and bus bodies*			*Trailers (truck and automobile)*			Aircraft and parts [4]			*Aircraft*			*Aircraft engines and parts*		
1954: Average	$89.73	40.6	$2.21	$75.98	40.2	$1.89	$75.81	39.9	$1.90	$85.07	40.9	$2.08	$85.07	40.9	$2.08	$85.06	40.7	$2.09
1955: Average	98.87	42.8	2.31	81.77	41.3	1.98	84.44	41.8	2.02	89.62	41.3	2.17	89.62	41.3	2.17	88.97	41.0	2.17
August	96.28	41.5	2.32	81.18	41.0	1.98	83.01	41.3	2.01	88.97	41.0	2.17	89.19	41.1	2.17	86.37	39.8	2.17
September	97.06	41.3	2.35	79.00	39.7	1.99	86.73	41.9	2.07	90.67	41.4	2.19	90.03	41.3	2.18	89.98	40.9	2.20
October	99.54	42.0	2.37	79.39	40.3	1.97	86.31	41.9	2.06	91.30	41.5	2.20	90.23	41.2	2.19	91.69	41.3	2.22
November	105.88	44.3	2.39	79.40	40.1	1.98	89.25	42.5	2.10	91.52	41.6	2.20	90.45	41.3	2.19	92.57	41.7	2.22
December	99.17	42.2	2.35	76.24	38.9	1.96	86.74	41.5	2.09	93.26	42.2	2.21	91.54	41.8	2.19	96.73	42.8	2.26
1956: January	91.77	39.9	2.30	79.00	40.1	1.97	81.39	39.7	2.05	92.82	42.0	2.21	91.32	41.7	2.19	96.08	42.7	2.25
February	88.09	38.3	2.30	80.78	40.8	1.98	83.03	40.5	2.05	92.82	42.0	2.21	91.74	41.7	2.20	94.55	42.4	2.23
March	90.23	39.4	2.29	80.78	40.8	1.98	84.25	40.7	2.07	92.57	41.7	2.22	91.94	41.6	2.21	92.99	41.7	2.23
April	91.54	39.8	2.30	80.78	40.8	1.98	82.00	40.0	2.05	93.83	41.7	2.25	94.02	41.6	2.26	92.35	41.6	2.22
May	86.02	37.4	2.30	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.65	40.5	2.09	94.47	41.8	2.26	94.43	41.6	2.27	93.18	41.6	2.24
June	88.77	38.1	2.33	82.22	40.5	2.03	82.19	39.9	2.06	94.66	41.7	2.27	93.75	41.3	2.27	94.89	41.8	2.27
July	93.77	39.9	2.35	80.60	39.9	2.02	81.39	39.7	2.05	95.95	41.9	2.29	95.49	41.7	2.29	96.22	42.2	2.28
August	93.62	39.5	2.37	83.23	40.8	2.04	82.21	40.3	2.04	97.29	42.3	2.30	97.02	42.0	2.31	98.70	43.1	2.29

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and Month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft propellers and parts			*Other aircraft parts and equipment*			Ship and boat building and repairing [4]			*Shipbuilding and repairing*			*Boatbuilding and repairing*			Railroad equipment [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$82.76	39.6	$2.09	$85.70	41.2	$2.08	$80.50	38.7	$2.08	$82.39	38.5	$2.14	$71.15	40.2	$1.77	$82.26	38.8	$2.12
1955: Average	90.25	41.4	2.18	90.49	41.7	2.17	83.53	39.4	2.12	86.41	39.1	2.21	70.12	40.3	1.74	90.68	40.3	2.25
August	95.67	42.9	2.23	90.91	41.7	2.18	83.67	39.1	2.14	87.47	39.4	2.22	66.50	38.0	1.75	93.25	40.9	2.28
September	96.78	43.4	2.23	93.48	42.3	2.21	84.93	39.5	2.15	88.31	39.6	2.23	69.03	39.0	1.77	94.25	40.8	2.31
October	98.34	43.9	2.24	94.79	42.7	2.22	84.24	39.0	2.16	87.08	38.7	2.25	71.33	40.3	1.77	91.54	39.8	2.30
November	101.47	45.5	2.23	95.00	42.6	2.23	82.73	38.3	2.16	85.65	37.9	2.26	70.09	39.6	1.77	93.67	40.2	2.33
December	95.40	42.4	2.25	96.10	42.9	2.24	86.15	39.7	2.17	89.67	39.5	2.27	71.10	40.4	1.76	96.41	41.2	2.34
1956: January	92.77	41.6	2.23	95.18	42.3	2.25	84.63	39.0	2.17	87.85	38.7	2.27	71.15	40.2	1.77	94.77	40.5	2.34
February	92.38	41.8	2.21	95.20	42.5	2.24	85.28	39.3	2.17	89.31	39.0	2.29	71.10	40.4	1.76	94.13	40.4	2.33
March	91.91	41.4	2.22	94.33	42.3	2.23	86.68	39.4	2.20	90.09	39.0	2.31	73.21	40.9	1.79	95.53	41.0	2.33
April	93.44	41.9	2.23	95.82	42.4	2.26	87.16	39.8	2.19	90.46	39.5	2.29	74.03	40.9	1.81	95.88	40.8	2.35
May	95.42	42.6	2.24	97.38	42.9	2.27	88.26	40.3	2.19	92.00	40.0	2.30	74.70	41.5	1.80	94.54	40.4	2.34
June	94.92	42.0	2.26	99.36	43.2	2.30	89.02	40.1	2.22	92.40	40.0	2.31	73.31	40.5	1.81	95.27	40.2	2.37
July	97.13	42.6	2.28	96.87	42.3	2.29	88.80	40.0	2.22	91.83	40.1	2.29	72.50	39.4	1.84	97.17	41.0	2.37
August	94.75	42.3	2.24	96.90	42.5	2.28	90.80	40.0	2.27	93.20	40.0	2.33	75.79	40.1	1.89	89.47	38.4	2.33

Year and Month	Transportation equipment—Continued									Instruments and related products								
	Locomotives and parts			*Railroad and streetcars*			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$84.16	39.7	$2.12	$81.20	38.3	$2.12	$71.94	39.1	$1.84	$73.20	40.0	$1.83	$83.20	40.0	$2.08	$74.40	40.0	$1.86
1955: Average	94.69	41.9	2.26	87.81	39.2	2.24	77.83	41.4	1.88	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.99	41.2	2.16	79.15	40.8	1.94
August	98.47	43.0	2.29	89.44	39.4	2.27	79.87	41.6	1.92	77.55	40.6	1.91	89.19	41.1	2.17	78.57	40.5	1.94
September	100.42	43.1	2.33	89.77	39.2	2.29	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.52	41.2	1.93	91.54	41.8	2.19	81.95	41.6	1.97
October	94.81	41.4	2.29	89.01	38.7	2.30	83.85	43.0	1.95	80.32	41.4	1.94	89.62	41.3	2.17	81.77	41.3	1.98
November	97.67	42.1	2.32	91.03	38.9	2.34	81.18	42.5	1.91	80.51	41.5	1.94	90.25	41.4	2.18	81.99	41.2	1.99
December	98.18	42.5	2.31	95.11	40.3	2.36	76.92	40.7	1.89	80.73	41.4	1.95	91.10	41.6	2.19	83.40	41.7	2.00
1956: January	99.49	42.7	2.33	91.03	38.9	2.34	77.55	40.6	1.91	79.97	40.8	1.96	91.52	41.6	2.20	82.60	41.3	2.00
February	99.10	42.9	2.31	90.48	38.5	2.35	77.38	40.3	1.92	80.36	41.0	1.96	91.74	41.7	2.20	82.60	41.3	2.00
March	100.28	43.6	2.30	92.28	39.1	2.36	78.53	40.9	1.92	80.38	40.8	1.97	92.80	41.8	2.22	82.82	41.0	2.02
April	99.96	42.9	2.33	92.75	39.3	2.36	78.55	40.7	1.93	81.38	41.1	1.98	93.91	42.3	2.22	84.45	41.6	2.03
May	100.66	43.2	2.33	90.24	38.4	2.35	77.59	40.2	1.93	81.19	40.8	1.99	93.91	42.3	2.22	83.84	41.3	2.03
June	102.82	43.2	2.38	89.30	38.0	2.35	80.20	40.3	1.99	80.79	40.6	1.99	92.99	41.7	2.23	82.62	40.5	2.04
July	101.01	42.8	2.36	93.38	39.4	2.37	78.00	40.0	1.95	81.41	40.5	2.01	95.40	42.4	2.25	81.80	40.1	2.04
August	94.89	40.9	2.32	85.41	36.5	2.34	78.57	40.5	1.94	82.01	40.6	2.02	96.25	42.4	2.27	81.80	40.1	2.04

Year and Month	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$75.55	40.4	$1.87	$66.80	40.0	$1.67	$58.95	39.3	$1.50	$80.59	40.7	$1.98	$64.52	39.1	$1.65	$64.24	39.9	$1.61
1955: Average	78.36	40.6	1.93	69.02	40.6	1.70	62.52	40.6	1.54	85.49	41.1	2.08	69.20	40.0	1.73	67.40	40.6	1.66
August	76.78	40.2	1.91	69.53	40.9	1.70	62.22	40.4	1.54	85.48	40.9	2.09	68.90	39.6	1.74	66.50	40.3	1.65
September	77.57	40.4	1.92	69.94	40.9	1.71	64.84	41.3	1.57	87.34	41.2	2.12	71.28	40.5	1.76	68.30	40.9	1.67
October	79.35	40.9	1.94	71.51	41.1	1.74	66.36	42.0	1.58	88.60	41.4	2.14	73.46	41.5	1.77	69.38	41.3	1.68
November	81.79	41.1	1.99	70.86	41.2	1.72	66.68	42.2	1.58	89.45	41.8	2.14	73.69	41.4	1.78	69.46	41.1	1.69
December	81.99	41.2	1.99	70.69	41.1	1.72	66.52	42.1	1.58	89.44	41.6	2.15	71.56	40.2	1.78	70.04	41.2	1.70
1956: January	81.81	40.7	2.01	70.58	40.8	1.73	62.40	40.0	1.56	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.17	39.2	1.79	69.66	40.5	1.72
February	81.20	40.4	2.01	70.99	40.8	1.74	64.53	41.1	1.57	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.13	39.4	1.78	69.43	40.6	1.71
March	80.80	40.2	2.01	70.47	40.5	1.74	65.35	41.1	1.59	88.54	40.8	2.17	69.03	39.0	1.77	69.89	40.4	1.73
April	82.62	40.9	2.02	70.82	40.7	1.74	65.19	41.0	1.59	89.82	41.2	2.18	69.60	39.1	1.78	70.47	40.5	1.74
May	82.41	40.2	2.05	70.53	40.3	1.75	64.96	40.6	1.60	89.60	41.1	2.18	69.09	38.6	1.79	69.95	40.2	1.74
June	82.00	40.0	2.05	70.00	40.0	1.75	66.26	40.9	1.62	89.84	41.4	2.17	69.87	38.6	1.81	69.77	40.1	1.74
July	83.02	40.3	2.06	70.75	40.2	1.76	64.80	40.0	1.62	91.62	40.9	2.24	70.05	38.7	1.81	68.90	39.6	1.74
August	84.25	40.9	2.06	71.51	40.4	1.77	63.52	39.7	1.60	92.70	41.2	2.25	71.34	39.2	1.82	69.77	40.1	1.74

Year and Month	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware [4]			*Jewelry and findings*			*Silverware and plated ware*			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods [4]			*Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$68.15	41.3	$1.65	$65.00	41.4	$1.57	$73.98	41.1	$1.80	$72.14	40.3	$1.79	$58.74	38.9	$1.51	$58.82	38.7	$1.52
1955: Average	71.40	42.0	1.70	67.04	41.9	1.60	79.95	42.3	1.89	75.07	40.8	1.84	60.52	39.3	1.54	60.28	39.4	1.53
August	70.89	41.7	1.70	66.56	41.6	1.60	79.84	41.8	1.91	73.16	40.2	1.82	59.65	39.5	1.51	59.40	39.6	1.50
September	73.96	43.0	1.72	68.75	42.7	1.61	85.02	43.6	1.95	77.98	41.7	1.87	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.66	40.3	1.53
October	76.30	43.6	1.75	71.01	43.3	1.64	87.96	44.2	1.99	79.80	42.0	1.90	62.58	40.9	1.53	64.11	41.9	1.53
November	75.34	43.3	1.74	69.76	42.8	1.63	87.27	44.3	1.97	78.96	42.0	1.88	62.33	39.7	1.57	62.09	39.8	1.56
December	74.91	43.3	1.73	71.01	43.3	1.64	84.20	43.4	1.94	79.19	41.9	1.89	61.15	39.2	1.56	59.52	38.4	1.55
1956: January	71.99	42.1	1.71	68.10	42.3	1.61	80.06	41.7	1.92	77.27	41.1	1.88	61.78	39.1	1.58	60.67	38.4	1.58
February	72.16	42.2	1.71	68.10	42.3	1.61	81.90	42.0	1.95	77.83	41.4	1.88	62.65	39.4	1.59	62.01	39.0	1.59
March	72.73	41.8	1.74	68.88	42.0	1.64	80.73	41.4	1.95	79.65	41.7	1.91	62.56	39.1	1.60	61.37	38.6	1.59
April	72.63	41.5	1.75	69.39	41.8	1.66	79.95	41.0	1.95	78.91	41.1	1.92	61.85	38.9	1.59	61.85	38.9	1.59
May	72.92	41.2	1.77	70.30	41.6	1.69	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.34	40.8	1.92	60.99	38.6	1.58	61.30	38.8	1.58
June	71.40	40.8	1.75	68.39	41.2	1.66	77.39	40.1	1.93	77.76	40.5	1.92	61.78	39.1	1.58	61.86	39.4	1.57
July	69.48	39.7	1.75	65.01	39.4	1.65	81.20	40.6	2.00	79.37	40.7	1.95	61.69	38.8	1.59	61.23	39.0	1.57
August	72.45	41.4	1.75	67.57	41.2	1.64	84.22	41.9	2.01	80.97	41.1	1.97	62.01	39.0	1.59	61.54	39.2	1.57

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities		
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Sporting and athletic goods			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$59.04	39.1	$1.51	$61.05	40.7	$1.50	$57.23	39.2	$1.46	$67.87	40.4	$1.68	$66.47	39.8	$1.67	$78.74	40.8	$1.93
1955: Average	60.92	39.3	1.55	62.88	41.1	1.53	60.15	40.1	1.50	72.80	41.6	1.75	70.30	40.4	1.74	81.71	41.9	1.95
August	60.52	39.3	1.54	61.56	40.5	1.52	58.56	39.3	1.49	71.75	41.0	1.75	70.30	40.4	1.74	83.61	43.1	1.94
September	61.54	39.2	1.57	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.16	40.5	1.51	74.34	42.0	1.77	70.93	40.3	1.76	83.07	42.6	1.95
October	60.21	39.1	1.54	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.81	40.4	1.53	75.23	42.5	1.77	71.05	40.6	1.75	81.58	41.2	1.98
November	62.57	39.6	1.58	65.10	41.2	1.58	63.18	40.5	1.56	74.16	41.9	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76	84.35	42.6	1.98
December	63.83	40.4	1.58	65.16	41.5	1.57	63.86	41.2	1.55	73.81	41.7	1.77	73.98	41.1	1.80	82.12	41.9	1.96
1956: January	63.04	39.9	1.58	62.31	40.2	1.55	63.02	40.4	1.56	72.62	40.8	1.78	73.93	40.4	1.83	86.73	41.3	2.10
February	63.44	39.9	1.59	64.68	41.2	1.57	62.71	40.2	1.56	72.39	40.9	1.77	73.89	40.6	1.82	89.89	42.4	2.12
March	64.08	39.8	1.61	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.25	39.4	1.58	73.87	41.5	1.78	73.38	40.1	1.83	87.78	41.8	2.10
April	62.40	39.0	1.60	65.85	40.9	1.61	63.60	39.5	1.61	74.88	41.6	1.80	75.11	40.6	1.85	86.51	41.0	2.11
May	60.90	38.3	1.59	66.17	41.1	1.61	63.67	39.3	1.62	74.16	41.2	1.80	74.56	40.3	1.85	88.41	42.3	2.09
June	61.76	38.6	1.60	67.24	41.0	1.64	61.62	39.0	1.58	74.21	41.0	1.81	74.77	40.2	1.86	87.78	41.6	2.11
July	61.82	38.4	1.61	65.93	40.2	1.64	60.13	38.3	1.57	74.21	41.0	1.81	73.87	39.5	1.87	85.67	40.6	2.11
August	62.69	38.7	1.62	66.01	41.0	1.61	59.52	38.4	1.55	75.76	41.4	1.83	74.19	40.1	1.85			

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued																	
	Local railways and bus lines			Communication												Other public utilities		
				Telephone [4]			*Switchboard operating employees* [5]			*Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees* [7]			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$78.19	43.2	$1.81	$68.46	38.9	$1.76	$56.61	37.0	$1.53	$97.61	43.0	$2.27	$76.13	41.6	$1.83	$83.43	41.3	$2.02
1955: Average	80.60	43.1	1.87	72.07	39.6	1.82	59.72	37.8	1.58	101.85	43.9	2.32	78.54	42.0	1.87	86.52	41.2	2.10
August	81.40	43.3	1.88	72.76	40.2	1.81	59.52	38.4	1.55	105.08	45.1	2.33	79.71	42.4	1.88	87.78	41.6	2.11
September	81.70	43.0	1.90	72.58	40.1	1.81	60.29	38.4	1.57	102.80	44.5	2.31	79.71	42.4	1.88	87.77	41.4	2.12
October	80.56	42.4	1.90	73.42	39.9	1.84	60.86	37.8	1.61	103.92	44.6	2.33	79.34	42.2	1.88	89.02	41.6	2.14
November	81.51	42.9	1.90	75.58	40.2	1.88	65.18	38.8	1.68	105.23	44.4	2.37	78.35	41.9	1.87	89.23	41.5	2.15
December	83.03	43.7	1.90	73.84	39.7	1.86	59.68	37.3	1.60	105.28	44.8	2.35	78.96	42.0	1.88	89.01	41.4	2.15
1956: January	81.60	42.5	1.92	73.28	39.4	1.86	59.41	36.9	1.61	102.93	43.8	2.35	78.40	41.7	1.88	89.42	41.4	2.16
February	82.60	42.8	1.93	71.94	39.1	1.84	59.20	37.0	1.60	99.33	43.0	2.31	78.21	41.6	1.88	88.37	41.1	2.15
March	83.23	42.9	1.94	71.94	39.1	1.84	59.15	37.2	1.59	98.87	42.8	2.31	78.81	41.7	1.89	89.19	41.1	2.17
April	83.27	42.7	1.95	72.34	39.1	1.85	59.36	37.1	1.60	100.25	43.4	2.31	79.38	42.0	1.89	90.45	41.3	2.19
May	84.83	43.5	1.95	72.15	39.0	1.85	59.20	37.0	1.60	100.22	43.2	2.32	80.94	42.6	1.90	90.42	41.1	2.20
June	85.85	43.8	1.96	73.10	39.3	1.86	60.75	37.5	1.62	100.46	43.3	2.32	85.87	42.3	2.03	91.69	41.3	2.22
July	85.73	43.3	1.98	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.34	38.1	1.61	102.75	44.1	2.33	85.24	42.2	2.02	92.32	41.4	2.23
August	85.30	43.3	1.97	72.89	39.4	1.85	60.32	37.7	1.60	100.69	43.4	2.32	86.28	42.5	2.03	91.46	41.2	2.22

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued									Wholesale and retail trade								
	Other public utilities—Continued												Retail trade					
	Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$84.67	41.3	$2.05	$79.13	41.0	$1.93	$84.25	41.5	$2.03	$73.93	40.4	$1.83	$56.70	39.1	$1.45	$40.71	35.4	$1.15
1955: Average	88.17	41.2	2.14	82.62	40.9	2.02	87.57	41.5	2.11	77.55	40.6	1.91	58.50	39.0	1.50	41.65	35.3	1.18
August	89.45	41.8	2.14	80.80	40.4	2.00	90.31	42.2	2.14	77.55	40.6	1.91	60.19	39.6	1.52	42.48	35.7	1.19
September	89.42	41.4	2.16	83.43	41.1	2.03	89.66	41.7	2.15	78.55	40.7	1.93	59.82	39.1	1.53	42.12	35.1	1.20
October	90.06	41.5	2.17	85.49	41.5	2.06	90.49	41.7	2.17	78.96	40.7	1.94	58.98	38.8	1.52	41.70	34.8	1.20
November	90.47	41.5	2.18	85.70	41.6	2.06	89.62	41.3	2.17	78.96	40.7	1.94	58.67	38.6	1.52	40.71	34.5	1.18
December	90.67	41.4	2.19	85.28	41.4	2.06	89.84	41.4	2.17	79.56	40.8	1.95	58.71	39.4	1.49	43.04	37.1	1.16
1956: January	91.08	41.4	2.20	84.05	41.0	2.05	90.69	41.6	2.18	79.58	40.6	1.96	59.44	38.6	1.54	43.05	35.0	1.23
February	90.64	41.2	2.20	83.03	40.7	2.04	90.03	41.3	2.18	78.99	40.3	1.96	59.29	38.5	1.54	42.58	34.9	1.22
March	91.72	41.5	2.21	83.22	40.4	2.06	90.61	41.0	2.21	80.00	40.2	1.99	59.14	38.4	1.54	42.11	34.8	1.21
April	92.57	41.7	2.22	84.03	40.4	2.08	92.96	41.5	2.2[illegible]	80.80	40.2	2.01	59.90	38.4	1.56	42.90	34.6	1.24
May	91.91	41.4	2.22	85.26	40.6	2.10	92.48	41.1	2.2[illegible]	81.00	40.3	2.01	59.75	38.3	1.56	42.66	34.4	1.24
June	93.18	41.6	2.24	86.28	40.7	2.12	93.56	41.4	2.26	81.41	40.3	2.02	61.15	38.7	1.58	44.10	35.0	1.26
July	94.69	41.9	2.26	86.48	40.6	2.13	93.56	41.4	2.26	82.22	40.5	2.03	62.17	39.1	1.59	44.73	35.5	1.26
August	94.24	41.7	2.26	85.86	40.5	2.12	92.66	41.0	2.26	81.81	40.5	2.02	61.78	39.1	1.58	44.50	35.6	1.25

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																	
	Retail trade—Continued																	
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade					
													Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	$46.46	36.3	$1.28	$60.83	38.5	$1.58	$74.42	44.3	$1.68	$46.51	35.5	$1.31	$63.72	42.2	$1.51	$67.24	43.1	$1.56
1955: Average	47.52	36.0	1.32	61.72	38.1	1.62	79.64	44.0	1.81	48.82	35.2	1.33	66.94	42.1	1.59	69.82	43.1	1.62
August	47.88	36.0	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	80.59	43.8	1.84	46.77	35.7	1.31	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.50	43.6	1.64
September	48.11	35.9	1.34	62.98	38.4	1.64	80.96	44.0	1.84	46.77	34.9	1.34	67.72	41.8	1.62	72.38	43.6	1.66
October	47.70	35.6	1.34	62.48	38.1	1.64	79.10	43.7	1.81	46.50	34.7	1.34	68.72	41.9	1.64	71.71	43.2	1.66
November	46.24	35.3	1.31	62.37	37.8	1.65	79.53	43.7	1.82	46.50	34.7	1.34	68.72	41.9	1.64	70.29	42.6	1.65
December	50.44	38.5	1.31	62.16	37.9	1.64	79.64	44.0	1.81	48.87	36.2	1.35	71.38	43.0	1.66	70.46	42.7	1.65
1956: January	48.42	35.4	1.36	61.92	37.3	1.66	79.10	43.7	1.81	47.06	34.6	1.36	67.39	41.6	1.62	69.72	42.0	1.66
February	48.06	35.6	1.35	61.92	37.3	1.66	78.92	43.6	1.81	46.15	34.7	1.33	66.56	41.6	1.60	69.55	41.9	1.66
March	47.57	35.5	1.34	61.92	37.3	1.66	80.15	43.8	1.83	45.09	33.9	1.33	67.62	42.0	1.61	70.56	42.0	1.68
April	48.36	35.3	1.37	62.50	37.2	1.68	81.03	43.8	1.85	46.17	34.2	1.35	67.78	42.1	1.61	71.49	42.3	1.69
May	48.22	35.2	1.37	62.87	37.2	1.69	81.10	43.6	1.86	46.99	34.3	1.37	69.37	42.3	1.64	72.85	42.6	1.71
June	49.84	35.6	1.40	64.39	38.1	1.69	83.03	43.7	1.90	48.16	34.9	1.38	69.89	42.1	1.66	74.13	43.1	1.72
July	50.04	36.0	1.39	65.62	38.6	1.70	83.41	43.9	1.90	48.36	35.3	1.37	69.97	41.9	1.67	74.30	43.2	1.72
August	50.04	36.0	1.39	64.73	38.3	1.69	82.28	44.0	1.87	48.14	35.4	1.36	69.96	42.4	1.65	74.74	43.2	1.73

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate [2]			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round [3]			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution [3]
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1954: Average	$57.39	$95.02	$70.08	$40.13	41.8	$0.96	$40.10	40.1	$1.00	$47.12	39.6	$1.19	$88.99
1955: Average	59.28	102.13	73.29	41.09	41.5	.99	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.40	39.5	1.20	94.89
August	58.67	97.16	74.22	40.77	41.6	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	45.82	38.5	1.19	108.90
September	59.09	96.69	74.03	41.20	41.2	1.00	40.70	40.3	1.01	48.36	40.3	1.20	94.85
October	60.25	99.60	73.95	41.50	41.5	1.00	41.01	40.6	1.01	48.24	40.2	1.20	93.98
November	60.49	96.61	73.84	41.60	41.6	1.00	41.11	40.3	1.02	47.40	39.5	1.20	95.12
December	60.83	99.24	74.94	42.02	41.6	1.01	41.31	40.5	1.02	47.92	39.6	1.21	94.61
1956: January	61.72	99.09	75.78	41.61	41.2	1.01	41.51	40.3	1.03	47.34	38.8	1.22	93.21
February	61.61	97.51	75.62	41.41	41.0	1.01	40.90	40.1	1.02	47.21	38.7	1.22	86.55
March	61.75	98.83	76.20	41.20	41.2	1.00	41.70	40.1	1.04	47.97	39.0	1.23	87.49
April	61.89	103.78	76.52	41.71	41.3	1.01	42.12	40.5	1.04	49.88	39.9	1.25	92.94
May	61.51	100.53	77.08	42.02	40.8	1.03	42.54	40.9	1.04	51.91	41.2	1.26	93.46
June	61.53	98.19	77.39	42.43	40.8	1.04	42.95	40.9	1.05	51.69	40.7	1.27	89.50
July	62.11	94.75	78.32	42.23	41.0	1.03	42.42	40.4	1.05	49.90	39.6	1.26	90.25
August	61.70	96.96	78.03	42.23	41.0	1.03	42.11	40.1	1.05	48.77	38.4	1.27	92.09

[1] Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

[4] Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

[5] Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M–300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Beginning with January 1956, class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of $3,000,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of $1,000,000 or more.

[6] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1955 such employees made up 41 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[7] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1955 such employees made up 26 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[9] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

†New series; beginning with January 1956, data are not comparable with those for earlier years.

‡Corrected.

SEE footnote 1, p. 1333.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C–2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49
1939: Average	$23.86	$40.17	$23.88	$40.20	$17.64	$29.70
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71
1942: Average	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04
1953: Average	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69
1954: Average	71.86	62.60	80.85	70.43	40.10	34.93
1955: Average	76.52	66.83	96.00	83.84	40.70	35.55

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49
1955: August	$76.33	$66.66	$94.50	$82.53	$40.40	$35.22
September	77.71	67.63	96.73	84.19	40.70	35.49
October	78.50	68.32	99.86	86.91	41.01	35.68
November	79.52	69.15	96.03	83.50	41.11	35.75
December	79.71	69.49	105.73	92.18	41.31	36.02
1956: January	78.55	68.54	104.22	90.94	41.51	36.22
February	78.17	68.21	103.18	90.03	40.90	35.69
March	78.78	68.68	102.38	89.26	41.79	36.38
April	78.99	68.75	105.46	91.78	42.12	36.66
May	79.00	68.46	106.02	91.87	42.54	36.86
June	79.19	68.15	107.82	92.79	42.95	36.96
July	79.00	67.52	102.16	87.32	42.42	36.26
August [2]	79.60	68.15	102.58	87.83	42.11	36.05

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947–49 being the base period.

[2] Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1, p. 1210.

TABLE C–3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947–49=100)	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49
1939: Average	$23.86	45.1	$23.58	$39.70	$23.62	$39.76
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21
1952: Average	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05
1953: Average	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.56	58.20
1954: Average	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17
1955: Average	76.52	144.5	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53

Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947–49=100)	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49
1955: August	$76.33	144.2	$63.00	$55.02	$70.29	$61.39
September	77.71	146.8	64.08	55.77	71.40	62.14
October	78.50	148.3	64.70	56.31	72.03	62.69
November	79.52	150.2	65.49	56.95	72.85	63.35
December	79.71	150.5	65.64	57.23	73.00	63.64
1956: January	78.55	148.3	64.74	56.49	72.07	62.89
February	78.17	147.6	64.44	56.23	71.77	62.63
March	78.78	148.8	64.92	56.60	72.25	62.99
April	78.99	149.2	65.08	56.64	72.42	63.03
May	79.00	149.2	65.09	56.40	72.43	62.76
June	79.19	149.6	65.24	56.14	72.58	62.46
July	79.00	149.2	65.09	55.63	72.43	61.91
August [2]	79.60	150.3	65.56	56.13	72.91	62.42

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C–2.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

[2] Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1, p. 1333.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is contained in a technical note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised May 1954), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C–4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries [1]

Year	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947–49=100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	54.5	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	[2] .963	[2] 74.8	1.111	[2] 1.042	[2] .904	[2] .858
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49
1953: Average	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56
1954: Average	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61
1955: Average	1.88	1.82	141.3	2.01	1.93	1.71	1.66

Year and month	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947–49=100)				
1955: August	$1.88	$1.82	141.3	$2.01	$1.94	$1.70	$1.65
September	1.90	1.83	142.1	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.67
October	1.91	1.84	142.9	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.67
November	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.05	1.97	1.74	1.68
December	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.06	1.97	1.74	1.68
1956: January	1.93	1.87	145.2	2.06	1.98	1.75	1.70
February	1.93	1.86	144.4	2.05	1.98	1.75	1.70
March	1.95	1.88	146.0	2.06	1.99	1.78	1.73
April	1.96	1.90	147.5	2.08	2.00	1.79	1.74
May	1.97	1.90	147.5	2.08	2.01	1.80	1.75
June	1.97	1.91	148.3	2.09	2.02	1.81	1.76
July	1.97	1.90	147.5	2.07	2.01	1.82	1.77
August [3]	1.98	1.91	148.3	2.10	2.03	1.81	1.76

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings, as described in Eliminating Premium Overtime From Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950; reprint Serial No. R. 2020.

[2] 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1, p. 1333.

TABLE C–5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity [1]

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1956								1955					Annual average	
	Aug. [2]	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1955	1954
Total [3]	112.8	106.5	110.9	108.5	108.2	106.6	107.4	108.1	112.3	112.6	113.7	113.6	111.8	108.4	101.9
Mining division	84.9	76.1	84.7	81.7	81.8	80.4	80.9	82.0	82.9	80.3	81.6	81.5	81.3	80.3	77.4
Contract construction division	160.0	154.4	154.4	140.0	128.1	114.0	113.0	112.0	124.3	128.2	140.8	148.5	145.1	126.7	118.9
Manufacturing division	107.9	101.7	106.4	105.8	107.1	107.3	108.4	109.3	112.6	112.5	111.9	110.7	109.1	107.7	101.1
Durable goods	114.6	107.3	115.6	115.6	117.5	116.2	117.4	119.0	122.5	122.0	120.0	117.6	115.7	116.2	107.5
Ordnance and accessories	350.9	368.7	374.6	377.3	381.0	374.1	385.8	389.3	389.3	396.4	393.2	405.1	405.3	413.2	509.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	94.1	90.7	92.4	87.6	83.9	80.1	83.3	83.6	87.9	90.7	94.9	96.0	97.8	90.5	84.7
Furniture and fixtures	107.4	101.1	103.4	102.6	104.9	108.0	109.5	108.8	113.8	113.7	114.7	113.0	109.7	106.2	96.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	113.3	109.7	113.5	112.8	111.4	109.6	108.1	108.2	112.4	112.9	114.3	114.2	112.8	108.6	99.2
Primary metal industries	106.8	73.8	112.6	112.8	115.2	114.3	115.4	117.8	117.9	116.0	114.5	115.1	109.4	110.0	94.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	111.6	106.9	113.6	114.1	117.0	116.3	117.4	118.8	123.7	124.1	123.6	121.0	118.2	118.0	108.8
Machinery (except electrical)	113.2	112.8	116.0	116.5	118.6	117.3	117.2	116.3	116.4	112.0	110.0	105.6	104.7	106.4	100.9
Electrical machinery	138.1	133.4	137.1	138.5	139.8	133.4	134.5	136.3	140.6	140.3	142.7	133.6	129.7	130.8	123.1
Transportation equipment	126.7	127.3	126.5	128.1	135.1	136.6	138.7	146.9	154.0	154.3	139.3	136.3	138.3	146.3	134.3
Instruments and related products	122.1	119.2	120.8	121.5	122.6	121.2	121.6	121.2	123.1	122.7	122.3	120.8	117.3	117.9	115.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	104.5	97.7	102.7	102.9	103.4	104.2	105.3	103.0	109.0	111.5	112.5	109.2	104.4	104.1	98.8
Nondurable goods	100.0	95.0	95.4	94.1	94.7	96.7	97.6	97.6	100.8	101.2	102.3	102.5	101.2	97.5	93.5
Food and kindred products	104.9	95.5	91.0	85.4	82.3	82.9	82.6	84.9	90.3	94.6	99.9	104.6	103.5	91.0	90.5
Tobacco manufactures	98.0	74.5	77.7	76.6	74.6	76.5	81.6	89.9	97.8	99.0	120.7	119.2	106.3	91.5	88.5
Textile-mill products	78.1	75.2	78.3	79.0	80.3	82.5	84.3	84.3	86.8	86.7	85.2	84.3	83.6	83.0	78.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	105.3	97.2	99.2	99.5	102.9	109.1	112.4	107.4	110.6	110.3	109.8	107.7	106.7	104.9	98.8
Paper and allied products	117.9	116.4	116.8	115.1	115.6	115.5	114.1	115.8	119.0	119.2	118.9	118.5	116.7	114.4	109.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	112.5	111.0	111.9	111.7	112.2	112.2	110.3	109.9	114.0	113.0	112.2	111.7	108.1	108.6	104.7
Chemicals and allied products	106.8	105.8	108.1	109.3	111.0	110.4	109.0	109.1	110.1	109.4	108.9	108.2	105.6	107.0	103.5
Products of petroleum and coal	95.4	94.0	94.9	92.5	93.5	93.7	91.5	93.3	93.0	93.1	95.2	96.0	96.4	94.5	95.8
Rubber products	106.4	103.8	103.6	108.3	109.7	109.6	113.1	117.5	119.9	121.7	118.2	115.1	111.5	113.3	96.4
Leather and leather products	93.1	92.4	91.7	87.5	89.4	97.0	101.7	99.1	99.5	92.0	94.6	94.3	98.6	95.0	89.9

[1] Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Includes only the divisions shown.

SEE footnote 1, p. 1333.

TABLE C–6: Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group [1]

Year and month	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods																
				Total: Durable goods			Ordnance and accessories			Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Furniture and fixtures			Stone, clay, and glass products				
	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours			
		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		
1956: January	40.7	3.0	7.4	41.2	3.1	7.5	41.3	2.6	6.3	40.2	3.5	8.7	40.8	3.0	7.4	40.9	3.5	8.6		
February	40.5	2.8	6.9	41.0	3.0	7.3	41.6	2.5	6.0	40.0	3.5	8.8	41.1	3.0	7.3	41.0	3.6	8.8		
March	40.4	2.7	6.7	40.9	2.9	7.1	41.3	2.8	6.8	39.6	3.1	7.8	41.0	2.9	7.1	41.0	3.5	8.5		
April	40.3	2.7	6.7	41.1	2.9	7.1	41.8	2.8	6.7	39.9	3.1	7.8	40.2	2.5	6.2	41.1	3.6	8.8		
May	40.1	2.6	6.5	40.8	2.8	6.9	41.8	2.8	6.7	40.1	3.0	7.5	39.9	2.4	6.0	41.5	3.7	8.9		
June	40.2	2.7	6.7	40.8	2.9	7.1	41.6	2.7	6.5	40.5	3.5	8.6	40.3	2.5	6.2	41.4	3.7	8.9		
July	40.1	2.6	6.5	40.7	2.8	6.9	41.7	2.9	7.0	40.3	3.3	8.2	40.2	2.4	6.0	41.0	3.7	9.0		
August [2]	40.2	2.7	6.7	40.7	2.9	7.1	41.2	2.6	6.3	41.3	3.7	9.0	41.3	2.9	7.0	41.3	3.7	9.0		

Year and month	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries			Fabricated metal products			Machinery (except electrical)			Electrical machinery			Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products		
	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours	
		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total
1956: January	41.9	3.5	8.4	40.9	2.9	7.1	42.7	4.0	9.4	40.9	2.9	7.1	40.6	2.4	5.9	40.8	2.3	5.6
February	41.1	2.8	6.8	41.1	2.9	7.1	42.6	3.9	9.2	40.6	2.5	6.2	39.9	2.3	5.8	41.0	2.3	5.6
March	41.0	2.8	6.8	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.4	3.8	9.0	40.7	2.4	5.9	40.4	2.3	5.7	40.8	2.4	5.9
April	41.2	2.8	6.8	41.1	2.9	7.1	42.5	3.8	8.9	41.0	2.7	6.6	40.6	2.4	5.9	41.1	2.5	6.1
May	41.0	2.8	6.8	40.8	2.7	6.6	42.2	3.6	8.5	40.7	2.5	6.1	39.6	2.1	5.3	40.8	2.4	5.9
June	40.9	2.9	7.1	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.0	3.6	8.6	40.6	2.4	5.9	39.9	2.2	5.5	40.6	2.2	5.4
July	40.3	2.8	6.9	40.8	2.7	6.6	41.7	3.4	8.2	40.1	2.0	5.0	40.8	2.5	6.1	40.5	2.1	5.2
August [2]	39.3	2.3	5.9	40.6	2.9	7.1	41.6	3.3	7.9	40.5	2.5	6.2	40.8	2.6	6.4	40.6	2.1	5.2

Year and month	Durable goods—Con.			Nondurable goods														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Total: Nondurable goods			Food and kindred products			Tobacco manufactures			Textile-mill products			Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours	
		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total
1956: January	40.5	2.7	6.7	39.9	2.7	6.8	41.5	3.5	8.4	38.1	1.2	3.1	40.4	3.0	7.4	36.5	1.3	3.6
February	40.6	2.7	6.7	39.8	2.5	6.3	40.7	3.0	7.4	36.6	.7	1.9	40.5	2.9	7.2	37.4	1.5	4.0
March	40.4	2.5	6.2	39.6	2.5	6.3	40.6	2.9	7.1	37.8	.8	2.1	39.9	2.7	6.8	36.7	1.3	3.5
April	40.5	2.5	6.2	39.2	2.4	6.1	40.2	2.8	7.0	37.9	.9	2.4	39.3	2.4	6.1	36.2	1.1	3.0
May	40.2	2.5	6.2	39.1	2.3	5.9	40.6	3.1	7.6	38.8	1.1	2.8	38.9	2.3	5.9	35.7	1.0	2.8
June	40.1	2.3	5.7	39.2	2.4	6.1	41.2	3.5	8.5	39.2	1.3	3.3	38.7	2.1	5.4	35.5	.9	2.5
July	39.6	2.2	5.6	39.4	2.5	6.3	41.2	3.4	8.3	38.8	1.1	2.8	38.7	2.1	5.4	35.8	1.0	2.8
August [2]	40.1	2.6	6.5	39.5	2.5	6.3	41.3	3.5	8.5	39.1	.9	2.3	39.2	2.3	5.9	36.5	1.2	3.3

Year and month	Nondurable goods—Continued																	
	Paper and allied products			Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Chemicals and allied products			Products of petroleum and coal			Rubber products			Leather and leather products		
	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours	
		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total		Average	Percent of total
1956: January	43.1	4.7	10.9	38.7	2.8	7.2	41.4	2.3	5.6	41.3	2.0	4.8	40.7	3.5	8.6	39.0	2.0	5.1
February	42.7	4.4	10.3	38.6	2.8	7.3	41.3	2.2	5.3	40.7	1.7	4.2	40.1	2.7	6.7	39.5	2.2	5.6
March	43.0	4.8	11.2	39.0	3.1	7.9	41.2	2.2	5.3	41.2	2.2	5.3	39.5	2.3	5.8	38.2	1.8	4.7
April	42.8	4.5	10.5	38.8	3.1	8.0	41.2	2.3	5.6	41.2	2.0	4.9	39.9	2.5	6.3	36.6	1.3	3.6
May	42.4	4.3	10.1	38.7	3.0	7.8	41.3	2.2	5.3	40.7	1.8	4.4	39.9	2.4	6.0	36.5	1.1	3.0
June	42.7	4.5	10.5	38.6	3.0	7.8	41.3	2.3	5.6	41.1	2.2	5.4	39.5	2.3	5.8	37.3	1.1	2.9
July	43.0	4.8	11.2	38.6	3.0	7.8	41.1	2.3	5.6	41.8	2.4	5.7	39.7	2.5	6.3	38.0	1.2	3.2
August [2]	42.7	4.6	10.8	38.7	3.1	8.0	41.0	2.1	5.1	40.9	2.0	4.9	40.3	2.8	6.9	37.5	1.2	3.2

[1] Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1956. [2] Preliminary.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D–1: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Housing	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average	114.5	110.9	103.7	120.0	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.6	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September	114.9	111.6	104.6	120.4	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October	114.9	110.8	104.6	120.8	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November	115.0	109.8	104.7	120.9	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December	114.7	109.5	104.7	120.8	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January	114.6	109.2	104.1	120.6	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February	114.6	108.8	104.6	120.7	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March	114.7	109.0	104.8	120.7	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April	114.9	109.6	104.8	120.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May	115.4	111.0	104.8	120.9	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June	116.2	113.2	104.8	121.4	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July	117.0	114.8	105.3	121.8	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August	116.8	113.1	105.5	122.2	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September	117.1	113.1	106.5	122.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7

[1] The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a description of the index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Ch. 9.

Historical tabulations of indexes for the city average and for 20 individual large cities are available upon request.

TABLE D–2: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States city average: Food, apparel, housing, and their subgroups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	Food							Apparel					Housing					
		Food at home																
	Total food [2]	Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods at home [2]	Total	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other apparel [4]	Total [5]	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House-furnishings	House-hold operation
1947: Average	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(6)	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2
1948: Average	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6
1949: Average	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1
1950: Average	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2
1951: Average	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0
1952: Average	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8
1953: Average	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3
1954: Average	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	104.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4
1955: Average	110.9	109.7	123.9	101.6	105.9	113.5	111.5	103.7	105.7	98.0	117.7	90.6	120.0	130.3	110.7	125.2	104.1	119.1
1953: January	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4
February	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5
March	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0
April	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3
May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7
June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4
July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7
August	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8
September	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0
October	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6
November	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9
December	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0
1954: January	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2
February	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3
March	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5
April	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9
May	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2
June	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	117.2
July	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2
August	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.3
September	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4
October	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	118.7	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1	119.5	129.0	108.5	123.8	105.6	117.6
November	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.7	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.2	105.4	117.8
December	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7
1955: January	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7
February	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	112.1	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7
March	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9	103.2	105.6	97.4	116.7	90.4	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.9
April	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1
May	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0
June	111.3	110.3	124.0	103.8	104.1	119.5	107.7	103.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2
July	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2	103.2	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4
August	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	112.6	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.6	90.5	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5
September	111.6	110.4	124.0	103.5	106.5	110.2	114.1	104.6	105.8	99.5	118.1	91.0	120.4	130.5	111.2	125.2	103.6	119.8
October	110.8	109.4	123.9	100.9	107.5	108.5	113.9	104.6	106.0	99.5	118.4	91.0	120.8	130.8	111.2	126.3	104.4	120.1
November	109.8	108.2	123.9	97.1	107.8	109.0	113.1	104.7	106.0	99.3	119.2	91.0	120.9	130.9	111.5	126.7	104.5	120.5
December	109.5	107.9	123.9	94.6	107.7	110.7	113.7	104.7	106.1	99.1	119.8	91.1	120.8	131.1	111.5	128.0	103.4	120.7
1956: January	109.2	107.5	123.9	93.3	107.3	112.6	112.8	104.1	106.0	97.9	120.4	90.7	120.6	131.4	111.7	129.5	102.0	121.2
February	108.8	107.1	124.3	93.6	107.3	113.3	109.6	104.6	106.5	98.3	121.3	91.0	120.7	131.5	111.7	130.0	102.5	121.4
March	109.0	107.3	124.4	92.8	106.9	114.8	110.7	104.8	106.6	98.3	121.9	91.1	120.7	131.6	111.7	130.6	103.1	121.6
April	109.6	107.9	124.5	94.0	106.4	116.7	110.8	104.8	106.5	98.1	123.0	91.1	120.8	131.7	111.8	129.7	102.7	122.1
May	111.0	109.5	124.7	95.5	107.5	121.5	110.9	104.8	107.0	97.9	122.8	91.1	120.9	132.2	111.8	127.9	102.6	122.4
June	113.2	112.1	125.2	98.0	107.7	131.4	111.1	104.8	107.5	97.5	123.1	91.1	121.4	132.5	111.7	128.4	102.8	122.6
July	114.8	113.8	125.8	99.3	108.7	135.2	112.8	105.3	107.7	98.0	124.2	91.4	121.8	133.2	111.7	128.7	102.8	123.0
August	113.1	111.8	126.3	99.9	109.2	120.7	113.9	105.5	107.7	98.1	124.8	91.5	122.2	133.2	112.1	129.5	102.6	123.4
September	113.1	111.7	126.6	101.3	109.8	114.8	113.4	106.5	108.3	99.6	126.0	92.0	122.5	133.4	112.2	130.5	103.3	123.7

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[2] In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home. Before 1953 food away from home was represented in the index by food bought to be consumed at home.

[3] Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic) and other miscellaneous foods.

[4] Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

[5] In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.

[6] Not available.

TABLE D–3: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

[1947–49=100]

City	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	June 1950
United States average [2]	117.1	116.8	117.0	116.2	115.4	114.9	114.7	114.6	114.6	114.7	115.0	114.9	114.9	101.8
Atlanta, Ga.	118.9	(3)	(3)	118.0	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	117.2	(3)
Baltimore, Md.	117.5	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	115.8	(3)	(3)	115.5	101.6
Boston, Mass.	(3)	(3)	117.8	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	102.8
Chicago, Ill.	120.3	120.0	120.5	119.5	118.6	118.1	117.7	118.3	118.1	118.5	119.1	119.0	118.9	102.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	117.1	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	113.7	101.2
Cleveland, Ohio	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	117.3	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	(3)
Detroit, Mich.	119.7	119.6	120.2	118.7	118.0	117.4	116.9	116.4	116.3	116.7	116.8	116.5	116.9	102.8
Houston, Tex.	(3)	118.2	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	116.7	(3)	(3)	103.8
Kansas City, Mo.	(3)	(3)	117.6	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)
Los Angeles, Calif.	117.8	117.4	118.1	117.4	116.9	116.3	116.1	115.8	116.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.1	101.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	(3)	(3)	117.7	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	102.1
New York, N. Y.	115.1	114.4	114.6	113.8	113.0	112.3	112.2	112.1	112.1	112.0	112.5	112.4	112.6	100.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	118.4	117.9	117.9	116.8	116.2	116.0	115.8	114.7	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.3	115.2	101.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(3)	(3)	117.3	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	113.6	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	101.1
Portland, Oreg.	(3)	(3)	118.6	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)
St. Louis, Mo.	118.1	(3)	(3)	117.0	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	(3)	116.5	101.1
San Francisco, Calif.	119.0	(3)	(3)	117.9	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	115.9	(3)	(3)	115.6	100.9
Scranton, Pa.	(3)	113.5	(3)	(3)	112.1	(3)	(3)	111.1	(3)	(3)	110.9	(3)	(3)	(3)
Seattle, Wash.	(3)	118.8	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	117.4	(3)	(3)	(3)
Washington, D. C.	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	114.4	(3)	(3)	113.4	(3)	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Average of 46 cities.

[3] Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining cities.

TABLE D–4: Consumer Price Index [1]—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947–49=100]

City	Total food [2]			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1955	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1955	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1955	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1955
United States average [3]	113.1	113.1	111.6	111.7	111.8	110.4	126.6	126.3	124.0	101.3	99.9	103.5
Atlanta, Ga.	111.9	112.1	111.1	110.9	111.2	109.7	117.5	117.6	117.2	103.5	103.0	107.1
Baltimore, Md.	114.5	114.1	112.5	111.9	111.9	111.0	122.2	121.8	121.9	102.7	101.0	104.0
Boston, Mass.	114.1	112.8	111.0	111.9	110.9	109.8	123.4	123.6	120.4	103.4	100.5	101.1
Chicago, Ill.	110.8	110.9	110.5	109.0	109.1	108.9	120.6	120.7	119.3	95.4	93.2	98.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	115.5	114.7	112.4	113.9	113.7	111.3	124.8	124.6	124.1	103.4	101.3	104.7
Cleveland, Ohio	111.8	111.6	109.6	110.2	109.9	108.1	122.0	122.2	119.4	100.3	97.2	101.3
Detroit, Mich.	115.7	115.6	113.6	114.4	114.3	112.2	120.2	120.0	119.3	100.2	98.1	102.3
Houston, Tex.	110.1	110.2	110.2	108.7	108.9	109.1	117.6	117.6	117.8	96.2	94.5	100.5
Kansas City, Mo.	109.7	109.9	107.2	108.1	108.3	105.7	121.0	121.1	120.9	96.6	95.9	98.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	113.7	113.4	112.1	110.2	109.9	109.3	131.0	131.1	127.9	100.7	99.9	102.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	112.2	113.0	112.4	111.6	112.5	111.6	128.4	126.3	126.0	96.3	95.3	99.3
New York, N. Y.	113.4	112.6	111.9	111.9	110.9	110.9	130.5	130.3	128.8	104.3	101.8	105.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	115.9	115.9	113.8	114.3	114.4	112.9	130.0	129.9	122.1	103.2	103.2	106.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	115.1	114.5	112.3	113.9	113.1	111.7	124.9	125.1	125.1	101.4	99.2	101.2
Portland, Oreg.	114.9	115.6	110.7	113.8	114.7	109.9	130.1	130.1	124.0	103.1	102.5	103.9
St. Louis, Mo.	114.7	113.3	113.7	111.5	111.4	111.6	120.6	120.3	119.1	98.1	97.1	102.9
San Francisco, Calif.	115.3	114.7	112.0	114.1	113.4	112.0	137.4	137.4	130.8	105.1	104.8	107.4
Scranton, Pa.	110.6	110.5	109.1	110.1	110.0	108.8	124.3	124.4	119.6	100.8	99.7	103.1
Seattle, Wash.	114.2	114.9	111.9	113.6	114.4	111.3	136.7	136.8	128.0	101.5	100.4	103.8
Washington, D. C.	115.0	113.7	112.7	113.5	112.0	111.3	122.7	122.5	122.0	100.4	97.1	101.1

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home [4]		
	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1955	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1955	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1955
United States average [3]	109.8	109.2	106.5	114.8	120.7	110.2	115.4	113.9	114.1
Atlanta, Ga.	112.6	112.7	108.3	121.5	125.5	112.8	107.0	106.0	106.3
Baltimore, Md.	109.4	109.2	109.0	115.5	121.4	111.0	115.4	113.6	113.7
Boston, Mass.	111.4	111.4	111.6	115.8	118.7	111.3	110.9	108.1	109.4
Chicago, Ill.	110.2	110.2	106.0	111.8	118.5	111.7	121.4	120.0	119.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	113.9	113.7	106.1	114.5	119.7	109.9	122.4	120.8	118.7
Cleveland, Ohio	104.4	104.3	101.5	110.0	116.9	104.3	120.2	118.5	117.7
Detroit, Mich.	112.2	110.7	105.5	124.6	132.8	118.2	119.1	117.3	116.9
Houston, Tex.	109.5	109.1	109.7	115.9	121.5	113.2	112.7	112.2	110.5
Kansas City, Mo.	111.0	111.2	104.2	111.4	115.5	103.0	109.4	108.0	107.4
Los Angeles, Calif.	105.4	103.5	103.0	111.8	113.3	107.9	112.0	111.8	112.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	110.3	111.4	110.8	115.9	125.1	111.7	121.9	121.2	121.8
New York, N. Y.	107.1	106.8	105.9	112.0	113.7	107.0	116.7	114.2	116.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	111.9	111.4	108.9	118.7	123.5	115.5	116.4	114.0	114.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	110.9	107.6	109.4	117.7	123.6	108.5	124.8	122.8	123.2
Portland, Oreg.	113.9	113.7	103.2	110.2	117.0	107.5	119.6	119.3	115.3
St. Louis, Mo.	106.1	104.8	100.9	118.8	124.4	119.5	124.0	121.9	121.4
San Francisco, Calif.	110.5	106.1	104.8	117.8	119.6	111.3	112.5	111.9	112.9
Scranton, Pa.	107.9	105.2	107.8	109.7	118.0	103.1	114.0	111.0	112.6
Seattle, Wash.	113.1	113.0	108.3	115.1	122.9	110.3	114.9	114.1	113.3
Washington, D. C.	115.6	115.3	112.8	119.4	120.5	112.2	116.9	114.3	114.2

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1.
[2] See footnote 2 to table D–2.
[3] Average of 46 cities.
[4] See footnote 3 to table D–2.

TABLE D–5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price, Sept. 1956	Indexes (1947–49=100) (unless otherwise specified)													
		Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products: *Unit*	*Cents*														
Flour, wheat—5 pounds	53.2	110.5	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.0	110.5	110.4	110.2	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.0	110.3	101.7
Biscuit mix [1]—20 ounces	26.7	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.4	95.6	95.8	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.9	96.0	(2)
Corn meal—pound	12.6	111.4	111.8	111.9	111.3	110.3	110.6	110.5	110.6	110.3	109.7	110.0	111.2	112.6	93.1
Rice—do	17.2	92.9	93.1	93.0	92.9	92.7	92.9	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.7	94.0	94.3	95.9	84.3
Rolled oats—20 ounces	19.3	119.2	119.3	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.9	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.8	118.5	117.9	117.9	100.2
Corn flakes—12 ounces	21.9	128.5	128.5	128.4	128.2	128.2	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.2	128.2	128.1	128.3	128.1	106.6
Bread—pound	18.2	136.6	136.0	134.9	133.7	133.0	132.9	132.6	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.2	132.1	131.9	103.8
Soda crackers [1]—do	27.7	107.7	107.8	107.7	107.5	106.8	105.5	107.3	107.0	104.6	104.9	104.5	104.9	105.1	(2)
Vanilla cookies—7 ounces	24.2	124.8	124.6	124.1	123.8	123.7	123.6	123.0	122.9	122.1	122.3	122.1	122.2	122.5	103.3
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats	-------	103.8	101.3	-------	99.1	95.5	93.6	91.6	92.7	92.5	94.3	97.1	101.4	103.2	107.6
Beef and veal	-------	102.7	98.0	-------	93.1	91.8	90.5	89.9	91.5	93.1	94.3	95.3	97.0	97.4	113.0
Round steak—pound	96.9	117.5	111.8	106.7	104.2	102.1	100.2	98.8	100.9	103.0	105.0	106.2	109.0	110.3	116.0
Chuck roast—do	53.4	96.1	89.0	83.6	83.1	82.1	80.1	79.8	81.3	83.7	85.6	87.2	88.4	88.3	109.7
Rib roast—do	76.2	113.8	106.4	102.8	100.9	98.9	97.7	97.3	99.3	101.1	102.4	103.1	104.5	105.0	112.1
Hamburger—do	39.4	81.1	79.9	79.0	78.1	77.7	77.5	77.2	77.8	79.2	79.7	80.1	80.8	80.7	111.5
Veal cutlets—do	112.8	122.6	120.7	120.0	120.2	119.9	118.9	119.4	122.0	119.8	118.2	118.4	119.6	120.1	116.0
Pork	-------	99.8	98.6	-------	97.4	90.9	88.5	84.7	85.7	83.5	86.1	91.1	98.9	102.5	97.3
Pork chops, center cut—pound	87.9	120.9	117.3	118.1	118.7	106.3	100.4	92.6	95.2	89.2	92.0	100.2	110.9	116.8	107.6
Bacon, sliced—do	60.5	83.3	81.9	80.6	78.0	74.6	74.2	72.8	74.4	75.0	78.4	83.0	90.6	91.6	83.7
Ham, whole—do	61.4	95.1	96.7	96.5	96.6	92.4	91.4	88.9	87.0	85.5	86.4	88.4	92.9	97.3	95.7
Lamb, leg—do	70.9	102.8	102.2	103.5	108.5	103.5	94.9	92.6	93.5	93.1	95.4	96.8	98.2	98.4	111.6
Other meats:															
Frankfurters [1]—do	52.0	85.9	85.2	85.4	85.2	84.9	84.7	84.7	84.6	85.5	85.9	86.7	87.2	87.4	(2)
Luncheon meat [1]—12-ounce can	40.4	83.6	83.6	83.5	83.6	83.6	83.8	84.2	84.3	85.1	86.1	86.9	87.0	87.3	(2)
Poultry, frying chickens	-------	78.7	81.4	84.7	80.7	82.1	81.6	83.3	83.7	81.9	81.4	84.0	86.9	94.1	96.1
Ready-to-cook—pound	47.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Fish	-------	108.1	108.0	107.6	108.0	108.4	108.5	109.2	108.8	109.6	109.2	108.6	108.4	108.3	98.8
Fish, fresh or frozen	-------	105.6	105.3	104.7	105.1	105.5	104.9	105.3	105.4	106.0	105.1	104.2	103.9	104.9	104.6
Ocean perch, fillet, frozen—pound	42.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Haddock, fillet, frozen—do	45.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Salmon, pink—16-ounce can	60.9	126.9	126.5	125.9	125.2	124.3	123.6	122.8	122.6	122.6	121.7	120.9	120.4	117.0	87.9
Tuna fish, chunk [1]—6–6½-ounce can	31.8	92.7	92.9	93.1	93.9	94.9	96.5	98.4	97.1	98.4	99.2	99.1	99.4	98.8	(2)
Dairy products:															
Milk, fresh, grocery	-------	115.3	114.2	113.6	112.0	111.8	110.2	111.3	111.9	112.1	112.6	112.9	112.4	111.1	92.7
Homogenized, with vitamin D added—quart	23.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Milk, fresh, delivered	-------	119.8	119.0	118.6	116.9	116.9	115.3	116.2	116.8	116.9	117.7	117.9	117.3	115.4	94.1
Homogenized, with vitamin D added—quart	24.5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Ice cream [1]—pint	29.0	96.0	95.7	95.5	95.2	94.9	95.1	95.0	95.2	94.8	94.8	94.9	95.1	95.3	(2)
Butter—pound	72.3	91.5	91.1	90.9	90.9	90.7	89.4	89.5	89.6	89.6	89.6	89.5	89.7	89.4	89.0
Cheese, American process—do	57.3	108.7	108.9	108.5	108.4	108.5	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.0	108.1	108.3	108.1	108.1	95.6
Milk, evaporated—14½-ounce can	14.3	105.0	104.5	103.9	103.4	101.8	101.8	101.7	101.6	101.4	101.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	91.1
All fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits and vegetables [1]	-------	104.1	104.5	104.7	104.1	103.5	103.6	103.9	102.9	102.3	102.1	102.3	102.1	101.7	(2)
Strawberries [1]—10 ounces	29.2	89.5	90.4	92.3	93.3	92.6	92.6	92.3	92.6	93.2	93.2	93.6	92.9	93.2	(2)
Orange juice concentrate [1]—6 ounces	20.1	109.8	109.7	109.0	107.0	106.4	106.4	107.6	105.7	102.9	102.1	102.4	102.2	101.7	(2)
Peas, green [1]—10 ounces	21.2	108.2	109.2	110.0	109.5	109.0	108.6	108.1	107.4	108.6	108.5	108.7	108.0	107.0	(2)
Beans, green [1]—do	22.9	95.0	95.2	95.5	96.3	95.8	96.6	96.9	96.7	97.3	97.5	97.7	98.3	98.8	(2)
Fresh fruits and vegetables	-------	115.5	124.9	148.4	142.5	126.8	119.3	116.3	114.1	113.3	110.3	107.6	107.1	109.9	106.4
Apples—pound	15.1	128.0	136.9	157.0	155.0	141.9	129.2	119.0	116.9	113.5	108.1	102.9	103.9	120.6	126.6
Bananas—do	16.9	104.8	103.2	101.2	106.5	105.1	96.1	102.8	107.0	104.4	101.5	104.7	106.2	106.3	103.4
Oranges—dozen	68.2	148.1	139.5	142.7	130.8	118.9	109.4	108.7	109.5	108.9	115.7	115.6	131.0	127.7	104.9
Lemons [3]—pound	19.8	106.6	100.4	102.3	94.1	94.8	96.0	95.9	99.1	104.9	102.7	97.3	94.5	96.0	(2)
Grapefruit* [4]—each	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	109.0	96.6	93.9	95.0	97.0	100.8	103.6	(*)	(*)	(2)
Peaches* [3]—pound	14.7	91.2	89.6	111.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	94.7	(2)
Strawberries* [3]—pint	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	91.7	85.2	122.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(2)
Grapes, seedless* [3]—pound	19.2	68.4	75.6	104.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	74.5	61.9	61.5	(2)
Watermelons* [5]—do	(*)	(*)	62.4	77.1	99.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(2)
Potatoes—10 pounds	57.7	108.9	146.4	218.6	174.4	150.6	126.3	108.2	103.7	98.3	90.7	89.4	84.7	85.3	98.1
Sweet potatoes—pound	13.1	117.6	136.1	138.4	121.8	112.5	106.9	107.2	105.7	106.3	102.1	97.1	96.8	107.5	98.6
Onions—do	9.0	106.0	159.6	186.4	148.2	107.8	94.2	92.0	93.5	97.4	98.3	96.8	94.2	92.9	91.6
Carrots—do	14.1	110.9	108.8	108.5	107.9	101.8	97.8	102.4	110.8	124.0	133.1	116.2	117.4	112.3	87.7
Lettuce—head	15.9	111.0	102.8	96.9	112.0	111.1	106.4	103.2	96.2	95.1	118.5	104.0	104.1	127.4	98.1
Celery [4]—pound	12.6	86.0	92.8	99.6	99.6	90.6	96.7	90.1	89.8	89.7	97.4	98.6	105.0	107.2	(2)
Cabbage—do	7.2	104.1	107.4	116.3	125.6	115.9	124.3	115.6	119.9	140.4	135.7	116.4	110.0	105.0	97.1
Tomatoes [1]—do	16.6	59.2	77.2	106.9	118.8	101.7	121.1	151.1	116.9	120.0	98.9	99.8	81.9	75.4	112.8
Beans, green—do	18.2	86.3	81.4	101.5	134.0	132.3	121.4	126.4	157.3	149.9	104.3	102.5	99.7	95.6	76.9
Canned fruits and vegetables	-------	108.7	108.8	108.6	108.0	107.6	107.3	106.9	106.5	106.1	105.9	105.8	105.1	104.7	89.7
Orange juice [1]—46-ounce can	38.8	124.2	123.4	121.4	118.6	117.5	116.6	114.9	113.5	111.7	111.7	112.1	110.9	109.3	(2)
Peaches—#2½ can	34.7	110.5	111.1	112.1	111.8	111.6	111.3	110.9	111.2	111.2	110.9	110.8	110.5	110.4	85.7
Pineapple—#2 can	33.7	109.0	108.9	109.1	109.1	108.7	108.7	108.3	107.9	107.8	107.5	107.1	106.8	106.4	102.4
Fruit cocktail [1]—#303 can	26.3	101.1	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.7	101.0	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.9	101.8	(2)
Corn, cream style—do	18.2	108.4	108.4	108.1	107.8	107.3	106.7	106.8	106.4	106.0	105.1	104.3	102.0	101.2	89.9
Peas, green—do	21.3	101.4	101.8	102.5	102.3	102.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.5	102.4	102.3	102.0	101.9	98.0
Tomatoes—do	15.6	103.6	104.2	104.0	104.5	104.3	105.2	104.7	104.5	103.6	103.7	103.4	102.6	102.9	85.6
Baby foods [1]—4½–5 ounces	10.0	102.1	101.9	101.8	101.4	100.5	99.2	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.8	(2)
Dried fruits and vegetables	-------	115.3	115.4	115.4	114.9	114.6	114.5	114.5	114.7	114.7	115.6	116.3	117.0	118.0	90.6
Prunes—pound	36.2	149.9	149.7	149.5	148.6	148.1	147.6	146.7	146.0	144.5	144.0	143.5	142.0	140.8	104.8
Dried beans—do	16.2	85.3	85.5	85.5	85.3	85.2	85.3	85.9	86.6	87.6	89.2	90.6	92.6	94.8	74.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Unit	Average price, Sept. 1956	Indexes (1947–49=100) (unless otherwise specified)													
			Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	June 1950
Other foods at home:																
Partially prepared foods:	Unit	Cents														
Soup, tomato [1]	11-ounce can	12.2	97.7	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.9	98.7	98.6	99.1	(2)
Beans with pork [1]	16-ounce can	14.6	103.2	103.2	103.4	103.3	102.5	102.2	103.1	103.0	103.2	103.2	103.1	104.8	104.8	(2)
Condiments and sauces:																
Pickles, sweet [1]	7½ ounces	27.1	99.4	99.0	98.5	98.4	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.7	99.1	99.3	98.9	98.7	98.9	(3)
Catsup, tomato [1]	14 ounces	23.2	102.4	102.2	102.0	101.9	101.5	101.4	101.0	100.3	100.0	100.1	99.6	98.9	98.4	(3)
Beverages			201.5	197.8	196.9	191.7	189.3	188.9	188.0	183.3	182.9	183.8	185.7	184.7	182.1	145.2
Coffee	1-pound can	108.0	202.1	196.9	195.8	189.1	185.9	185.4	184.6	178.1	176.9	178.1	180.7	179.4	175.8	144.6
Tea bags [1]	package of 16	23.2	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.7	120.8	121.1	120.7	120.6	123.4	123.4	123.5	123.4	123.5	(3)
Cola drink [1]	carton, 36 ounces	32.9	113.9	113.8	113.6	112.7	112.4	112.3	111.6	111.4	111.4	111.7	111.8	111.7	111.6	(3)
Fats and oils			84.2	84.4	84.4	84.6	83.9	82.2	80.4	79.6	79.6	80.3	80.6	80.8	81.3	77.6
Shortening, hydrogenated	3-pound can	97.3	92.4	93.3	93.6	94.2	92.4	89.5	86.0	84.1	84.0	84.0	84.1	84.1	85.3	78.5
Margarine, colored	pound	29.2	76.4	76.4	76.2	76.2	76.5	75.6	73.7	73.1	72.8	74.0	74.4	74.5	74.6	77.9
Lard	do	20.1	74.4	73.6	72.9	73.5	73.2	69.8	69.1	69.2	69.8	72.0	73.3	73.6	75.5	64.8
Salad dressing	pint	35.5	94.8	95.4	95.5	94.9	94.1	93.1	92.5	92.2	92.2	92.4	92.4	92.7	92.7	91.1
Peanut butter [1]	pound	53.6	109.9	109.9	110.1	109.8	109.7	109.7	110.1	110.0	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.9	113.5	(3)
Sugar and sweets			109.9	109.7	109.6	109.3	109.0	109.0	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.1	110.2	113.0	98.6
Sugar	5 pounds	52.9	110.0	110.0	110.0	109.8	109.3	109.3	109.0	109.0	108.8	108.6	108.4	107.8	107.8	98.6
Corn syrup [1]	24 ounces	24.0	102.5	101.5	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.7	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	(3)
Grape jelly [1]	12 ounces	26.7	112.2	111.6	111.6	110.7	110.8	110.5	110.0	109.5	109.2	109.0	108.7	108.9	109.0	(3)
Chocolate bar [1]	1 ounce	4.5	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	100.9	102.0	106.2	114.9	(3)
Eggs, grade A, large	dozen	62.7	89.9	86.5	83.4	80.8	82.2	83.5	85.1	84.9	96.8	98.7	94.9	97.6	97.9	72.9
Miscellaneous foods:																
Gelatin, flavored [1]	3–4 ounces	8.4	98.8	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.0	98.1	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.3	(3)

[1] Priced only in season.
[2] December 1952=100.
[3] Not available.
[4] May 1953=100.
[5] January 1953=100.
[6] July 1953=100.
[7] April 1953=100.
[8] June 1953=100.
[9] Vegetable soup used from December 1952 through July 1956; tomato soup substituted August 1956.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices and indexes appearing in Table D–5 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis. Item indexes for the period December 1952 through April 1955, which were not published in the Monthly Labor Review, are available upon request.

TABLE D–6: Indexes of wholesale prices,[1] by major groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and household durables	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.8	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	108.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1953:																	
January	109.9	99.6	105.5	113.1	98.8	97.3	107.8	103.6	127.3	120.5	115.8	124.0	121.5	112.7	114.6	111.9	103.0
February	109.6	97.9	105.2	113.1	98.5	98.0	108.1	103.6	126.2	121.1	115.3	124.6	121.6	112.9	114.6	111.9	101.2
March	110.0	99.8	104.1	113.4	97.5	98.1	108.4	104.2	125.7	121.7	115.1	125.5	121.8	113.1	115.1	114.8	101.7
April	109.4	97.3	103.2	113.2	97.4	97.9	107.4	105.5	124.8	122.2	115.3	125.0	122.0	113.9	116.9	114.8	98.5
May	109.8	97.8	104.3	113.6	97.6	100.4	107.1	105.5	125.4	121.8	115.4	125.7	122.4	114.1	117.2	114.8	99.7
June	109.5	95.4	103.3	113.9	97.4	101.0	108.3	105.6	125.0	121.5	115.8	126.9	122.9	114.3	118.1	114.9	95.8
July	110.9	97.9	105.5	114.8	97.5	100.0	111.1	106.2	124.6	121.1	115.8	129.3	123.4	114.7	119.4	115.6	95.3
August	110.6	96.4	104.8	114.9	97.5	99.9	111.0	106.3	123.5	120.4	116.2	129.4	123.7	114.8	119.6	115.6	96.4
September	111.0	98.1	106.6	114.7	96.9	99.7	110.9	106.7	124.0	119.2	116.9	128.5	124.0	114.9	120.7	116.2	94.7
October	110.2	95.3	104.7	114.6	96.5	97.1	111.2	106.7	124.2	118.1	117.5	127.9	124.1	114.8	120.7	118.1	94.4
November	109.8	93.7	103.8	114.5	96.2	97.1	111.2	107.2	124.3	117.3	117.3	127.9	124.2	114.9	120.8	118.1	93.2
December	110.1	94.4	104.3	114.6	95.8	95.6	111.1	107.1	124.8	117.4	117.1	127.5	124.3	115.0	120.8	118.1	100.1
1954:																	
January	110.9	97.8	106.2	114.6	96.1	95.3	110.8	107.2	124.8	117.0	117.0	127.2	124.4	115.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	95.3	94.9	110.5	107.5	124.6	116.8	117.1	126.2	124.5	115.1	121.0	118.0	102.8
March	110.5	98.4	105.3	114.2	95.0	94.7	109.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.9
April	111.0	99.4	105.9	114.5	94.7	94.6	108.6	107.2	125.0	116.2	116.3	126.8	124.4	115.6	120.8	121.5	110.3
May	110.9	97.9	106.8	114.5	94.8	96.0	108.2	107.1	125.1	116.1	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.5	119.3	121.4	109.2
June	110.0	94.8	105.0	114.2	94.9	95.6	107.8	106.8	126.1	116.3	115.8	127.1	124.3	115.4	119.1	121.4	105.1
July	110.4	96.2	106.5	114.3	95.1	94.9	106.2	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.4	121.4	103.9
August	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	106.9	106.8	126.4	119.1	116.3	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	102.3
September	110.0	93.6	105.5	114.4	95.3	93.0	106.9	106.8	126.9	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	99.1
October	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	106.9	106.9	128.5	119.8	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
November	110.0	93.2	103.8	114.8	95.2	92.8	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.9	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	97.0
December	109.5	89.9	103.5	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.5
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August	*114.7	89.1	102.6	*122.5	94.8	100.0	*110.9	107.3	*146.9	*125.2	127.9	*150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	*122.5	91.1
September[2]	115.3	90.2	104.0	122.9	94.8	100.2	111.0	107.1	145.5	124.1	127.8	151.3	139.1	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.8

[1] For a description of the Wholesale Price Index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Ch. 10. Historical tabulations of indexes of wholesale prices are available upon request.

[2] Preliminary.
* Revised.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Sept.[2] 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	June 1950
All commodities	115.3	*114.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	113.6	112.8	112.4	111.9	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	100.2
Farm products	90.2	89.1	90.0	91.2	90.9	88.0	86.6	86.0	84.1	82.9	84.1	86.8	89.3	94.5
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	95.3	94.8	111.8	120.2	111.8	101.8	108.5	98.2	105.0	95.6	102.6	92.9	102.1	89.8
Grains	90.7	88.8	88.4	86.9	90.5	89.5	84.5	82.9	81.5	82.7	79.8	82.4	81.4	89.6
Livestock and live poultry	75.7	*76.0	72.9	74.8	74.4	70.8	67.5	67.7	63.0	59.3	62.2	71.8	75.5	99.8
Plant and animal fibers	98.4	98.2	104.3	106.1	105.9	105.8	105.5	105.7	101.9	100.8	100.9	99.1	100.8	107.3
Fluid milk	96.2	95.1	94.4	92.7	92.7	89.9	90.5	94.0	93.9	94.4	95.0	95.1	93.6	81.6
Eggs	91.2	77.7	82.1	78.7	80.2	79.9	85.0	81.3	85.9	99.2	98.9	92.6	103.0	70.6
Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds	77.5	80.1	80.6	87.5	90.1	86.7	82.5	80.4	78.9	77.6	75.8	75.9	75.1	87.6
Other farm products	152.3	151.1	149.2	147.1	144.4	143.4	143.7	145.8	139.7	139.1	140.1	145.4	146.2	122.4
Processed foods	104.0	102.6	102.2	102.3	102.4	100.4	99.2	99.0	98.3	98.2	98.8	100.2	101.5	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	114.7	*114.5	114.8	115.3	115.5	115.6	115.4	115.4	115.1	115.2	115.1	114.8	114.4	96.5
Meats, poultry, and fish	89.3	85.1	83.7	83.1	82.1	79.3	74.6	76.1	75.7	75.3	77.8	81.6	87.5	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	109.6	*108.9	107.9	108.0	107.9	105.9	106.1	106.1	106.1	107.2	105.9	105.0	104.3	90.0
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables	106.6	*107.3	109.3	109.7	109.3	109.0	108.6	108.9	108.1	107.9	107.7	107.4	106.8	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	110.0	109.8	110.0	109.5	109.6	105.3	109.6	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.7	110.0	109.6	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	201.5	196.1	196.1	191.0	187.4	187.4	192.8	183.8	176.6	176.6	176.6	183.8	176.6	136.9
Animal fats and oils	72.5	*72.2	65.5	66.2	71.9	67.9	63.1	64.2	59.1	58.7	65.6	69.7	63.7	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	59.1	*60.3	65.1	70.8	78.6	77.2	74.1	67.0	61.3	57.6	57.2	57.5	56.8	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	66.0	67.5	67.5	75.5	81.9	80.6	80.4	73.9	69.4	67.2	67.4	68.0	66.7	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	83.0	85.4	85.7	88.4	92.3	85.7	84.8	80.4	78.7	77.4	77.8	79.7	80.1	79.2
Other processed foods	95.9	96.1	97.1	97.4	97.5	97.8	97.4	97.7	98.1	97.9	97.4	98.3	98.1	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	122.9	*122.5	121.4	121.5	121.7	121.6	121.0	120.6	120.4	119.8	119.4	119.0	118.5	102.2
Textile products and apparel	94.8	94.8	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.1	95.9	96.0	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.4	95.4	93.3
Cotton products	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.7	93.1	93.7	94.1	94.3	93.8	93.7	93.2	92.8	92.5	90.0
Wool products	103.9	103.4	103.1	102.9	102.9	102.5	102.1	102.7	102.6	102.8	102.8	102.8	103.0	105.3
Manmade fiber textile products	80.4	80.3	80.4	80.2	80.3	80.6	84.5	84.8	84.2	84.8	85.8	86.1	86.7	91.3
Silk products	120.1	*121.0	122.0	124.7	125.0	121.0	119.5	119.5	120.5	120.6	120.8	123.7	126.8	88.8
Apparel	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.5	99.5	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.6	92.7
Other textile products	74.7	72.2	70.5	70.0	70.3	71.1	72.0	71.6	71.4	71.3	72.5	71.6	72.1	96.3
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.6	97.7	97.1	96.7	96.7	96.4	95.3	94.0	99.1
Hides and skins	63.3	*60.4	60.4	61.2	59.0	61.9	58.3	58.2	56.6	61.1	60.2	62.3	60.9	94.3
Leather	90.8	90.9	91.6	91.7	92.9	94.6	90.9	89.9	89.5	88.4	87.7	86.1	85.1	98.2
Footwear	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.0	119.9	116.5	115.8	115.7	115.4	115.4	113.5	111.4	102.7
Other leather products	98.8	*98.9	98.8	99.1	99.2	98.9	98.3	98.1	97.7	96.7	96.2	96.0	96.0	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	111.0	*110.9	110.7	110.5	110.8	110.6	110.9	111.2	111.0	109.3	108.6	108.0	108.0	102.4
Coal	114.4	*113.8	112.9	112.3	111.9	111.7	110.1	109.9	109.9	109.4	109.0	108.7	108.1	104.8
Coke	156.3	152.9	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	138.8	138.8	138.8	137.2	115.6
Gas	109.4	*109.4	109.7	111.3	115.4	117.5	122.7	122.0	121.1	115.5	110.8	109.3	107.8	94.8
Electricity	94.9	*94.9	93.8	93.8	93.2	93.2	94.3	94.3	94.3	93.8	94.3	94.3	95.5	101.3
Petroleum and products	118.4	118.3	118.8	118.3	118.3	117.5	116.8	117.5	117.2	115.6	115.0	114.2	114.0	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.1	106.9	106.9	106.5	106.4	106.3	106.6	106.6	106.5	106.0	92.1
Industrial chemicals	121.9	122.1	122.1	121.1	120.8	120.9	120.0	119.9	120.0	119.4	119.3	118.9	118.2	96.3
Prepared paint	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	117.0	115.8	115.0	115.0	114.8	98.0
Paint materials	97.9	98.3	98.6	99.4	101.2	101.6	101.4	100.4	98.6	97.4	97.1	97.4	97.6	86.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	92.0	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.1	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.6	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.4	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	55.4	*53.8	53.7	55.1	60.3	58.1	55.0	54.4	55.6	56.6	57.6	58.2	55.8	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	109.6	109.7	108.5	107.9	107.9	108.1	107.9	108.2	108.2	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.5	101.2
Fertilizer materials	104.5	106.0	105.7	108.7	109.1	112.4	112.8	113.0	113.1	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.0	98.5
Other chemicals and allied products	103.4	103.8	103.8	103.8	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.3	102.3	104.5	104.6	104.5	104.0	91.1
Rubber and rubber products	145.5	*146.9	143.3	142.8	143.5	145.0	146.2	147.1	148.4	151.0	150.6	147.8	151.7	109.5
Crude rubber	142.2	149.9	143.9	137.5	139.5	144.2	149.4	153.5	160.0	168.3	166.8	165.0	176.4	129.0
Tires and tubes	153.4	153.4	149.3	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	147.2	147.2	106.1
Other rubber products	138.7	*138.0	136.0	136.0	136.7	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.8	139.6	139.4	137.9	141.4	103.6
Lumber and wood products	124.1	*125.2	126.6	127.3	128.0	128.5	128.0	126.7	126.3	125.1	125.0	125.4	125.7	112.4
Lumber	125.8	*127.1	128.5	129.6	130.4	130.6	129.9	128.2	127.6	126.4	126.4	126.8	127.1	113.5
Millwork	129.2	129.5	129.7	129.5	129.2	128.9	128.9	129.1	129.2	128.8	127.9	128.2	128.2	110.9
Plywood	99.2	99.2	103.3	101.0	102.7	106.9	107.5	107.5	107.5	105.7	105.9	106.1	106.1	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	127.8	127.9	127.7	127.4	127.3	127.4	126.8	125.4	124.8	123.6	123.2	122.8	120.5	95.9
Woodpulp	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	116.8	116.8	116.8	114.2	114.2	114.2	113.8	90.6
Wastepaper	97.5	112.1	112.4	114.3	116.4	127.4	142.6	142.6	133.9	133.9	133.9	120.3	129.1	79.0
Paper	138.7	138.2	138.2	137.0	136.2	136.2	136.2	135.0	134.6	132.6	131.7	131.2	131.0	103.3
Paperboard	136.3	136.4	136.5	136.5	136.4	134.5	130.6	130.7	130.7	130.3	130.1	129.7	129.5	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard products	123.8	123.7	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.3	122.7	120.6	119.9	119.2	119.0	118.9	114.3	93.2
Building paper and board	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	132.7	106.3
Metals and metal products	151.3	*150.2	144.9	145.8	146.8	147.7	146.5	145.1	145.1	143.9	142.9	142.4	141.9	108.8
Iron and steel	160.7	*159.4	149.9	149.5	150.8	151.0	149.4	149.1	149.4	147.2	146.0	145.7	145.0	113.1
Nonferrous metals	154.8	*155.4	152.5	158.0	160.0	163.2	162.0	157.1	156.6	155.8	153.9	153.9	154.2	101.8
Metal containers	142.9	*141.9	141.2	141.2	141.2	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	138.0	132.8	132.8	109.0
Hardware	158.7	158.2	155.2	154.7	154.0	153.9	152.8	151.6	151.5	151.6	151.6	151.3	147.8	111.1
Plumbing equipment	133.9	134.1	134.1	134.1	135.0	133.9	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	129.4	128.1	103.2
Heating equipment	121.0	*119.1	117.9	117.4	117.3	117.3	117.1	117.1	117.3	117.1	117.4	117.3	117.2	102.0
Fabricated structural metal products	135.7	*134.2	129.7	129.4	129.4	131.6	129.8	128.8	128.7	128.0	127.6	127.4	127.0	100.1
Fabricated nonstructural metal products	136.7	*133.5	132.5	132.5	132.6	132.6	132.7	132.5	132.2	132.2	132.1	131.3	130.8	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]—Continued

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Sept.[2] 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	June 1950
Machinery and motive products	139.1	137.7	136.9	136.8	136.5	135.7	134.7	133.9	133.3	133.0	132.5	131.4	130.0	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	127.4	126.9	126.8	126.6	126.5	126.1	126.1	126.8	126.8	126.5	126.1	126.7	126.3	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	151.3	149.4	147.8	146.8	146.6	144.8	143.5	143.5	143.2	143.1	142.4	142.1	140.5	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment	159.6	*157.1	155.2	155.2	154.8	153.8	151.9	151.2	150.7	148.5	148.0	147.2	146.9	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	151.4	*149.1	146.4	145.6	146.0	144.0	142.6	141.7	141.4	141.5	140.4	138.6	136.7	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	138.2	*137.2	136.6	135.8	135.2	134.3	134.0	133.7	133.6	133.3	133.5	133.1	132.0	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	140.3	*138.0	137.4	137.6	137.0	135.6	133.6	133.2	132.4	132.1	131.4	130.7	130.6	102.1
Motor vehicles	129.4	*129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.0	127.5	126.7	126.7	126.5	124.7	122.0	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	119.7	119.1	118.3	118.1	118.0	118.0	118.1	118.2	118.0	117.3	117.2	116.9	116.4	103.1
Household furniture	120.4	*119.5	119.2	118.1	118.0	117.8	117.5	117.3	117.4	116.5	116.4	115.6	115.2	101.8
Commercial furniture	146.8	145.9	138.8	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.3	138.3	137.3	137.1	137.1	137.1	136.2	106.2
Floor covering	131.9	131.6	131.4	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	129.3	128.7	128.7	128.0	109.1
Household appliances	105.5	105.0	104.4	105.1	105.0	105.2	105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.1	106.2	100.1
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs	93.7	*93.2	92.9	92.4	92.6	92.8	93.3	93.3	93.1	93.1	92.8	92.7	92.6	(3)
Other household durable goods	140.2	*139.7	139.3	139.3	139.2	139.1	139.2	139.2	138.6	136.7	136.0	135.5	134.1	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	131.1	130.8	130.6	128.9	128.6	128.6	127.9	127.1	127.0	125.4	125.2	126.8	126.4	105.4
Flat glass	135.7	*135.7	135.0	131.8	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	133.0	131.1	105.6
Concrete ingredients	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.4	130.1	130.0	130.0	129.9	129.7	126.0	125.6	125.6	125.3	105.7
Concrete products	124.8	123.4	123.0	121.9	121.7	121.7	121.1	121.1	121.1	120.2	120.2	120.2	119.8	104.5
Structural clay products	150.1	150.1	149.3	146.5	146.1	146.0	145.9	145.6	145.3	144.6	144.5	144.3	143.9	110.5
Gypsum products	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	117.5	*117.5	117.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	106.5	99.6	99.6	101.0	101.0	114.4	114.6	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	123.6	123.8	123.8	123.1	122.8	123.4	122.3	123.0	122.1	122.1	122.0	122.8	122.8	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	122.8	*122.5	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	101.4
Cigarettes	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	103.9	100.6
Other tobacco manufactures	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	103.3
Alcoholic beverages	116.9	*116.2	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	100.8
Miscellaneous products	89.8	91.1	91.3	92.9	96.1	92.1	88.2	88.7	89.6	88.8	88.0	91.5	90.3	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.0	114.3	113.8	113.6	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	69.6	72.1	72.8	75.9	81.8	74.4	67.2	68.2	69.9	68.8	67.8	74.7	72.5	93.7
Notions and accessories	95.8	*95.8	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.4	93.9	92.5	92.5	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	88.7
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.0	105.0	104.8	104.8	104.4	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	96.6
Other miscellaneous products	124.8	124.7	124.4	123.2	123.1	123.1	123.1	123.3	123.9	124.0	122.9	122.3	122.2	105.4

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–6.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Not available.
*Revised.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1956									1955				1950
	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	June
All commodities	115.3	*114.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	113.6	112.8	112.4	111.9	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	100.2
Crude materials for further processing	96.7	96.4	95.0	95.7	96.6	95.4	93.4	93.3	91.5	89.9	89.9	93.2	94.9	99.5
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs	87.3	86.8	85.4	86.2	86.4	83.4	80.8	80.7	77.8	75.8	77.2	82.7	84.9	95.8
Crude nonfood materials except fuel	113.1	113.1	111.5	111.9	114.3	116.6	115.5	115.2	115.8	114.9	112.5	111.8	112.9	106.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing	112.5	*112.5	110.8	111.2	113.8	116.3	115.2	114.8	115.5	114.8	112.2	111.5	112.6	106.3
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.4	130.1	130.0	130.0	129.9	129.7	126.0	125.6	125.6	125.3	105.7
Crude fuel	111.2	110.9	110.4	110.6	111.9	112.6	113.1	112.7	112.4	110.1	108.2	107.4	106.6	102.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing	111.0	110.7	110.2	110.5	111.7	112.3	112.6	112.2	111.9	109.7	107.8	107.1	106.4	102.8
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry	111.5	*111.1	110.7	110.9	112.3	112.9	113.9	113.5	113.2	110.7	108.7	107.9	107.1	102.9
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	122.9	*122.6	121.3	121.7	122.2	121.7	121.0	120.3	120.0	119.4	119.1	119.1	118.6	101.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing	124.6	*124.2	122.6	123.1	123.4	123.1	122.6	121.9	121.3	120.9	120.7	120.5	120.1	100.3
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing	97.0	*96.7	97.3	98.7	100.5	98.1	98.1	96.7	95.3	94.8	94.9	95.6	95.5	90.4
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing	104.0	104.0	104.1	104.0	104.2	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.1	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.1	94.2
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing	151.3	*150.6	146.1	147.1	147.3	147.4	146.8	145.7	145.0	144.7	144.2	144.2	143.7	110.2
Components for manufacturing	144.6	*143.3	142.0	142.3	142.3	141.1	139.3	138.4	137.9	137.5	137.1	135.9	135.0	104.0
Materials and components for construction	133.1	132.8	131.4	131.5	131.8	132.3	131.3	130.3	129.9	129.0	128.7	128.9	128.7	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants	107.2	*107.1	106.5	106.2	106.1	105.8	106.0	106.2	105.8	104.6	104.3	103.7	103.8	99.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing	105.9	*105.7	104.9	104.6	104.5	104.4	104.8	104.9	104.5	103.1	102.7	102.0	102.2	98.4
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry	109.4	*109.5	109.4	108.9	108.8	108.3	108.1	108.5	108.2	107.2	107.0	106.5	106.6	101.5
Containers, nonreturnable	129.2	*128.5	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.1	126.8	125.5	125.1	124.1	124.1	122.5	119.9	99.6
Supplies	110.9	111.3	111.1	112.0	113.6	111.8	109.4	109.1	109.3	108.9	108.4	109.8	108.7	99.1
Supplies for manufacturing	133.6	*132.7	132.2	132.1	132.0	132.4	132.1	131.3	131.1	131.4	131.2	130.8	131.4	105.4
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry	100.7	101.7	101.6	103.0	105.5	102.5	99.2	99.1	99.5	98.7	98.0	100.3	98.5	96.4
Manufactured animal feeds	69.5	72.4	73.3	77.0	83.3	75.7	68.2	69.3	71.2	69.7	68.4	75.1	73.1	93.4
Other supplies	118.9	*118.7	117.9	118.0	118.1	118.0	117.3	116.4	115.9	115.5	115.2	114.8	113.1	98.0
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels)	115.2	114.1	114.0	114.0	113.6	112.7	112.3	112.0	111.8	111.5	111.6	111.3	111.5	99.7
Consumer finished goods	109.1	108.1	108.3	108.2	108.0	107.0	106.8	106.5	106.4	106.1	106.4	106.2	106.8	98.0
Consumer foods	103.7	101.4	102.1	102.2	101.5	99.1	98.4	98.0	98.0	98.3	99.4	99.9	102.1	95.7
Consumer crude foods	96.7	91.5	99.3	100.3	97.6	92.1	96.8	93.6	98.6	98.8	101.8	95.8	102.6	81.9
Consumer processed foods	105.1	103.4	102.8	102.7	102.4	100.5	98.9	99.0	98.1	98.4	99.2	100.8	102.3	98.3
Consumer other nondurable	109.9	109.8	09.7	109.7	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.7	109.5	108.7	108.4	107.9	107.8	98.0
Consumer durable goods	119.8	*119.5	119.2	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.0	118.5	118.3	118.1	117.9	116.9	115.7	103.5
Producer finished goods	139.8	*138.4	137.2	137.1	136.6	135.8	134.7	134.1	133.3	132.9	132.4	131.7	130.3	106.2
Producer goods for manufacturing industries	144.8	*143.3	141.6	141.2	140.5	139.6	138.1	137.2	136.3	135.6	135.1	134.0	132.3	106.3
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries	136.2	*134.9	133.5	133.7	133.3	132.6	132.0	131.6	130.8	130.7	130.1	129.8	128.7	106.1

[1] For a description of these indexes, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

[2] Preliminary.
*Revised.

TABLE D–9: Indexes of wholesale prices [1] for special commodity groupings

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1956									1955				1950
	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	June
All foods	102.7	100.7	101.8	102.3	101.9	99.4	99.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	99.0	99.3	101.5	95.0
All fish	114.3	114.6	114.6	109.7	111.7	108.6	113.1	113.7	122.3	112.6	112.0	107.4	109.2	92.4
Special metals and metal products	145.3	*144.4	140.5	141.2	141.9	142.5	141.6	140.3	140.1	139.3	138.5	137.7	136.7	108.3
Metalworking machinery	171.1	*167.1	163.9	163.7	162.6	161.1	158.8	158.0	157.3	152.6	151.6	150.1	149.4	109.8
Machinery and equipment	144.3	142.3	141.1	140.9	140.6	139.3	137.8	137.4	136.8	136.4	135.7	135.0	134.3	106.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors)	127.1	*126.6	126.7	126.4	126.3	125.8	125.8	126.7	126.7	126.3	126.0	126.6	126.2	108.4
Total tractors	134.3	133.2	132.2	131.1	131.0	130.0	129.2	129.2	129.2	129.3	128.9	129.1	127.7	107.5
Steel mill products	169.8	169.8	159.6	159.2	159.1	158.2	158.2	158.2	157.0	156.0	155.8	155.7	155.2	114.9
Building materials	131.2	*131.5	130.6	130.6	130.8	131.3	130.5	129.6	129.4	128.3	128.1	128.7	128.5	107.5
Soaps	100.2	100.2	100.6	100.6	98.9	98.7	98.7	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.1	98.9	97.0	80.9
Synthetic detergents	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.5	82.9
Refined petroleum products	117.7	117.7	118.3	117.7	117.7	116.9	115.9	116.6	116.2	114.3	113.7	112.8	112.7	102.1
East Coast petroleum	116.0	116.0	115.2	113.9	113.0	112.9	112.2	114.1	113.8	113.0	110.9	110.1	109.2	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum	119.9	119.9	119.9	119.9	120.2	117.0	116.2	116.0	114.8	111.9	111.2	110.4	110.4	101.8
Gulf Coast petroleum	118.0	117.5	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	119.4	119.4	119.3	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	109.7
Pacific Coast petroleum	114.6	115.7	118.9	116.2	116.8	119.5	114.0	117.1	117.8	117.8	117.8	115.1	115.1	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	127.6	127.7	127.4	127.2	127.0	127.1	126.6	125.2	124.6	123.3	123.0	122.5	120.2	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes	116.5	*114.4	111.4	109.8	107.9	107.1	114.0	116.6	116.7	116.3	116.0	115.7	114.6	106.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork	123.4	*124.6	126.2	127.0	127.9	128.6	128.0	126.4	126.0	124.6	124.7	125.1	125.4	112.6
All commodities except farm products	119.6	*119.0	118.0	118.1	118.3	117.9	117.2	116.8	116.5	116.0	115.8	115.7	115.5	101.2

[1] See footnote 1, table D–6.

[2] Preliminary.

*Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1947–49 (average)	3,573		2,380,000		39,700,000	.46
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952	5,117		3,540,000		59,100,000	.57
1953	5,091		2,400,000		28,300,000	.26
1954	3,468		1,530,000		22,600,000	.21
1955	4,320		2,650,000		28,200,000	.26
1955: September	453	717	234,000	381,000	2,770,000	.30
October	431	654	214,000	292,000	2,470,000	.27
November	242	451	84,000	201,000	2,630,000	.29
December	150	303	61,000	178,000	2,340,000	.25
1956: January [2]	250	350	85,000	190,000	2,000,000	.22
February [2]	250	350	70,000	190,000	2,200,000	.25
March [2]	250	350	50,000	175,000	2,000,000	.21
April [2]	350	450	140,000	210,000	1,500,000	.17
May [2]	450	550	190,000	280,000	2,800,000	.29
June [2]	350	500	115,000	235,000	2,100,000	.23
July [2]	400	550	620,000	710,000	13,600,000	1.47
August [2]	350	550	125,000	725,000	3,200,000	.31
September [2]	325	550	150,000	215,000	1,500,000	.18

[1] All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for new construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)														
	1956										1955			1955	1954
	Oct.[2]	Sept.[2]	Aug.[2]	July [2]	June [2]	May [2]	Apr.[2]	Mar.[2]	Feb.[2]	Jan.[2]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	4,126	4,250	4,286	4,231	4,071	3,764	3,417	3,077	2,816	2,939	3,258	3,702	4,037	42,991	37,782
Private construction	2,751	2,833	2,873	2,865	2,786	2,596	2,424	2,260	2,088	2,176	2,425	2,663	2,810	30,572	25,853
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,350	1,405	1,431	1,445	1,417	1,315	1,232	1,116	998	1,080	1,279	1,419	1,509	16,596	13,496
New dwelling units	1,175	1,225	1,250	1,260	1,235	1,150	1,090	1,000	895	980	1,160	1,280	1,360	14,990	12,070
Additions and alterations	134	140	140	142	142	128	109	86	73	70	88	107	116	1,266	1,130
Nonhousekeeping [5]	41	40	41	43	40	37	33	30	30	30	31	32	33	339	296
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	793	788	788	787	760	705	665	655	648	650	679	715	721	7,612	6,250
Industrial	274	276	276	270	263	252	239	226	225	223	223	224	219	2,399	2,030
Commercial	287	288	293	300	290	266	252	257	252	251	270	297	306	3,043	2,212
Office buildings and warehouses	130	127	123	114	106	102	98	97	101	105	109	112	106	1,136	958
Stores, restaurants, and garages	157	161	170	186	184	164	154	160	151	146	161	185	200	1,907	1,254
Other nonresidential building	232	224	219	217	207	187	174	172	171	176	186	194	196	2,170	2,008
Religious	76	74	71	67	62	56	53	53	55	58	62	66	68	734	593
Educational	49	49	49	48	46	42	40	39	40	41	44	45	45	492	529
Hospital and institutional [7]	31	30	28	26	25	24	24	25	25	26	27	29	30	351	337
Social and recreational	27	27	27	25	23	21	19	18	17	18	20	21	21	239	228
Miscellaneous	49	44	44	51	51	44	38	37	34	33	33	33	32	354	321
Farm construction	122	148	161	159	150	139	121	109	101	97	98	111	132	1,600	1,645
Public utilities	474	480	481	462	448	427	398	373	334	341	369	407	437	4,604	4,341
Railroad	41	40	39	39	38	36	35	33	29	30	30	35	39	374	353
Telephone and telegraph	85	85	90	85	85	80	80	75	70	70	72	74	75	805	655
Other public utilities	348	355	352	338	325	311	283	265	235	241	267	298	323	3,425	3,333
All other private [8]	12	12	12	12	11	10	8	7	7	8	10	11	11	161	121
Public construction	1,375	1,417	1,413	1,366	1,285	1,168	993	817	728	763	823	1,039	1,227	12,419	11,929
Residential building [9]	25	25	24	24	26	23	23	19	21	20	21	21	22	263	336
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities)	371	379	389	380	357	335	315	301	284	293	286	321	350	4,227	4,641
Industrial	41	41	43	38	38	32	29	31	33	36	30	38	40	721	1,506
Educational	227	229	235	231	220	216	206	195	187	190	186	200	212	2,442	2,134
Hospital and institutional	30	31	31	30	26	25	23	23	19	20	20	25	28	331	365
Other nonresidential	73	78	80	81	73	62	57	52	45	47	50	58	70	733	636
Military facilities [10]	143	139	139	135	132	117	104	91	82	84	97	116	136	1,297	1,030
Highways	585	615	600	575	535	470	350	230	195	210	263	405	524	4,520	3,870
Sewer and water	122	123	127	123	115	109	102	92	77	82	80	89	97	1,085	982
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	44	49	49	47	42	40	38	30	23	25	22	25	31	279	218
Conservation and development	66	68	67	65	62	58	47	42	36	39	44	49	52	593	704
All other public [12]	19	19	18	17	16	16	14	12	10	10	10	13	15	155	148

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F–3, F–4, and F–5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[6] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[7] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[8] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[9] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[10] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

[11] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[12] Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F–2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction [1]

Ownership and type of construction [2]	Value (in millions of dollars)														
	1956								1955					1955	1954
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total
All public construction	816.0	1,079.6	1,086.6	852.7	920.1	878.4	648.1	807.8	931.5	660.4	677.4	740.4	723.5	8,953.8	8,259.2
Federally owned	91.2	164.3	327.8	163.0	208.2	178.8	119.6	114.6	180.0	107.2	98.7	129.1	60.6	1,499.9	1,371.1
Residential building	1.0	.4	12.0	9.3	7.1	7.6	12.7	3.0	33.5	2.6	.1	.1	1.3	60.7	3.9
Nonresidential building	46.4	41.2	163.6	77.7	112.7	88.3	39.8	48.3	76.6	39.5	36.4	65.6	36.6	845.2	811.4
Educational	.7	2.3	4.3	.5	2.9	3.0	(3)	.2	10.9	1.4	.1	4.6	.2	20.9	14.9
Hospital and institutional	1.7	3.4	5.2	10.9	3.5	4.5	.3	5.5	.7	.3	1.1	3.3	4.0	77.5	72.9
Administrative and general	3.2	6.1	20.5	17.0	6.5	8.4	4.2	2.8	6.1	4.1	3.6	20.9	2.4	66.1	38.8
Other nonresidential building	40.8	29.4	133.6	49.3	99.8	72.4	35.3	39.8	58.9	33.7	31.6	36.8	30.0	680.7	684.8
Airfield building	3.9	4.1	8.8	6.6	4.2	8.4	7.2	11.9	4.9	4.3	3.4	1.8	.4	102.8	90.9
Industrial	25.9	9.3	44.5	21.0	38.4	41.9	7.0	9.9	28.0	15.0	18.7	16.6	10.3	297.3	334.8
Troop housing	1.8	6.1	40.1	1.2	8.1	1.6	9.0	10.9	6.3	3.5	2.8	1.5	3.1	53.8	68.7
Warehouses	1.6	4.5	4.0	4.9	32.6	2.5	1.3	1.2	4.7	2.3	2.8	2.9	9.6	83.9	82.3
All other	7.6	5.4	36.2	15.6	16.5	18.0	10.8	5.9	15.0	8.6	3.9	14.0	6.6	142.9	108.1
Airfields	7.5	6.1	17.7	7.5	17.2	7.5	17.1	15.4	24.6	15.3	9.2	4.8	3.6	156.4	153.1
Conservation and development	22.5	54.8	41.6	28.6	51.1	66.9	29.2	41.1	23.9	24.6	42.5	49.1	8.9	268.7	207.4
Highway	3.0	4.9	17.3	6.6	4.8	2.9	8.4	2.2	3.8	2.4	4.2	6.3	4.8	58.5	62.2
Electric power	2.9	53.0	64.3	28.2	5.0	2.1	5.5	2.0	8.9	3.5	2.6	.7	1.8	38.8	66.8
All other federally owned	7.9	3.9	11.3	5.1	10.3	3.5	6.9	2.6	8.7	19.3	3.7	2.5	3.6	71.6	66.3
State and locally owned	724.8	915.3	758.8	689.7	711.9	699.6	528.5	693.2	751.5	553.2	578.7	611.3	662.9	7,453.9	6,888.1
Residential building	12.3	21.4	22.7	21.1	18.3	38.8	22.0	10.5	11.7	14.3	18.7	17.7	27.5	210.1	254.6
Nonresidential building	286.7	284.4	287.5	295.1	296.8	279.4	186.0	254.9	286.7	192.7	230.6	208.2	219.0	2,851.4	2,870.7
Educational	192.9	199.2	184.1	205.9	204.1	215.4	145.1	192.8	236.1	139.3	165.8	159.7	146.2	2,107.2	2,077.9
Hospital and institutional	15.6	24.2	28.0	34.3	25.0	12.4	9.4	35.5	13.4	10.5	19.9	16.9	14.0	195.3	246.4
Administrative and general	54.2	26.1	40.1	21.8	30.6	32.6	17.4	10.3	23.2	13.8	27.3	13.2	35.5	263.0	253.5
Other nonresidential building	24.0	34.9	35.3	33.1	37.1	19.0	14.1	16.3	14.0	29.1	17.6	18.4	23.3	285.9	292.9
Highway	271.9	349.3	305.1	249.1	265.3	279.0	234.3	246.3	320.7	229.9	215.1	242.1	282.0	2,933.5	2,684.7
Sewerage systems	74.9	49.3	60.1	45.0	51.3	42.9	30.5	114.6	53.2	24.7	35.6	65.8	43.2	501.9	472.7
Water supply facilities	28.9	76.2	44.0	33.3	38.3	30.6	26.7	29.1	35.2	58.8	35.7	37.0	39.4	393.6	292.7
Utilities	30.2	118.2	27.7	31.6	23.1	11.2	20.0	29.1	32.4	26.2	29.2	24.2	40.3	433.8	197.4
Electric power	15.1	103.6	8.6	7.9	12.4	2.6	5.7	15.4	11.9	18.5	15.4	9.7	21.1	247.4	105.3
Other utilities	15.1	14.6	19.1	23.7	10.7	8.6	14.3	13.7	20.5	7.7	13.8	14.5	19.2	186.4	92.1
All other State and locally owned	19.9	16.5	11.7	14.5	18.8	17.7	9.0	8.7	11.6	6.6	13.8	16.3	11.5	129.6	115.3

[1] Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

[2] Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

[3] Less than $50,000.

TABLE F–3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building [1]

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)									
	1956							1955	1955	1954
	Aug.	July	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Aug.	Total	Total
All building construction	1,725.4	1,716.2	1,841.9	1,902.1	1,863.0	1,677.1	1,299.2	1,797.5	18,918.4	16,485.8
Private	1,588.4	1,560.2	1,594.8	1,727.4	1,706.4	1,528.3	1,175.5	1,632.5	17,250.8	14,805.4
Public	137.0	155.9	247.1	174.6	156.6	148.8	123.7	165.0	1,667.6	1,680.4
New residential building	967.5	896.8	973.9	1,052.7	1,074.4	1,018.0	751.0	1,120.0	11,685.6	9,991.8
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	944.6	887.2	964.4	1,039.2	1,059.6	1,004.9	741.0	1,101.9	11,525.3	9,855.6
Privately owned	940.1	881.1	938.3	1,026.3	1,050.3	977.7	733.3	1,083.7	11,376.6	9,696.3
1-family	867.4	824.6	879.3	958.4	984.4	907.4	673.0	1,016.6	10,636.1	8,917.0
2-family	18.6	18.2	18.7	22.8	21.8	22.2	16.4	18.7	208.0	211.1
3- and 4-family	7.7	6.9	6.5	8.4	8.0	8.7	5.7	6.1	84.0	87.6
5-or-more family	46.4	31.4	33.7	36.6	36.1	39.4	38.2	42.3	448.6	480.7
Publicly owned	4.5	6.1	26.1	12.9	9.3	27.2	7.7	18.2	148.7	159.3
Nonhousekeeping buildings	22.9	9.6	9.5	13.6	14.8	13.1	10.1	18.0	160.4	136.2
New nonresidential buildings	575.6	635.6	694.8	667.4	612.2	508.7	430.5	528.1	5,585.1	5,024.1
Commercial buildings	187.6	192.8	214.9	204.8	206.0	157.8	145.4	195.4	1,854.1	1,591.4
Amusement buildings	7.5	12.3	10.7	14.4	13.8	6.9	5.7	7.5	99.4	97.6
Commercial garages	5.1	7.0	6.8	5.9	6.3	3.9	4.1	8.5	66.7	60.1
Gasoline and service stations	15.4	13.7	15.2	16.2	14.2	12.7	11.1	14.5	140.0	119.9
Office buildings	67.1	78.4	97.1	66.2	62.8	42.5	51.2	52.1	553.0	454.1
Stores and other mercantile buildings	92.4	81.4	85.1	102.1	109.0	91.8	73.2	112.8	994.9	859.6
Community buildings	190.4	208.4	215.8	208.1	222.0	157.6	153.9	174.1	1,941.1	1,875.3
Educational buildings	102.6	110.7	149.6	125.2	139.7	108.0	110.9	107.2	1,239.1	1,177.7
Institutional buildings	47.5	51.8	26.8	37.8	35.0	14.8	14.0	26.3	306.5	336.2
Religious buildings	40.4	45.8	39.3	45.1	47.2	34.8	29.0	40.6	395.5	361.5
Garages, private residential	23.9	21.8	20.6	22.3	21.8	13.0	6.5	20.9	187.6	166.4
Industrial buildings	104.2	124.9	120.6	139.2	101.5	115.7	77.2	68.5	833.4	662.3
Public buildings	20.6	30.5	67.2	37.9	16.5	20.0	10.8	30.6	304.9	318.1
Public utilities buildings	32.4	36.9	34.2	30.0	24.6	26.6	14.3	23.4	273.1	209.4
All other nonresidential buildings	16.4	20.3	21.4	25.1	19.8	17.9	22.3	15.2	190.9	201.1
Additions, alterations, and repairs	182.3	183.8	173.1	181.9	176.4	150.4	117.6	149.4	1,647.6	1,469.9

[1] These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

[2] Revised.

TABLE F–4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region [1]

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)									
	1956							1955	1955	1954
	Aug.	July	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Aug.	Total	Total
All building construction [3]	1,725.4	1,716.2	1,841.9	1,902.1	1,863.0	1,677.1	1,299.2	1,797.5	18,918.4	16,485.8
Northeast	361.8	341.8	437.1	401.7	453.3	315.3	266.9	340.0	4,125.0	3,663.9
North Central	548.2	555.8	566.8	622.6	617.2	500.6	331.7	608.8	5,707.2	4,838.1
South	396.9	393.2	401.9	455.3	396.3	410.7	353.1	422.2	4,660.1	4,144.7
West	418.5	425.4	436.0	422.5	396.1	450.5	347.7	426.5	4,426.1	3,839.1
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	944.6	887.2	964.4	1,039.2	1,059.6	1,004.9	741.0	1,101.9	11,525.3	9,855.6
Northeast	193.5	186.5	224.6	238.0	235.1	201.0	145.0	221.7	2,496.9	2,159.1
North Central	306.4	292.2	319.6	333.9	365.7	312.6	191.6	376.6	3,486.6	2,905.8
South	213.5	200.1	198.6	238.6	231.1	236.3	197.5	239.5	2,696.1	2,339.5
West	231.2	208.3	221.6	228.6	227.7	256.0	206.8	264.2	2,845.7	2,451.2
New nonresidential buildings	575.6	635.6	694.8	667.4	612.2	508.7	430.5	528.1	5,585.1	5,024.1
Northeast	123.4	114.5	172.4	121.4	174.9	81.1	96.2	84.6	1,232.3	1,149.6
North Central	186.6	208.8	197.2	232.2	196.0	147.1	108.3	187.0	1,744.4	1,493.0
South	128.1	139.0	156.0	164.7	118.0	130.6	121.6	132.7	1,452.6	1,374.9
West	137.5	173.2	169.2	149.1	123.2	149.9	104.4	123.8	1,155.7	1,006.6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	182.3	183.8	173.1	181.9	176.4	150.4	117.6	149.4	1,647.7	1,469.9
Northeast	42.8	39.6	38.2	39.2	39.5	30.9	23.8	30.2	364.8	336.6
North Central	52.6	52.0	47.5	53.4	51.1	38.7	29.2	41.3	447.9	404.1
South	45.8	50.2	44.5	47.7	43.3	39.7	32.8	41.7	451.1	391.9
West	41.1	42.0	42.9	41.6	42.5	41.1	31.9	36.3	383.9	337.3

[1] See table F–3, footnote 1. [2] Revised. [3] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F–5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State [1]

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)											
	1956							1955			1955	1954
	July	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	July	Total	Total
All States	1,716.2	1,841.9	1,902.1	1,863.0	1,677.1	1,299.2	1,179.1	1,087.1	1,322.8	1,657.3	18,918.4	16,485.8
Metropolitan areas [3]	1,329.7	1,453.6	1,504.3	1,441.7	1,302.8	1,040.6	930.5	869.9	1,027.5	1,325.5	15,090.5	13,180.7
Nonmetropolitan areas	386.5	388.3	397.8	421.3	374.3	258.6	248.6	217.2	295.3	331.8	3,827.9	3,305.1
Alabama	15.6	14.5	17.0	13.9	15.1	14.0	13.8	10.0	12.1	13.4	166.2	135.8
Arizona	16.7	18.4	19.3	12.2	15.7	18.4	11.0	15.7	12.8	11.2	165.8	145.1
Arkansas	4.3	5.0	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.1	3.4	2.9	4.1	4.0	54.3	77.4
California	314.1	281.9	286.7	269.8	314.9	254.7	241.7	192.5	217.9	266.2	3,065.0	2,569.5
Colorado	17.9	28.8	20.7	25.5	22.8	22.6	19.1	15.9	20.7	27.9	280.6	245.3
Connecticut	30.9	41.1	37.9	37.6	22.0	32.0	16.6	22.1	29.0	31.3	359.1	320.4
Delaware	3.8	6.3	5.0	5.2	3.7	2.8	5.9	2.2	3.5	8.1	62.0	49.5
District of Columbia	6.1	4.5	5.5	3.1	5.4	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.4	4.9	87.5	76.0
Florida	72.9	75.0	73.8	69.1	70.1	70.1	61.9	51.6	57.0	56.8	746.9	650.9
Georgia	24.2	23.2	26.7	20.0	24.6	19.8	18.5	12.5	30.3	28.8	275.5	267.8
Idaho	3.1	3.6	6.3	4.4	3.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	3.1	3.0	36.5	30.5
Illinois	119.2	125.0	138.6	138.5	137.4	86.2	77.5	59.5	81.2	109.2	1,261.6	986.7
Indiana	38.4	41.0	45.2	39.9	30.8	27.0	19.9	19.0	32.8	38.2	380.4	340.6
Iowa	14.9	18.9	21.4	21.1	16.2	9.0	5.8	7.3	12.2	16.2	180.1	141.4
Kansas	13.0	10.9	13.2	14.6	20.4	12.1	9.8	7.7	10.9	12.9	195.4	168.8
Kentucky	22.3	14.1	20.0	19.4	13.0	10.6	6.4	24.9	10.8	17.5	189.2	170.8
Louisiana	21.5	20.5	30.5	27.6	27.8	22.0	23.9	16.0	19.4	19.9	292.6	218.6
Maine	3.9	4.5	4.6	2.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.5	3.1	2.4	29.8	30.2
Maryland	32.9	40.1	46.1	39.5	41.6	33.5	23.5	32.1	30.6	39.2	494.4	406.4
Massachusetts	46.4	39.2	45.1	50.2	36.9	25.6	24.7	24.3	29.1	46.9	445.1	393.0
Michigan	114.7	98.2	124.5	119.4	89.3	67.2	52.1	59.4	71.8	101.1	1,128.0	1,010.2
Minnesota	35.8	41.0	51.9	46.0	26.2	17.1	11.2	14.3	25.9	33.7	402.8	358.1
Mississippi	5.1	3.8	5.0	6.2	4.9	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.0	4.0	50.2	62.4
Missouri	27.7	28.4	26.6	37.4	31.5	20.2	17.4	19.9	22.6	30.5	336.4	304.6
Montana	4.2	5.5	5.0	3.4	5.6	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.1	4.8	41.7	39.7
Nebraska	10.2	8.0	7.2	8.9	7.8	4.9	3.1	7.0	5.2	7.2	100.7	78.0
Nevada	2.6	3.1	3.9	5.1	6.1	3.1	3.7	7.4	6.3	6.0	75.3	82.0
New Hampshire	3.6	3.8	6.2	4.2	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.6	6.3	41.2	27.8
New Jersey	64.0	72.4	83.8	90.9	70.1	65.1	48.7	48.7	63.7	85.2	832.3	687.7
New Mexico	6.6	5.9	6.8	6.1	5.7	5.6	7.2	5.5	4.7	5.9	85.7	72.3
New York	116.3	166.6	133.8	167.3	111.5	92.2	77.7	92.9	113.0	122.4	1,485.1	1,416.2
North Carolina	20.4	17.5	29.5	19.1	21.3	21.1	15.1	13.5	13.0	19.0	216.0	182.2
North Dakota	3.9	6.6	5.0	7.1	.9	.4	.4	.5	2.2	3.2	35.6	29.8
Ohio	135.8	139.8	132.0	119.8	101.1	63.7	65.6	66.5	87.9	112.7	1,210.5	985.8
Oklahoma	12.0	13.5	13.9	11.4	11.6	10.4	10.4	8.7	7.8	12.9	148.9	137.4
Oregon	16.9	21.1	23.9	16.9	14.5	12.0	10.5	6.4	8.1	16.2	157.2	150.9
Pennsylvania	67.8	93.9	84.1	94.9	68.3	45.9	40.4	40.2	70.3	74.6	872.1	734.8
Rhode Island	8.5	14.1	4.4	4.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	4.0	4.5	3.7	49.0	44.7
South Carolina	6.5	6.0	7.7	6.5	6.6	9.0	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.7	94.5	67.3
South Dakota	3.3	5.3	4.5	4.7	3.4	1.0	2.2	.9	1.9	4.4	36.9	32.7
Tennessee	24.4	19.1	20.3	21.4	19.9	12.8	16.8	14.2	14.6	20.5	219.5	209.9
Texas	78.1	75.1	84.3	77.1	88.4	82.3	87.4	62.6	65.9	88.1	1,024.6	946.4
Utah	8.7	13.1	12.0	11.3	12.0	7.1	32.2	4.9	9.2	9.3	118.7	105.1
Vermont	.5	1.5	1.9	.7	.3	.1	.4	.3	.7	3.2	11.3	9.3
Virginia	37.3	55.5	58.0	45.0	46.1	29.0	25.0	28.3	29.3	33.5	470.4	420.9
Washington	32.8	51.7	35.9	39.2	46.3	20.3	23.0	20.0	21.8	34.3	381.0	375.5
West Virginia	5.9	7.9	6.2	6.0	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.0	5.4	67.4	65.1
Wisconsin	38.9	43.6	52.6	59.6	35.6	22.9	18.8	21.3	31.3	41.5	438.8	401.5
Wyoming	1.8	3.1	2.1	2.2	3.0	1.2	1.3	.7	.9	2.9	18.6	23.2

[1] See table F-3, footnote 1.
[2] Revised. [3] Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F–6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location [3]						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	Northeast	North Central	South	West			
1950 [4]	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	$11,788,595	$11,418,371	$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,881
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1953: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
January	66,400	65,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,000	13,300	22,500	17,600	618,313	605,951	12,362
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	26,100	19,600	701,934	690,760	11,174
March	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	21,900	920,201	902,735	17,466
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
April	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	25,600	1,106,909	1,095,557	11,252
May	108,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	24,000	1,137,562	1,128,751	8,811
June	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	26,500	1,210,200	1,174,590	35,610
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	28,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	25,200	1,213,311	1,182,830	30,481
August	114,300	113,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	25,200	1,186,019	1,175,766	10,253
September	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,000	22,400	31,900	36,000	25,400	1,191,036	1,169,875	21,161
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
October	110,700	110,500	200	80,400	30,300	21,600	30,100	31,800	27,200	1,160,300	1,158,338	1,962
November	103,600	103,300	300	75,700	27,900	19,000	26,800	31,500	26,300	1,083,449	1,080,578	2,871
December	90,600	89,900	700	69,700	20,900	15,300	20,000	28,000	27,300	949,103	943,469	5,634
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	30,600	25,400	892,794	890,092	2,702
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,570	934,585	19,985
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter	404,400	397,000	7,400	295,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	88,500	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June	134,800	131,400	3,400	98,900	35,900	30,800	39,300	36,500	28,200	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter	362,200	357,800	4,400	263,300	98,900	75,300	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July	122,600	121,900	700	88,300	34,300	27,000	35,600	32,700	27,300	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	27,000	1,369,948	1,346,848	23,100
September	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	25,200	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
October	105,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	23,500	29,400	28,500	24,400	1,178,809	1,168,229	10,580
November	89,200	88,400	800	64,600	24,600	17,700	23,000	27,800	20,700	993,986	985,891	8,095
December	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,600	27,700	18,600	853,928	817,409	36,519
1956: First quarter	251,900	244,600	7,300	183,800	68,100	45,700	58,200	83,300	64,700	2,847,118	2,761,446	85,672
January	75,000	73,700	1,300	54,300	20,700	12,400	15,700	27,300	19,600	812,162	800,665	11,497
February	78,300	77,000	1,300	57,600	20,700	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,700	885,855	871,700	14,155
March	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,149,101	1,089,081	60,020
Second quarter [5]	332,400	325,300	7,100	228,200	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,100	68,900	3,923,942	3,844,192	79,750
April	111,300	109,900	1,400	76,100	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,000	23,300	1,308,933	1,293,488	15,445
May	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	1,346,513	1,312,890	33,623
June [5]	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,268,496	1,237,814	30,682
Third quarter [6]	295,000	289,500	5,500	202,400	92,600					3,469,581	3,420,135	49,446
July [5]	101,000	99,100	1,900	71,400	29,600	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,182,078	1,164,425	17,653
August [5]	101,000	100,500	500	69,200	31,800	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,189,505	1,185,900	3,605
September [6]	93,000	89,900	3,100	61,800	31,200	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,097,998	1,069,810	28,188

[1] The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger.

[2] Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

[3] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[4] Housing peak year.

[5] Revised.

[6] Preliminary.

(?) Not yet available.

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